PATHWAYS OF THE PURITANS

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PATHWAYS OF THE PURITANS

Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission

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Courtesy Wallace Nutting

Long, long ago through this same pane of glass
Eyes peered for Indians; saw trappers pass;
Watched trees fall back and houses multiply
Round that white steeple, saw the coach roll by.

Out of this window even then, as now,
Green turned to scarlet on the maple bough,
And lives to legend, — brittle grown and dry
As leaves we snatch at when the wind blows by.

RACHEL FIELD

Massachusetts. Special commission on the celebration of the tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts bay colony.

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PATHWAYS OF THE PURITANS

compiled by
Mrs. N. S. BELL
for the
Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission

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PREFACE

The Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission in publishing this volume desires to tell the visitors to our Commonwealth, the public in general, and posterity, something of the early magistrates of the original Massachusetts Bay colony, the typical homes of the early settlers, and the people who lived therein. To this end it was decided that this book should include a representative number of portraits, with brief biographies, also many pictures of historic houses erected prior to the year 1750, and numerous illustrations of domestic furniture and silver of this early period, each cut accompanied by an explanatory story. The period reflected in these concise sketches necessarily included little variation of architecture. The daily routine of the villagers followed practically the same working program, and their household appurtenances were of one type; yet the lives of the early settlers contained moments of excitement, monotony, despair and joy.

The Commission offers these sketches and illustrations only as outstanding samples of this early period; and believes that in this manner can best be outlined the *Pathways of the Puritans.*

The compiler of these pages obviously found it very difficult to make selections from so much material at hand, and doubtless there will be owners of other early and important houses who may feel that their dwellings should have been included. The stories presented have been approved by no less than four outstanding authorities.

PREFACE

This Commission desires especially to acknowledge the tireless energy and devotion of Mrs. N. S. Bell, former Secretary to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who in a remarkably short space of time has prepared the text of this volume.

Allan Forbes
For the Commission

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission wishes to express publicly its sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance obtained in the preparation of this volume from data submitted by local historical societies, public libraries, local chairmen of tercentenary committees, family associations, and private owners of houses.

The Commission is especially indebted to and gratefully acknowledges the inestimable value of individual assistance most generously given by the following: Professor Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard University, Messrs. Charles Knowles Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, William Sumner Appleton and George Francis Dow of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Albert H. Hall, Chief Archivist, State House, Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Allan Forbes of the Commission, Philip L. Spalding, E. C. Wheeler, Jr., Chauncy C. Nash, F. Lauriston Bullard, Chief Editorial Writer of *The Boston Herald,* Henry W. Belknap, Curator of the Essex Institute Museum, George W. Lee, also Miss Kathryn Clark of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Miss Harriet S. Tapley of the Essex Institute, Salem.

The most exhaustive research and verification of dates possible in the allotted time was made in compiling text of the house-stories: a list of the files and books consulted would fill many pages. The Biographies were compiled from *Builders of the Bay Colony* (S. E. Morison), *Portraits of the Founders* (C. K. Bolton), *The Dictionary of National Biography* and *The Dictionary of American Biography.*

INTRODUCTION

WE ARE celebrating the tercentenary of 1630 because that year marks the establishment of Massachusetts as a self-governing commonwealth. In 1630 the famous colony charter was brought to our shores, with the first flood of the great Puritan migration.

Massachusetts was not founded all at once, like Virginia. The Pilgrim Fathers paved the way by proving that Englishmen could live and prosper in New England. The Dorchester Adventurers, an association of public-spirited men of old Dorsetshire, established a fishing settlement at the site of Gloucester in 1623. This organization sold out to the New England Company, which sent John Endecott with fifty settlers to Salem in 1628; and on March 4, 1629, the New England Company obtained a charter from Charles I as " The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England." In form this charter was similar to those of other business corporations of the time. The " freemen " (stockholders) annually elected the " Governor, Deputy Governor and Assistants," who constituted the " Court of Assistants " or board of directors. Freemen and assistants met in a " Great and General Court " (stockholders' meeting), to transact the big business of the company. That is why the legislature of Massachusetts is still officially styled the General Court.

Virginia had been settled by just such a colonizing company as this; but that colony was under the company in London. John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, William Pynchon, and the group of Puritan leaders who wished to emigrate to America refused to go unless they could have full control. They remembered that the Virginia colony had enjoyed only a limited self-government, and that the Virginia company's charter and property had been confiscated by the Crown. These Puritan leaders refused to emigrate unless they could take their charter and government with them. Fortunately that was possible. At a meeting of the Great and General Court, at Thomas Goffe's house in London, on August 29, 1629, it was voted to move the whole works to New England. On October 20 the stockholders elected John Winthrop " Governor for the ensuing year," and on February 10, 1630, the last meeting of the Great and General Court was held in England. Governor Winthrop sailed in the *Arbella* from Cowes, Isle of Wight, on March 29, 1630, with the charter and his fellow-officials on board.

He landed at Salem on June 12, and summoned the next meeting of the Court of Assistants at Charlestown, on August 23. The General Court had its first formal meeting in America, at Boston on October 19, 1630.

This transfer of the charter and government from London to Boston made the colony of Massachusetts Bay practically independent of English control, and so it remained until 1686. In the development of American institutions, this event was equally momentous. For the charter, although intended for a business corporation, proved so workable a constitution that other colonies imitated it; and during the American Revolution most of the thirteen colonies adopted state constitutions on the same model. The particular feature of this charter which proved so successful and enduring as to become an American institution was the principle of stated elections. It did not so much matter that the Massachusetts electorate was confined to members of the Puritan church; that could be and was remedied later. The important thing was that representatives, assistants, and the Governor himself, had to go before the voters at a stated period every year. In contrast to the English or parliamentary system, this corporate mode of election put an almost continuous check on both executive officers and representatives. It became an essential principle of every state constitution and of the federal constitution.

The first elections in Massachusetts Bay were " by show of hands," but within a few years the usual corporate method of balloting was adopted. Grains of corn and black beans were used at first instead of white balls and black balls. Later, paper ballots were substituted. Gradually all the colonies and states came to see the value of the ballot.

Although Massachusetts was given a new charter with a royal governor, in 1691, these features of the old government were preserved; and when John Adams drafted the constitution of the commonwealth in 1780, he followed as closely as possible the lines and language of the company charter of 1629.

The founders of Massachusetts Bay intended to establish a commonwealth where men could lead the good life according to the word of God, as interpreted by themselves. Democracy was not their goal; but the seeds of democracy crossed with the charter, and the political history of Massachusetts is a chronicle of their germination and growth.

The *Arbella* did not bring a mere handful of Pilgrims, like the *Mayflower;* she was one of a fleet of seventeen vessels which brought almost one thousand settlers before the year 1630 was over. This was the beginning of the " great emigration " of

English Puritans, who in ten years' time made Massachusetts Bay the most populous of the English colonies, and Boston the largest town in America north of Mexico City. Those who came over in 1630 refused to confine their settlements to Salem and Charlestown, Boston and Cambridge, as the leaders desired. Selecting out likely spots which they named Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, Medford and Lynn, they proceeded to divide up the land, and run their own affairs through town meetings. Governor Winthrop and the assistants, being unable to stop this movement, accepted it; and the great university of democracy, the New England town meeting, was established for all time. It is important to note that religious qualifications for the franchise did not apply in the town meetings after 1647, and that persons who could not vote for Governor could be elected selectmen.

This spreading of the early population along the coast was soon followed by an even more significant movement — westward expansion, in search of richer land. Concord, founded in 1635, was the first inland settlement in the thirteen colonies. Rhode Island was founded the following winter by Roger Williams, a religious exile from Massachusetts Bay. In June, 1636, the first settlers of Cambridge, led by their pastor and accompanied by their cattle, hiked across country to the Connecticut River, alleging the " strong bent of their spirits to remove thither." They founded the colony of Connecticut, with a government patterned upon that of the Massachusetts charter, but more democratic. At the same time William Pynchon of Roxbury founded Springfield, and built up a big business there in fur, portending the industrial prosperity of the future city. A few years later men of Massachusetts were established at Westfield, at the foot of the Berkshires, which halted their further advance on that line for almost a century. About 1725 some Westfield families found Sheffield on the Housatonic, the nucleus of Berkshire county; and within fifty years the whole of Massachusetts was divided up into townships. Long before that time, descendants of the early settlers were scattered throughout New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Even in far-off Georgia it was a group of New England men who brought that colony into the revolution. The westward movement continued, until all the northern states to the Pacific coast were influenced by the character of New England settlers; and Massachusetts had become a sort of mother country to millions of Americans born outside her borders.

With their charter, the emigrating Puritans also brought over the germ of the American public school system. In their opinion, it was essential for every faithful Christian to read the Bible daily; consequently all children had to be taught to read. As soon as the leaders found that they could not depend on parents to teach the children their letters, every town in Massachusetts Bay was ordered to establish a free public school. The Boston Latin school, for secondary education, was founded as early as 1635; and Harvard College in 1636, "for the advancement of all good literature, arts, and sciences." No colony in the world's history has been so careful to educate its children as Massachusetts Bay; and from there the idea of free public education for all, without any taint of charity about it, has spread over the United States and back again to Europe. Massachusetts established in 1638 the first printing-press, and for half a century she had the only printing-presses in the English colonies.

For modern business, the transfer of the charter is equally significant. Calvinism was a faith that appealed to business men, and made them keener; self-government gave them opportunities that were denied to others; the climate was stimulating, and the success of Virginia a challenge. The Puritans believed that a man could serve God in any honest calling, and their principles of business ethics were carefully watched by the ministers. They established a sound, wholesome society, based on free labor and a diversity of occupations; a society in which there was work for everyone, but nothing for those who would not work. No one became very rich, but there were no beggars. Although agriculture was the principal industry, it did not satisfy the more enterprising settlers, who soon began building ships, trading with the West Indies and with Virginia. Within fifty years Boston was the most thriving seaport in America and the chief port of exchange for West India produce, while the shipyards of Massachusetts from Haverhill and old Newbury, all the way around to Westport, were famous for their staunch, swift vessels. Industrial experiments were constantly being made, and although many of them failed, the colonists learned how to smelt iron from bog ore, to weave cloth from West India cotton, and to make good homespun for their common clothing. After the pioneer hardships had passed, they built houses and public buildings that are a model to architects of today and a joy to all who behold them.

The settlers of Massachusetts Bay were Puritans, largely though not exclusively Calvinist in doctrine, with the Congregational form of church. A good deal has been written about their narrowness, bigotry, and intolerance; the natural defects of their zeal and passionate faith. They were trying the experiment of a Bible colony, and believed that disturbers of their peace ought to found colonies elsewhere — there being plenty of space available. Undoubtedly the Puritans were cruel and harsh to all who dissented from them in their religion; but we must remember that the 17th century was the period of the Thirty Years' War in Europe. It remained for a later generation to discover the value of religious liberty, free speech, and a free press. In the course of time, the Puritans' faith was liberalized and their attitude toward other people and their religion became tolerant and helpful. By the time of the American revolution, Massachusetts led the liberal Protestant movement in America; and leaders of the historic Puritan churches contributed toward the building of the first Catholic cathedral in New England.

The virtues of the Puritans — their serious view of life, reverence and intense desire to conform to God's will — are also the virtues of the different sects, Christian and Hebrew, that are represented in the Massachusetts of today. Stern creed though it was, Puritanism was an admirable discipline for a pioneer country, and it was more than that. It is to the Puritanism of the early settlers that we owe the bed-rock of character on which the commonwealth of Massachusetts was founded. Precisely what form their religious faith took is a matter of little moment after three hundred years. The important thing is that they had faith; that this commonwealth was established by men and women who sought the light of a higher power than their own wants and wills. Pulsating life in the new world upset many a neat plan or system of the fathers, but their faith gave quality to what supplanted them. In the hearts of those that landed on these bleak shores in 1630 came germs of creative life that were not crushed but cherished. In another century, fertilized by new strains from Europe, they blossomed into the fine arts, literature, the sciences, and a new sense of human worth and dignity.

Samuel Eliot Morison

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PATHWAYS OF THE PURITANS

Richard Bellingham Govr

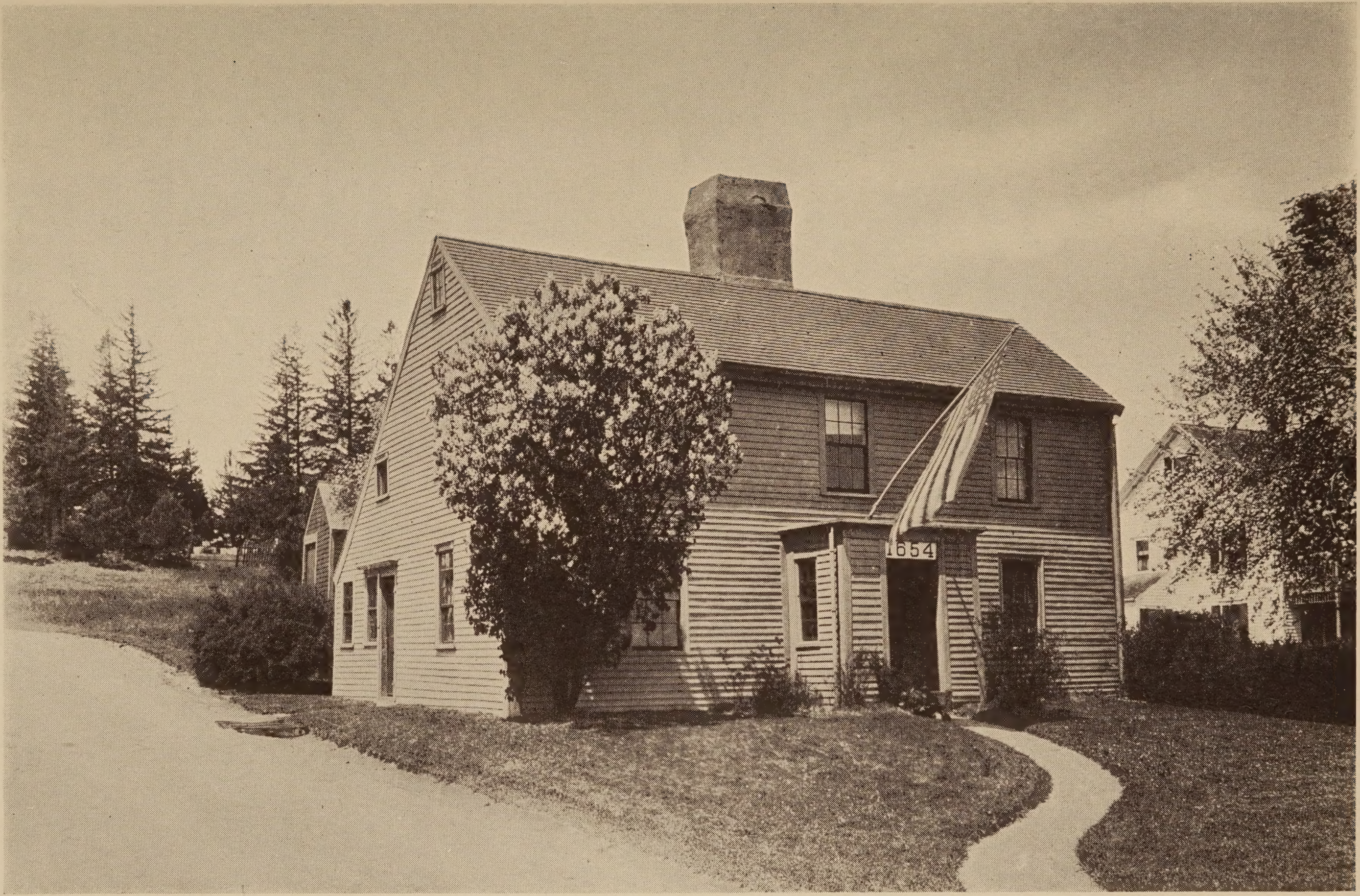
RICHARD BELLINGHAM

THIS Colonial Governor of Massachusetts was born at old Boston in Lincolnshire, probably in 1592. Trained as a lawyer, he served as recorder of the borough from 1625 to 1633, and was elected a Member of Parliament for Boston in 1628. In the following year he became one of the patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Charter. Together with his first wife and his son Samuel, he came to New England in 1634 and settled at Boston. From 1635 until his death in 1672 he was elected a magistrate of the colony, and for ten of these years, governor. The General Court appreciated his legal knowledge, and appointed him to most of the committees on legal affairs. He was probably the leading spirit in compiling the *Book of the Lawes and Libertyes* of 1645, the first printed compendium of laws of any English colony. Contemporary writers agree on his honesty and marked legal ability, but consider him slow and difficult in speech. Bellingham, together with the younger Saltonstall, early espoused the popular cause against Winthrop, Dudley, and most of their fellow magistrates. In the election of 1641 he was chosen governor by a majority of six votes over Winthrop. His administration was marked by disputes with the other magistrates, and the usual salary of £100 was not granted to him by the General Court. In the same year he further irritated the magistrates and clergy by marrying his young ward Penelope Pelham, in which he not only violated the law by neglecting the banns, but as magistrate performed the ceremony himself. As the Governor refused to leave the bench to stand trial, his perplexed fellow-magistrates dropped the case.

During the confusion following the Restoration of Charles II, Bellingham rendered valuable service to the colony. As governor during the visit of the Royal Commission to Boston in 1665 he denied their authority. Governor Bellingham was summoned to England with several others in 1666 to explain; but the tactful present of a shipload of masts to the royal navy enabled him to ignore the order. He died on December 7, 1672, and his peculiar will, which provided for the eventual entrusting of his large estate to the care of the clergy, produced litigation lasting more than a century.

This portrait was obtained by the present owner, Thomas B. Clarke, Esquire, of New York, from the Governor's heirs. The hair and eyes are brown, the cap black, the cloak scarlet edged with black velvet, the coat black. The portrait has never been rebacked and bears on the reverse this inscription:

GOV^{r} RI BELLINGHAM EFFIEGIES
DELIN BOSTON ANNO DOM. 1641
AETATIS 49, W.R.



Macy-Colby House. *Courtesy Daughters of the Revolution, Amesbury*

MACY-COLBY HOUSE

The Macy-Colby house in Amesbury exemplifies the simple homes of the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay colony. This well-preserved building, standing on Main Street near the Haverhill Road, was erected prior to 1654 by Thomas Macy, the first town clerk of Salisbury, from which Amesbury was set off in 1668.

Thomas Macy was a Baptist or Seeker, and frequently exhorted in public. The authorities prosecuted him for preaching without ordination, and again for entertaining Quakers in violation of the law of 1657, which ordered that " the penalty for entertaining Quakers should be forty shillings." For giving shelter to four traveling Quakers he was summoned to appear before the court in 1659. Instead of complying he sent a letter, of which the following is a part:

" I shall relate the truth of the case: On a rainy morning there came to my house Edward Wharton and three men more; and desired me to direct them in the way to Hampton. I never saw any of the men before except Wharton, neither did I require their names or what they were; but by their carriage I thought they might be Quakers, and told them so, and therefore desired them to pass on their way, saying to them I might possibly give offence in entertaining them; and as soon as the violence of the rain ceased (for it rained very hard) they went away, and I never saw them since. The time they stayed in the house was about three-quarters of an hour, but I can safely affirm it was not an hour. If this does not satisfy the honored Court, I am subject to their sentence. I have not willingly offended.

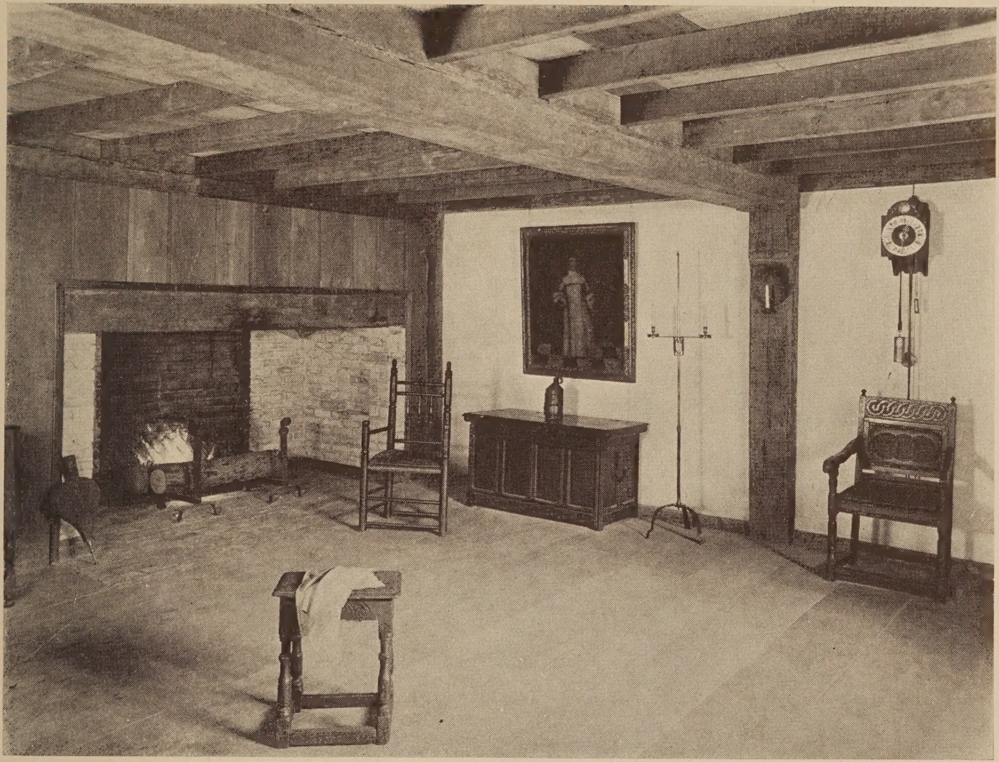
Thomas Macy."

Nevertheless Goodman Macy was fined and ordered to be admonished by the Governor. After paying the fine and receiving the admonition, this active and determined man with a number of other Salisbury people entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Island of Nantucket, and finally bought it for £30 and two beaver hats. No white man had yet lived there; but Macy, with his habit of free speech, preferred to chance it with savages rather than remain in Massachusetts Bay. So he sold his house in 1659 to Anthony Colby for £38 and arranged to migrate from " the tyranny of the clergy and those in authority." In an open boat built by himself, and accompanied by his wife with all his worldly goods, Macy made his way around Cape Ann and Cape Cod to Nantucket, and became its first white settler. In Whittier's poem *The Exiles,* from which the following stanzas are quoted, this voluntary banishment is commemorated.

" Just as the first big rain-drop fell,
  A weary stranger came,
And stood before the farmer's door,
  With travel soiled and lame.

. . . . .

' Friend! wilt thou give me shelter here? '
  The stranger meekly said;
'. . . much, I fear, 't will peril thee



Seventeenth-century room from West Boxford. *Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts*
(*See page* 200)

Within thy doors to take
A hunted seeker of the Truth,
Oppressed for conscience' sake.'

. . . . .

'Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door, —
We would not be house breakers;
A rueful deed thou'st done this day,
In harboring banished Quakers.'

. . . . .

'And so, sir sheriff and priest, good by!'
He bent him to his oar,
And the small boat glided quietly
From the twain upon the shore.

. . . . .

Far round the bleak and stormy Cape
The vent'rous Macey passed,
And on Nantucket's naked isle
Drew up his boat at last.

. . . . .

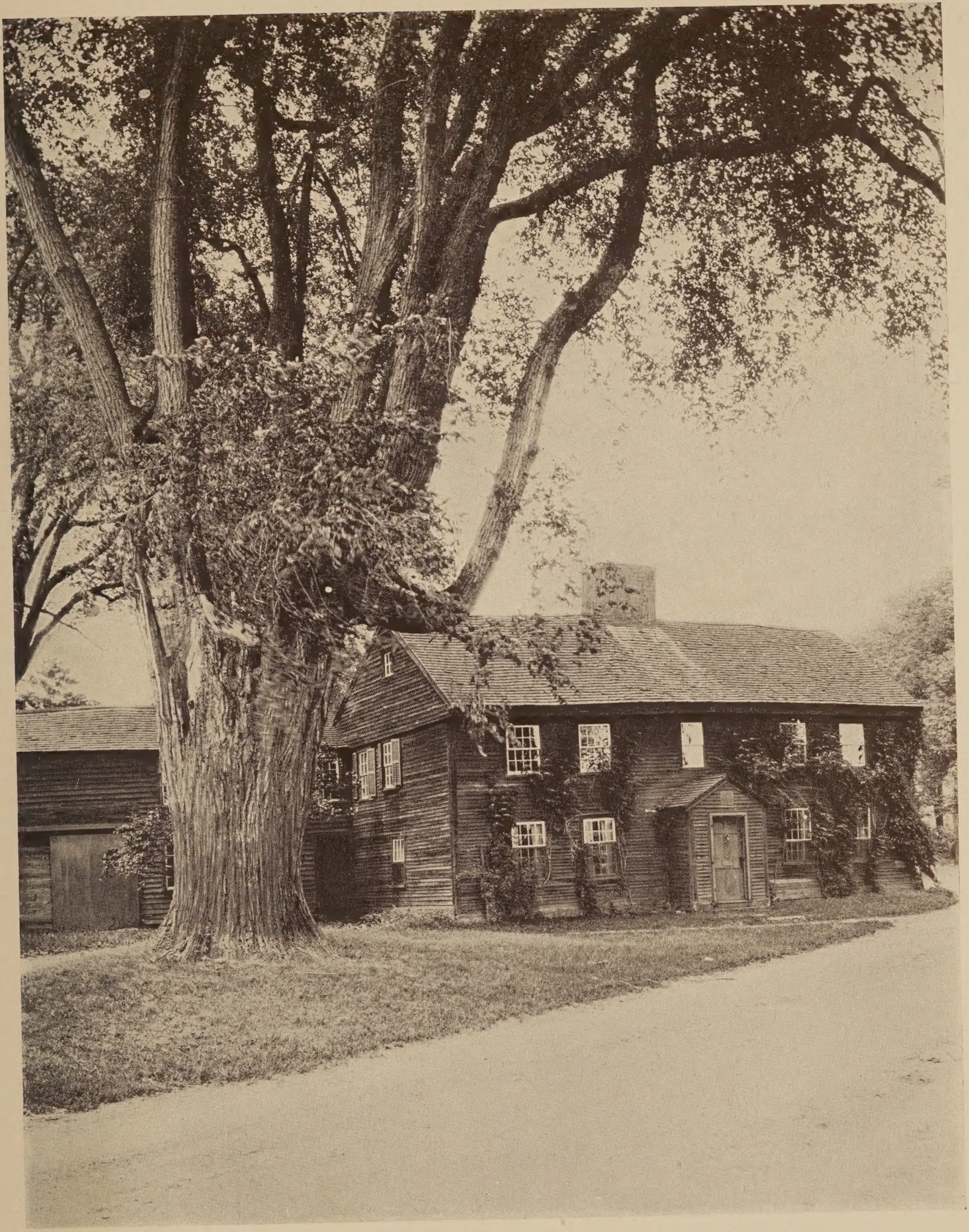
How others drew around them,
And how their fishing sped,
Until to every wind of heaven
Nantucket's sails were spread;

. . . . .

Behold, is it not written
In the annals of the isle?"

No serious differences ever arose between the Indians and the Macys. The increase of Thomas Macy's posterity since that intrepid beginning of a settlement affords an extraordinary example in the art of multiplication, and is duly recorded in an octavo volume of more than one thousand pages.

In Macy's house at Amesbury, Anthony Colby was succeeded by nine generations of Colbys, the last of whom presented the house to the Bartlett Cemetery Association with the Daughters of the Revolution as custodians. In this ancient house the Josiah Bartlett Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution holds its meetings.



Benjamin Abbot Homestead. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

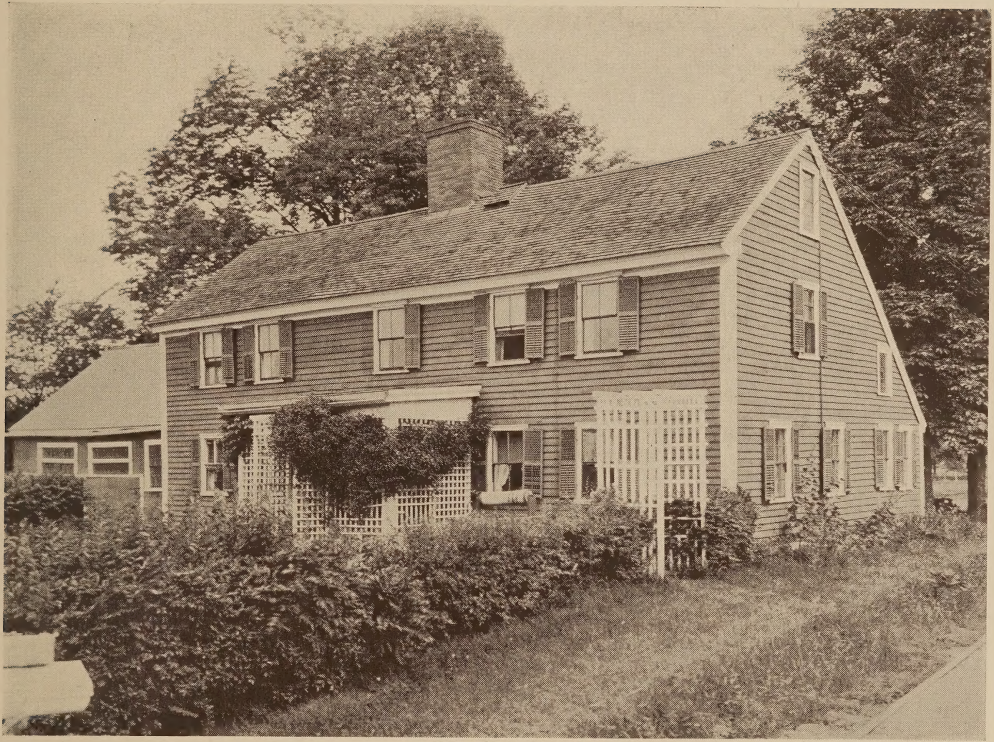
BENJAMIN ABBOT HOMESTEAD

THIS substantial homestead erected in 1685 by Benjamin Abbot in Andover, near the Hartwell Abbot Bridge over the Shawsheen River, still stands as an enduring monument to its builders. Here eight generation of Abbots have found a peaceful and happy home. Its present condition augurs well for endurance through many years to come.

The house consists of two and a half stories, facing south, with a long, sloping roof on the northern side; and on the eastern end there is a neat well shed. A large pilastered chimney springs through the center of the ridgepole. The original framework is strong and massive, and the corner posts in the second story are shouldered. There are four rooms on the ground floor, with a fireplace in every room. Nooks, cupboards and closets abound everywhere and where least expected; many of the original hinges, latches and locks remain.

In the front of the house is a huge elm tree nineteen feet in girth, two hundred and fifty to three hundred years old. This aged tree with its branches mantled in vivid green seems to smile at the passing of time; and although its limbs are manacled in chains to support them in their old age, it is only because its venerable and enduring character is reverenced by the present generation. In 1910, realizing that the old tree must have care if it were to retain its majesty and beauty, it was decided to obtain expert advice, and four tree surgeons worked on it for a month. They removed four double-horse loads of rotted wood from the inside of the tree trunk and replaced it with nine tons of sand, stone and cement.

The Benjamin Abbot house, which is owned by Mrs. James Jewett Abbot, has been vacant for the past two years, but was opened to the public for three days during the recent Andover tercentenary celebration.



HOLT FARM. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

HOLT FARM

Landing in Boston in the spring of 1635, after a voyage of fifty-eight days from England, Nicholas Holt, a young man of thirty-three, took his family along the shore to Newbury, where they lived more than a year before settling in Andover.

The erection of the present house, with its long roof-line and great central chimney, was probably begun by the third Nicholas Holt (1683–1756) after his marriage to Mary Manning in 1708. It was finished before 1715, when his father's death made him full owner of the house and farm.

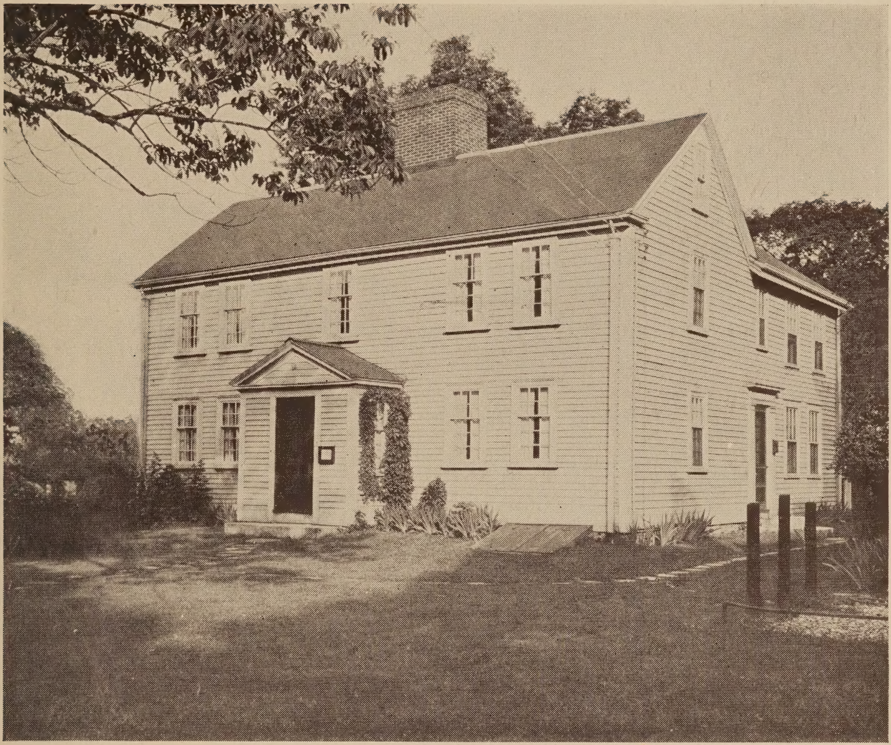
The house, which stands on the side of Prospect Hill and faces due south, is entered by a wide central door which opens into a small entry, with the kitchen on the right and a fore room on the left. From the entry the stairs mount with two square turns to the two ample bedrooms, and the attic above is high enough to have the use of a spinning wheel. The floor beams are of oak, ten and twelve inches square, and the old pine floors are of sixteen-inch plank. A closet door is made of a single board twenty-three and a half inches wide. At first the outer walls were of single heavy planks, beveled to overlap, and the cracks filled with clay. When the house was finally lathed and plastered the laths were all hand split. Clapboards were added outside, and the lean-to roof was raised, making three little bedrooms on the second floor.

For the first fifty years, the history of this house is the story of mother and daughter. Dorcas Abbott (1697–1758) was twenty years old when in 1717 she came to the new home as second wife of the third Nicholas Holt. Remote from neighbors she had been fitted by her upbringing for a pioneer's wife. Everything used in a farmer's family was made at home: wool for clothing was grown, washed, carded, spun, and woven; candles and soap were made; food was raised and prepared for the growing family of young people in the house and for the live stock in the barn. In addition there were four stepchildren to be cared for, and six children of her own were added. Most of the boys became deacons and the girls all married deacons. The records of the South Church of Andover give the names of one hundred and fifty-three Holts who were church members between 1718 and 1860. On April 19, 1775, a score of Holts were among the minutemen at Lexington.

The will of Nicholas Holt in 1756 gave his widow " the eastward end of my dwelling house from the top of the chimney to the floor of the cellar. Together with half my household goods such as belong to woman's use, also four cyder barrels and one-third the real estate."

When the younger Dorcas was married and living in the home of her childhood she owned the first gig in town and drove so furiously that the youngsters at the church door welcomed her advent with calls of, " Clear the road! Aunt Dorcas is coming! "

For more than two hundred and fifty years the house was owned continuously and the land farmed by descendants of the first Nicholas. Mr. Charles W. Ward, a direct descendant in the ninth generation, purchased the house in 1917 for a summer home, and has carefully restored all its best features.



Jason Russell House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

JASON RUSSELL HOUSE

BUILT BY MARTHA, WIDOW OF WILLIAM
RUSSELL, ABOUT 1680. OCCUPIED UNTIL
1890 BY HER DESCENDANTS, OF WHOM
JASON RUSSELL LOST HIS LIFE IN THE
CONFLICT OF APRIL 19, 1775

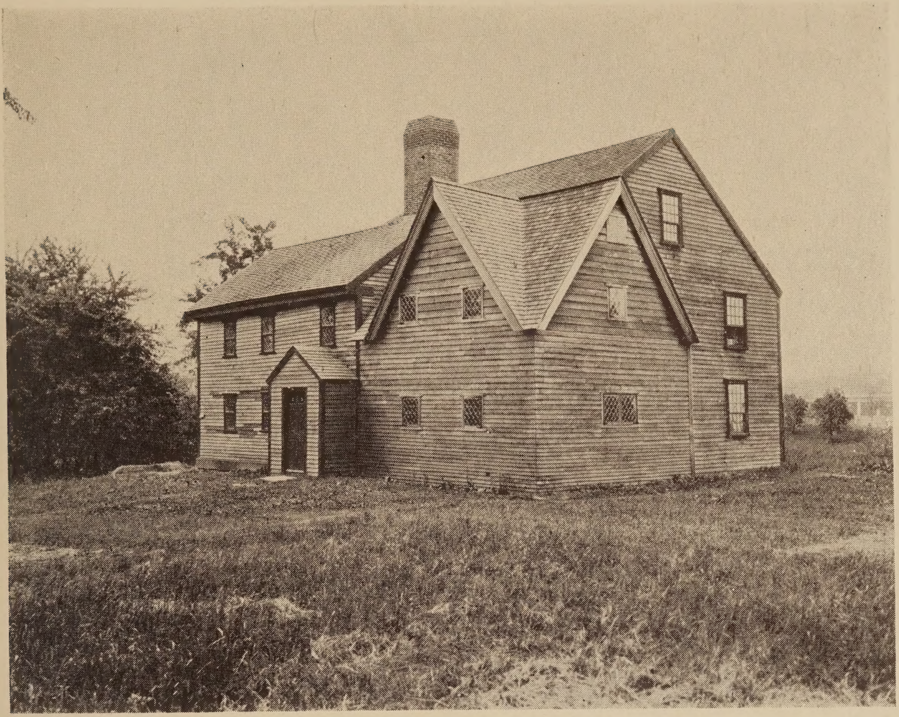
A ROADSIDE marker has recently been erected on Massachusetts Avenue, in Arlington, near Jason Street, bearing the above inscription.

In colonial days, Arlington formed the Second Parish of Cambridge, and was known as Menotomy. Heavy fighting took place here on April 19, 1775, between four and five in the afternoon, when the British soldiers on their retreat met minutemen, assembled from many towns. Of the few remaining houses that witnessed the contest, the Jason Russell house is the most noteworthy. It is now surrounded by modern buildings, but on that fatal day it stood alone in wide fields and pastures. The owner Jason Russell had sent his family to a place of safety but himself remained, declaring, " An Englishman's house is his castle."

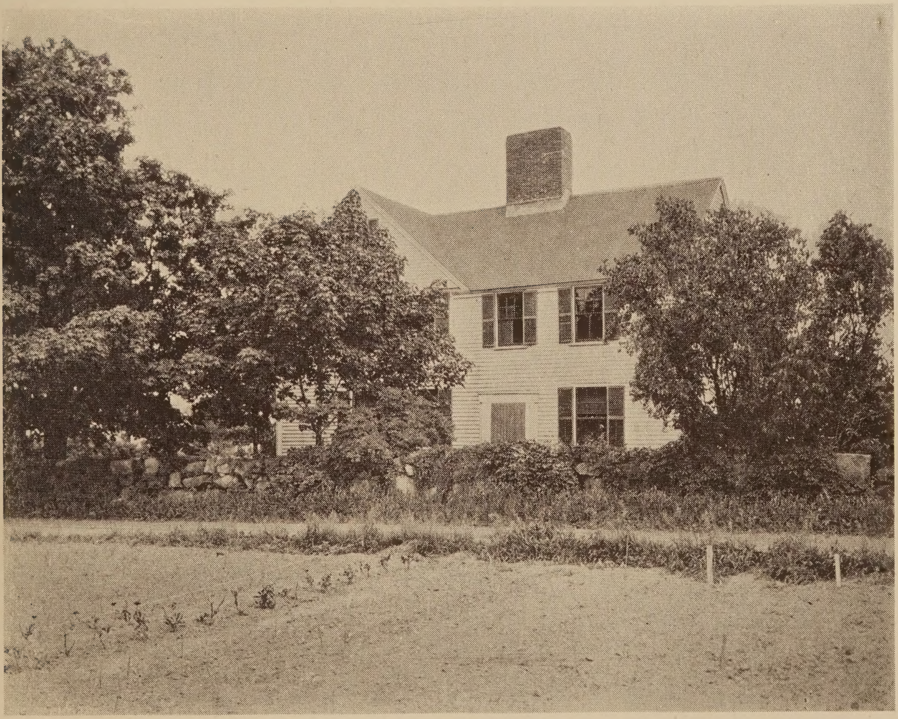
Behind the house on rising land a body of minutemen stationed themselves to await the British column as it marched down the road from Lexington. They were surprised by a flank guard which came through the fields, and were driven into the house, hemmed in between the flankers and the main column. A fight at close quarters followed, and in the house and yard

Jason Russell and eleven minutemen were killed. Eight Americans reached the cellar, aimed their guns up the stairs, threatening death to anyone who should attempt to come down, and thus escaped. Bullet marks are still visible in several places in the house as a result of this encounter.

The Arlington Historical Society acquired the house in 1923, restored and repaired it. The house is now substantially the same as in the days of the Revolution. Apart from its historical associations the Jason Russell house is a good example of a colonial dwelling, and with its collection of relics and furnishings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries well repays a visit. It is open to visitors daily, except Monday, from April to October and may be seen at other times by appointment. (Telephone, Arlington 0874-R). No admission fee is charged, although contributions for upkeep are welcome. It may most easily be reached from Boston by the Cambridge subway, changing at Harvard Square to an Arlington car.



Balch House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*



Conant-Chipman House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

BALCH HOUSE

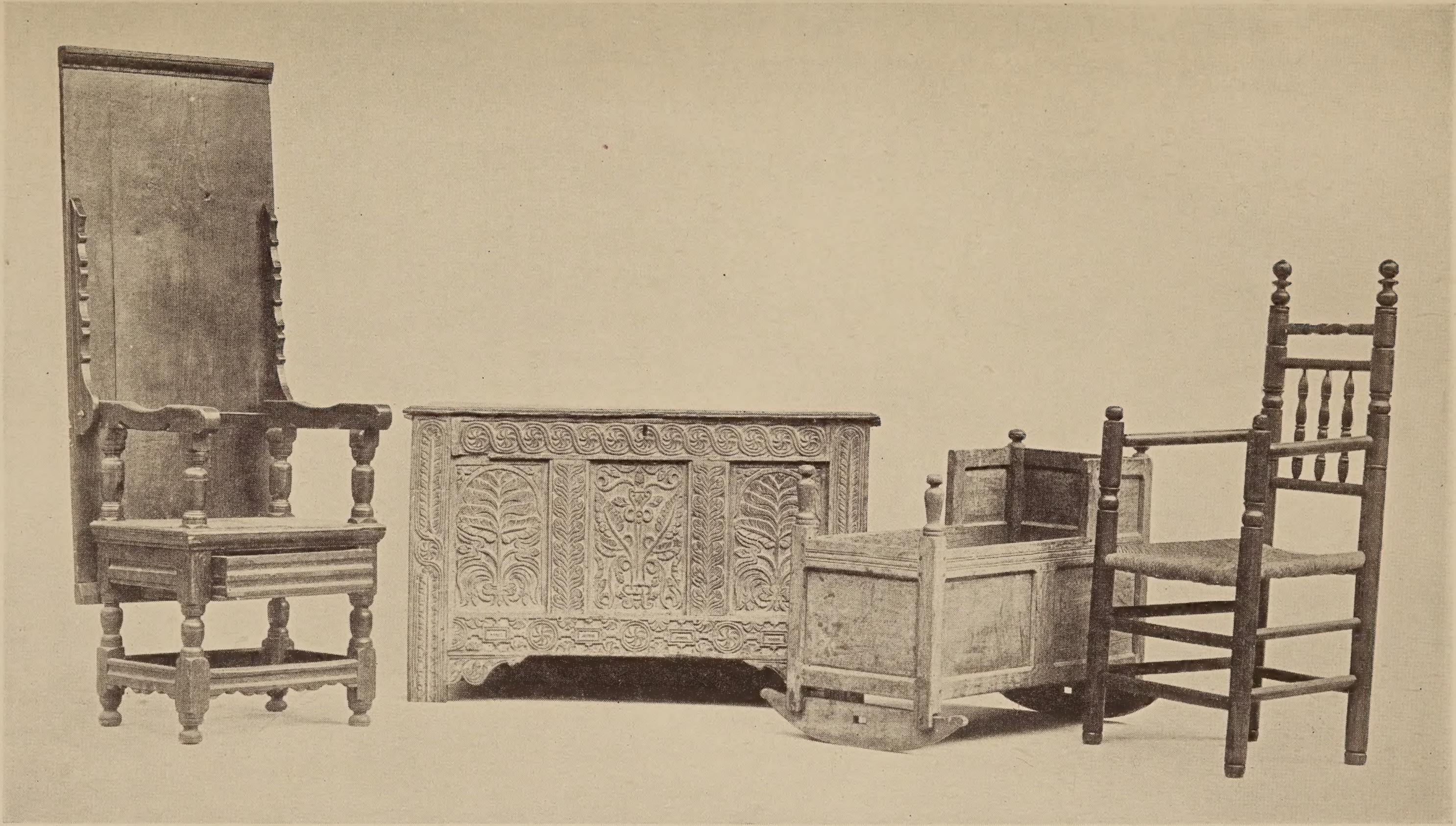
John Balch was born in 1579 at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, and set forth for New England with Captain Robert Gorges in September, 1623. First a member of Gorges' short-lived colony near Weymouth, he joined the Dorchester Adventurers' fishing colony at Cape Ann, and followed the remnants of that colony under Roger Conant to Salem in 1626. He was one of the five Old Planters who received a grant of two hundred acres each at the head of Bass River, now Beverly, in 1636, in exchange for their settlement in Salem. This house, erected by John Balch in 1638–40, is the only one now standing which was actually occupied by one of the Old Planters whose arrival antedated that of John Endecott. Obviously this was not Balch's first house, as the date shows it to have been built ten years after Endecott's arrival.

The Balch house seems to have consisted at first of a one-room, story-and-a-half building, the original shell of which is still preserved at the north end of the present building. The original roof has disappeared, but two rafters still in place in the north end prove it to have been excessively steep, so much so that there may well have been a tiny garret above the half-story chamber. Undoubtedly it was originally thatched, as most of the early Massachusetts houses were. From time to time the Balch house was added to, until now the original framework is but a corner of a house at least five times as roomy as the original. Very few indeed are the early houses of this type remaining: most of the one-room houses which still exist have two stories.

When restoration was undertaken it was surmised that only one corner of the existing fabric dated back to John Balch the settler, and investigation showed that only the framing of two rooms, the hall and hall chamber, was his. Also it was established by family tradition that this oldest portion had been moved from some adjoining site to its present location for addition to the house already standing there, which had its chimney and staircase bay complete. The front gable on a story-and-a-half cottage is unique in a seventeenth-century restored New England house and makes the chamber exceptionally quaint and curious. The windows of the older part have been carefully restored to the form that was used in all New England houses before the eighteenth century.

John Balch and his first wife, Margaret, were original members of the First Church of Salem. He died aged about sixty-nine in June, 1648, " when his corn was in its tender leaf." His will sheds light upon the disposition of his part of the Old Planters' grant, and enumerates the stock, orchards, cornfields, and so on, clearly showing that the settlers of Beverly were self-supporting from the first. This will mentions two cows by name, " Reddie " and " Cherry." The house went to his eldest son Benjamin, whose son Joseph was slain in 1675 during the Indian battle at Muddy Brook.

The Old Planters' Society considers this house one of the most hallowed shrines in America. It is preserved in memory not only of " Goodman Balch " but of Conant, Woodbery, Palfrey, Trask, and the other Old Planters who paved the way for the Massachusetts Bay colony.



A Chair-table, carved chest, cradle and “ Carver chair ” of the seventeenth century
Courtesy Metropolitan Musuem of Art. (*See page* 200)

CONANT-CHIPMAN HOUSE

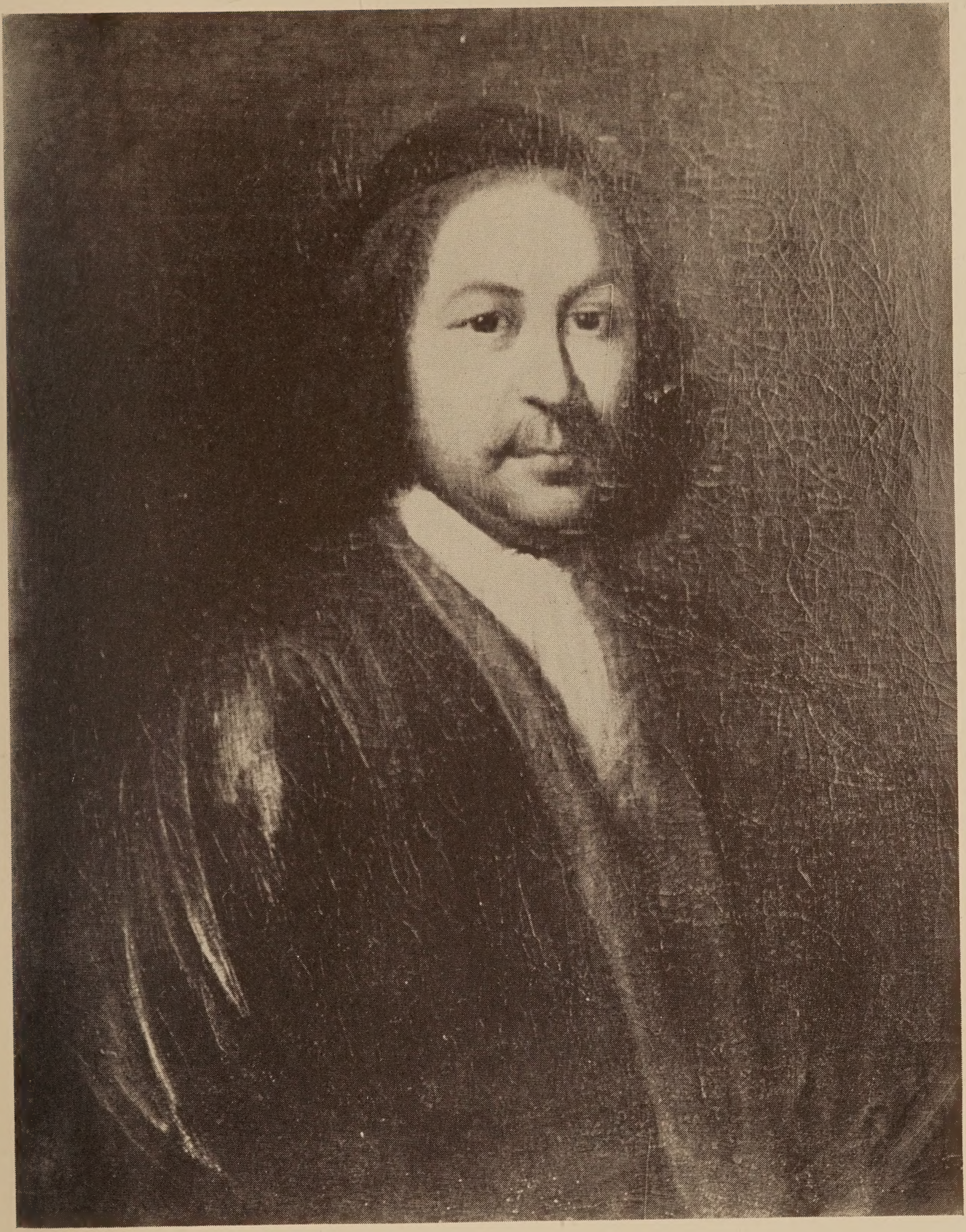
The house, now numbered 634 Cabot Street in North Beverly, near the corner of Conant Street, is often called the Chipman house, since it was in the possession of the Chipman family for more than one hundred and seventy years. It might even more appropriately be called the Conant-Chipman house, for it is one of the oldest buildings, if not the very oldest house in existence, erected by a member of the Conant family. Roger Conant, leader of the Old Planters of Salem, conveyed forty-five acres of land on November 20, 1666, to his son Exercise; and here Exercise Conant built a house. On May 25, 1695, he conveyed " unto my Cousin John Conant . . . my own dwelling house, orchard, . . ." In 1715 John Conant disposed of the place to the Reverend John Chipman; and the Conant deeds show that a house was already standing on the land. It is probable that this house was incorporated in the present one, most of which dates from after 1715.

John Chipman, a graduate of Harvard College, had been called as pastor to the second Beverly parish, in North Beverly, which he faithfully served for nearly sixty years. Joseph Chipman became the owner of the Chipman house upon his father's death in 1775, and later the estate descended to his two children. Mr. Frank A. Woodbury, the present owner, acquired the property in 1891. He has since restored the house and added to it.

The roof has a notably good cornice, and the doorway with its fluted pilasters and a broken arch pediment reminds one of the "Pineapple house" in Salem, in fact it is believed that the original ornament was a pineapple. The door itself is heavily paneled and has an interesting knocker.

Within the house the white-paneled, hand-hewn woodwork lends dignity and charm to the large rooms. The " best room," or parlor, has one wall completely paneled, the other sides having paneled wainscot. The character of the paneling, as well as the height of the room and the hinges on the doors, seem to indicate the work of the eighteenth century, and bear out the suggestion that John Chipman may have made alterations in the house after his purchase from John Conant.

Leading to the chambers is an exceptionally good stairway, its step-ends carved and its balustrade having graceful spindles and newel posts. Some of the original floors have been preserved, and are of boards eighteen or more inches in width.



S: Bradstreet

SIMON BRADSTREET

Simon Bradstreet, governor of Massachusetts, was baptized on March 18, 1604, at Horbling, Lincolnshire, by his father, the vicar. Simon matriculated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1618, and graduated M.A. in 1624. Four years later he married the sixteen-year-old Anne, daughter of Thomas Dudley, whom he succeeded as steward of the Earl of Lincoln. In 1630 he came over in the *Arbella* with Winthrop, having been elected an assistant of the Massachusetts Bay Company in England before sailing. He continued to hold that office until 1679, when he was elected governor, and served as chief magistrate of the colony until 1692, except for the period of the Andros usurpation: a period of political service unsurpassed in the annals of New England, if not of America. In the same period he was frequently commissioner of the United Colonies and thrice president of that federal board.

The Bradstreets settled first at Cambridge. In 1633 or shortly after they moved to the frontier settlement of Ipswich, and about 1652 to the still newer Andover. In the meantime Anne had developed a marked poetic gift. Her first book of poems, published in London in 1652, bore the title, *The Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America.* It is largely imitative and didactic, but her later poems, especially the *Contemplations* are full of lyric and descriptive beauty. Several modern critics consider them superior to any poetry written in America until the nineteenth century. And " Madam Bradstreet," as she was called did not merely write poetry. She became the mother of four sons and four daughters, all of whom she brought up to useful manhood and womanhood.

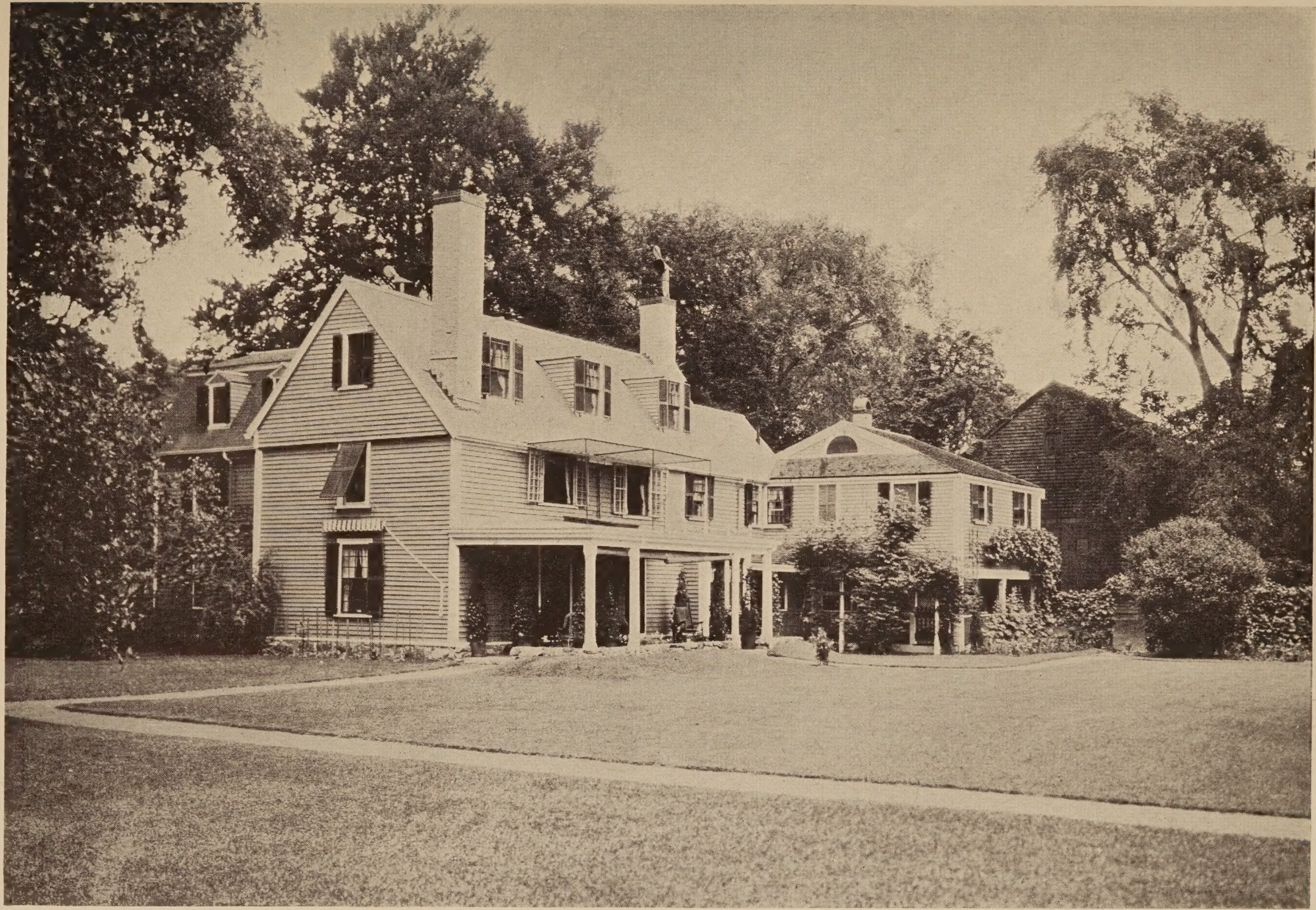
The happiness of the Bradstreets' home life is mirrored in her poems on her children, her father, and her husband. To Simon she wrote,

> " If ever two were one, then surely we;
> If ever man were loved by wife, then thee;
> If ever wife was happy in a man,
> Compare with me, ye women, if you can."

Their house at Andover was burnt down in 1666, and on the occasion Anne wrote a charming little poem about the life that went on there, and the loss of treasured heirlooms and keepsakes. The new one that they built in 1667 still stands, a landmark in what is now the town of North Andover. Anne died there after a wasting illness on September 16, 1672.

Simon Bradstreet married in 1676 another Anne, widow of Captain Joseph Gardner and daughter of Emmanuel Downing. He moved to Salem to a great house which his second wife had inherited, and later lived in Boston. The Governor was a man of moderate but dependable ability, kindly and intelligent. When Andros was deposed in 1689, the venerable magistrate, last survivor of the early Company officials, proved a dignified and suitable administrator until the Province Charter came. Danckaerts, the Dutch traveler, refers to him in 1680 as " an old man, quiet and grave, dressed in black silk, but not sumptuously." He died at Salem on March 27, 1697.

This portrait, which was probably painted about 1685 (artist unknown but suspected to be Evert Duyckinck of New York) descended to the Governor's son Simon, and hung in the old house at Andover until 1807. It is now owned by the Boston Athenaeum.



HALE FARM. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

HALE FARM

JOHN HALE was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard College at the age of twenty-one, and in 1664 came to Beverly as minister.

Beverly folk had found the boat journey to Salem every Sabbath a hardship, and had petitioned for a church and parish of their own. When the Salem church granted permission for the establishment of the "Church of Christ at Bass River in Salem," John Hale received a call as its minister, to be given a salary of £70 and thirty cords of firewood a year. He was ordained in 1667, and served this church until his death in 1700. Just why the minister abandoned his comfortable house on Watch Hill after thirty years and took up his residence in a new manse does not appear in the records.

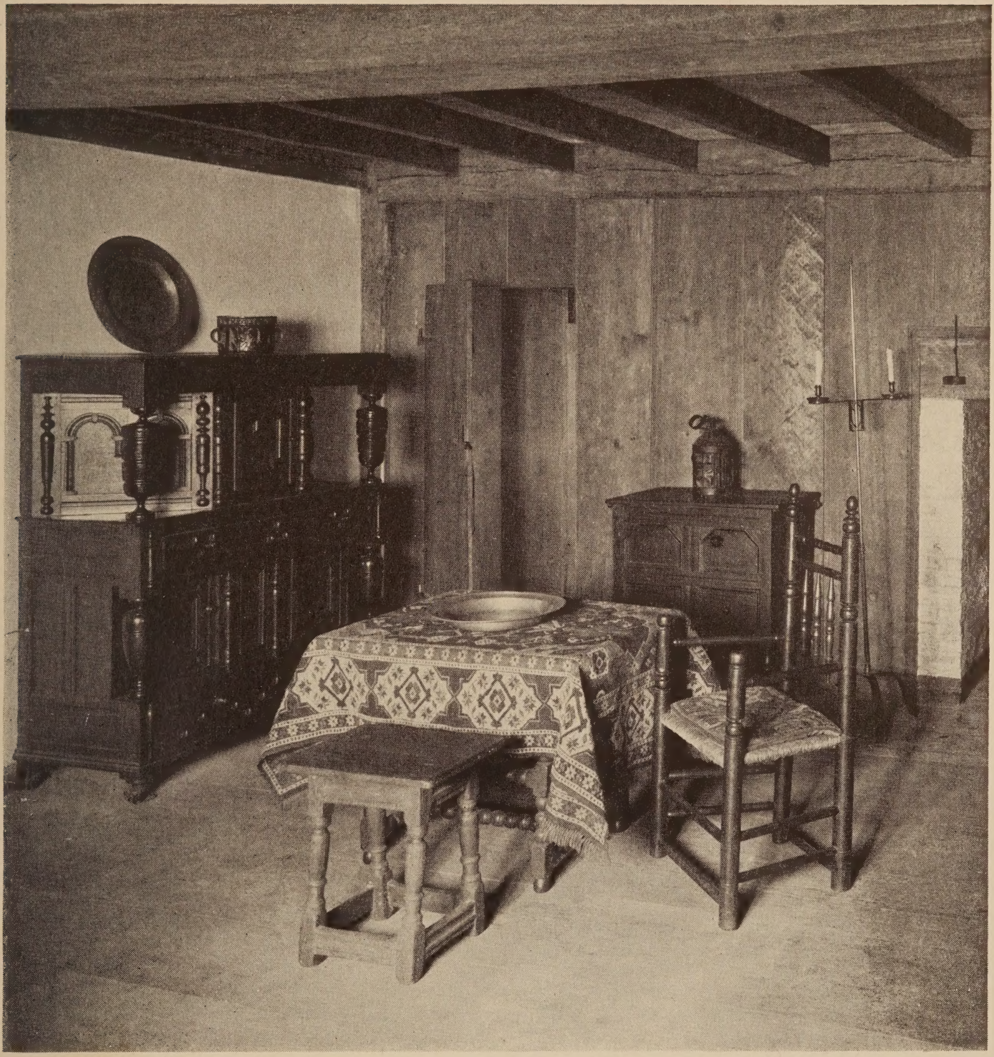
In the new house on what is now Hale Street near the Beverly Common, Minister Hale must have taken up his abode early in the 1690's, for it is recorded:

> "On the 5th day of March 1693–4, it was voted that the Reverend Mr. John Hale, minister of the Gospel amongst us, shall have the dwelling house hee now liveth in, with the two acres of land home lot thereunto adjoyning. . . ."

He was also given such meadow as would produce annually about four loads of hay, and the use of the common pasture. Later a barn was built for his cattle.

The original structure of the Hale house was long and somewhat narrow, with a sharp, peaked roof and gable ends. There were three rooms on the ground floor. Colonel Robert Hale, John Hale's grandson, built the wing toward the street with the gambrel roof. The main chimney issuing at the corner of the house, at the eaves, supplies corner fireplaces, that in the old parlor being ornamented with remarkably fine paneling. The frame of the house contains not merely one but several sets of summer beams, some beautifully molded and with chamfer stops, sustained by posts cut into panels just below the junctions with the summer beams. The hardware throughout is of the oldest pattern: it includes a pair of cockscomb hinges on a cupboard door; several pairs of strap and butterfly hinges; some of the latches have the rare swing drop. The floors are well below the sills, in the earliest known style.

The Reverend John was one of the chaplains in the expedition against Canada in 1690. On his return he found the people of Beverly stirred by the witchcraft delusion. Mr. Hale attended the examinations and trials of accused persons; but whether his interest in such proceedings arose from the wish to investigate the truth of the charges, or whether he endorsed the opinions that prevailed among the people is not known. However, a charge of witchcraft was finally brought against his own wife. Aghast at the accusation against one whom he knew to be blameless, the minister acquainted his wife with the awful charge against her and guarded her from arrest until the spell that had held the people in bondage was broken. The whole community had been so impressed by her saintliness of character that their confidence in her was unshaken even by superstition, and they were convinced that her accuser had been guilty of perjury. Might not false charges have been brought against others, also? With this suspicion of perjury on the part of the



FURNITURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY INCLUDING A PRESS CUPBOARD AND TURKEY CARPET. *Courtesy Musuem of Fine Arts.* (*See page* 200)

witnesses, all their power over the people was ended. Mrs. Hale was the last person accused of witchcraft in Beverly. Lucy Larcom, in her poem, " Mistress Hale of Beverly," wrote:

> " Truth made transparent in a life, tried gold of character,
> Were Mistress Hale's, . . .
> Whose unobtrusive excellence awed back delusion's tide! "

The minister himself wrote: *A Modest Inquiry in Witchcraft,* of which only a few copies are extant.

Mr. Hale was ever faithful to the best interests of the church and of the community, always generous and public-spirited. Possibly no settler of New England has had a more distinguished posterity, among whom were Nathan Hale, the patriot spy who was hanged by the British during the Revolutionary War; Nathan Hale, a journalist and editor of note; Edward Everett Hale, pastor, preacher, philanthropist, reformer, editor, lecturer, and the author of *A Man Without a Country.*

Mrs. Robert Hale Bancroft makes her summer home at Hale Farm, and her grandchildren are the ninth generation in line of descent from the Reverend John Hale.

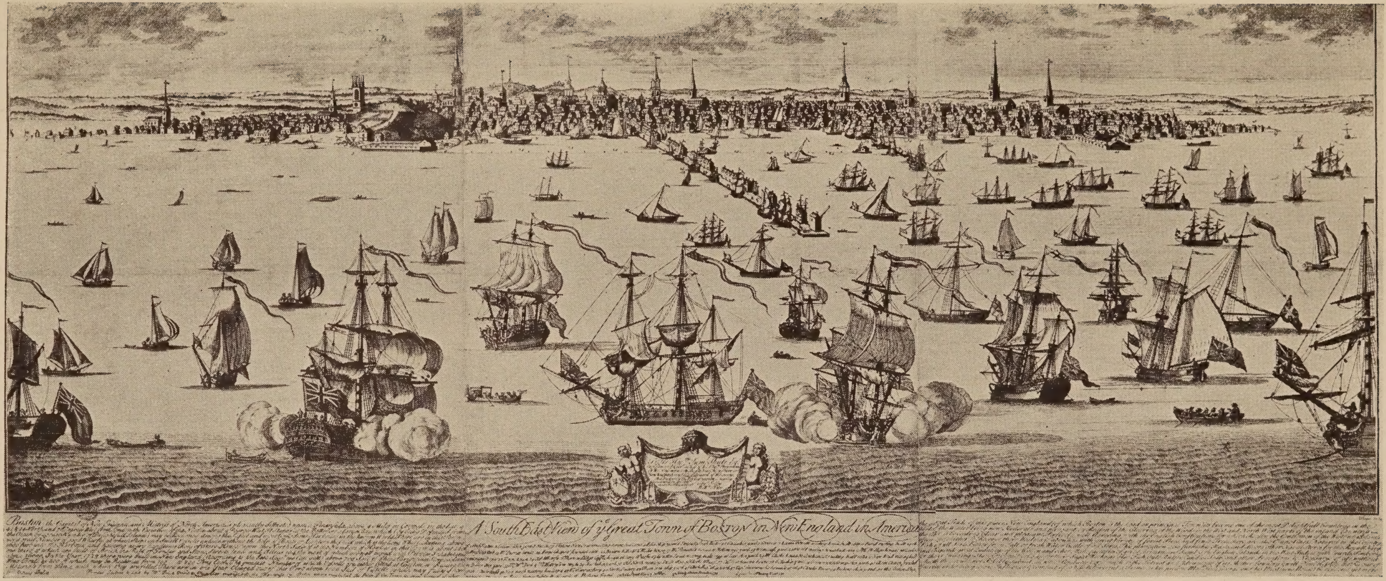
BURGIS–PRICE VIEW OF BOSTON IN 1724

William Price, a print and map seller, at his shop " over against the Town House " in Boston, advertised in the *New England Courant* of August 28, 1725: a " new and correct Prospect of the Town of Boston, curiously engrav'd."

The drawing from which this engraving was made had been exhibited at Mr. Price's shop as early as January 6, 1723–24, as appears from an advertisement in the *Courant,* when " Proposals for all Persons that are willing to subscribe for the same, in order to it being sent to England to be engraved by the best hand," were offered to the public. The proposals met with a response that satisfied Price and the drawing in time reached John Harris, in London, who engraved on copper the " South East View of Boston " here reproduced from the only known impression of its first state, now in the British Museum.

William Burgis came from England to New York in 1718; he arrived in Boston late in 1722 and established himself at the Crown Coffee House kept by Thomas Selby, who later joined William Price, the print seller, in assuming the expense of publishing Burgis's view of Boston. Selby died in 1727 and the next year Burgis married the widow and succeeded him as " taverner " at the Crown Coffee House. Having gone through his wife's estate he disappeared in 1731, and five years later his wife unsuccessfully applied to the court for a divorce.

The " South East View of Ye Great Town of Boston in New England in America " is humbly dedicated to " the Hon$^{\text{ble}}$ Sam$^{\text{l}}$ Shute Esq$^{\text{r}}$, Capt General & Gov$^{\text{r}}$ in Chief of his maj$^{\text{tys}}$


A South East View of ye Great Town of Boston in New England in America

A South East View of the Great Town of Boston, in 1724 — the Burgis-Price View
Courtesy Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire in New England and Vice-Admiral of the same." It is in three sheets, pasted together, the whole measuring 24½ by 52½ inches. In 1743 another edition of this View was published by Price, with additions and corrections, and of this state six impressions are known. The View shows twelve churches and fifteen shipyards, and pictures among the shipping in the harbor, a two-masted schooner, a rig supposed to have originated in Gloucester in 1713.

The long descriptive title below the View, reads, in part, as follows: " Boston, the Capital of New England, and Mistriss of North America . . . Stands at the Bottom of a large Bay, which (by being Defended from the Ocean by a great Number of Delightful Islands) may be Reckoned among the Safest and most Commodious Harbours in the known World. There are in this Town a very great number of good Wharves, at which Ships and Small Vessels unlade, without the help of Boats or Lighters: the Chief of which is the Long Wharfe, Running above 1600 foot into the Harbour, and having a very handsome Row of Store Houses upon the North side of it — the Number of Houses in this Town is about 3200 one third of which are built of Brick, the Rest of Timber and Stone. Streets, lanes and alleys, 104, the most of which are well paved with Pebbles. Inhabitants, about 16000. In the Year 1723 there were built in New England above 700 sail of Ships, Brigantines, Sloops, Schooners, Wood-Boats, etc. . . . This Plantation expends great Quantities of Woolen and other Manufactories of great Britain and Supplys the English Islands in the West Indies with boards, Timber, etc. for their buildings, also Provisions and Necessarys of life without which they could not possibly subsist."

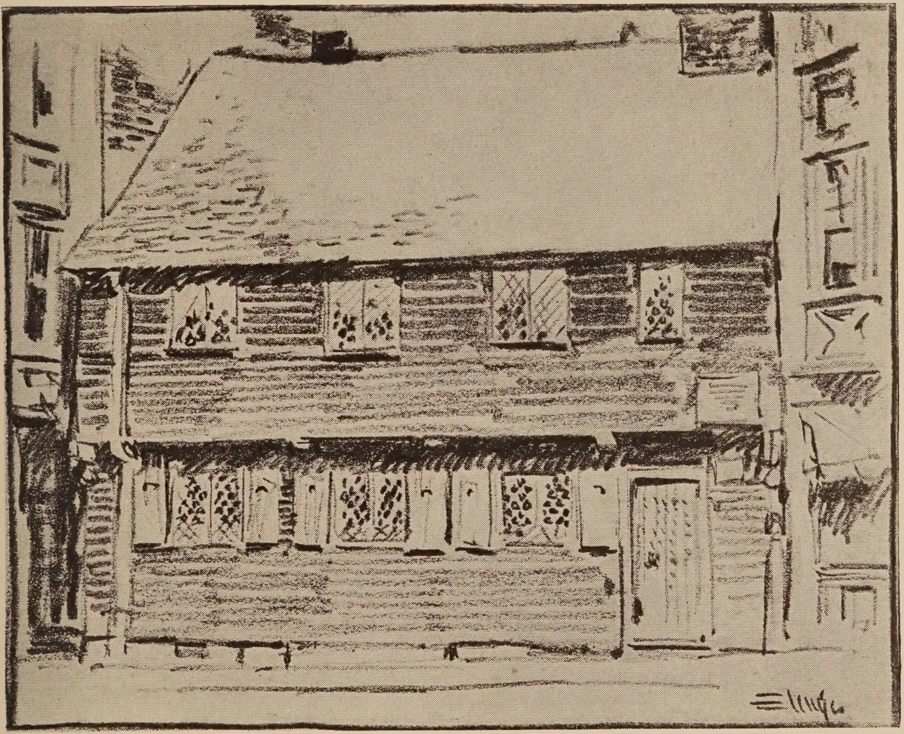
PAUL REVERE HOUSE

THE Paul Revere house, probably the oldest house now standing in Boston, was built some time between 1650 and 1680 in North Square, the very heart of the old town. Owing to the fact that Paul Revere purchased the house in 1770, and lived there for thirty years, it has acquired an historic as well as an architectural interest, and has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition by the Paul Revere Memorial Association.

It is a low-studded, two-story dwelling house and ell, with a sharply-pitched roof covered with hand-made shingles and the projecting, overhanging second story that was common on seventeenth-century houses.

In removing the additions during restoration much time and money was spent in determining the lines of the old roof, the immense chimney and fireplace, the original position of the windows, doors, etc., and preserving every piece of old molding, beam and woodwork that was found, in order that the new house should be an exact reproduction of the original. The hewn oak beams that may be seen throughout the house are mostly originals, which in a few places only had to be pieced out. All the old wood taken from the house was preserved, and has since been made into small souvenirs, which are on sale at the house.

On the ground floor are the living room and kitchen, each having a large fireplace. That in the kitchen is now exactly as it was when Revere lived there, and in it hangs the old crane



Paul Revere House. *Courtesy Christian Science Monitor*

used by him. On the second floor, where there are two rooms, the floor boards in the front room are older than Paul Revere's time. In the back room, the ell chamber, is an original door grained in such a way as to make it look as if it had raised panels. On the original plastered wall in the large front room was found an architectural landscape paper which is admittedly eighteenth century. The house is open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 to 4, for a small admission fee.

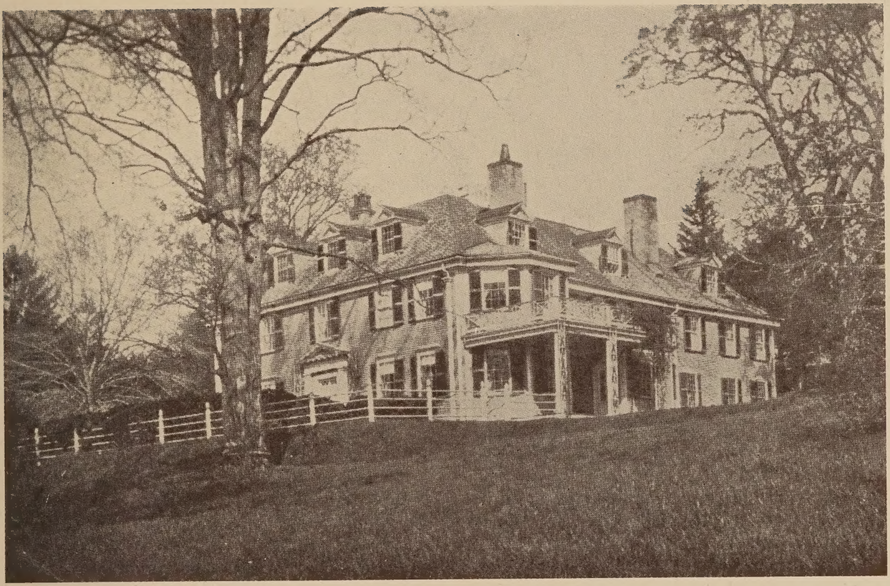
Paul Revere was the son of a French Huguenot, Appollos Rivoire, who emigrated from Guernsey to Boston early in the eighteenth century. Born in Boston, on December 21, 1734, Paul learned his father's trade of goldsmith and silversmith and eventually inherited his business. As a designer and maker of silverware, Paul Revere became one of our finest colonial craftsmen. Excellent examples of his work may be seen in the American wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He also took an active part in the affairs of the town of Boston, for several years acting as coroner, and was one of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty.

" Paul Revere was, in fact, one of the most versatile men of his generation: — patriot, politician and soldier, goldsmith and silversmith, artist and engraver, mechanic and inventor, bell founder, industrial pioneer, and contributor to the efficiency of the American navy and merchant marine. Like most American patriots of that era, he could do many things besides talk and fight . . . Paul had several profitable 'side lines' as well; among them, dentistry. After the Battle of Bunker Hill he identified the body of General Warren by a false tooth he had inserted in the patriot leader's jaw."

In the French and Indian War, Revere served as second lieutenant of artillery. Shortly after, he married Sarah Orne who died May 3, 1773. They had eight children. October tenth of the same year Paul Revere married Rachel Walker. Soon after this he entered the public service, acting as a courier for Warren, Hancock and Adams who intrusted him with many important messages to Philadelphia and New York; his " midnight ride " actually took place, and from the door of this house he went forth on the evening of April 18, 1775. Longfellow obtained the facts which furnished the inspiration for his famous poem from a letter which Paul Revere wrote about twenty-two years after the events it describes, and this letter was based on a deposition which Revere made shortly after the ride.

In 1783 Paul Revere opened a hardware store in Essex Street opposite the site of the Old Liberty Tree near the corner of what is now Washington Street. In 1792 he established a foundry at the North End of Boston for casting bells and brass cannon, where he also manufactured the copper fastings and copper sheathing for the frigate *Constitution.* This business was moved to Canton, Massachusetts, in 1801. The following year he rolled the sheet copper used on the dome of the new State House.

Paul Revere was active in Masonry, filling the position of Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge for three years. He died May 10, 1818, and was buried in the Granary Burying Ground in Boston.



Boylston-Hyslop-Lee House. *Courtesy Brookline Public Library*

BOYLSTON-HYSLOP-LEE HOUSE

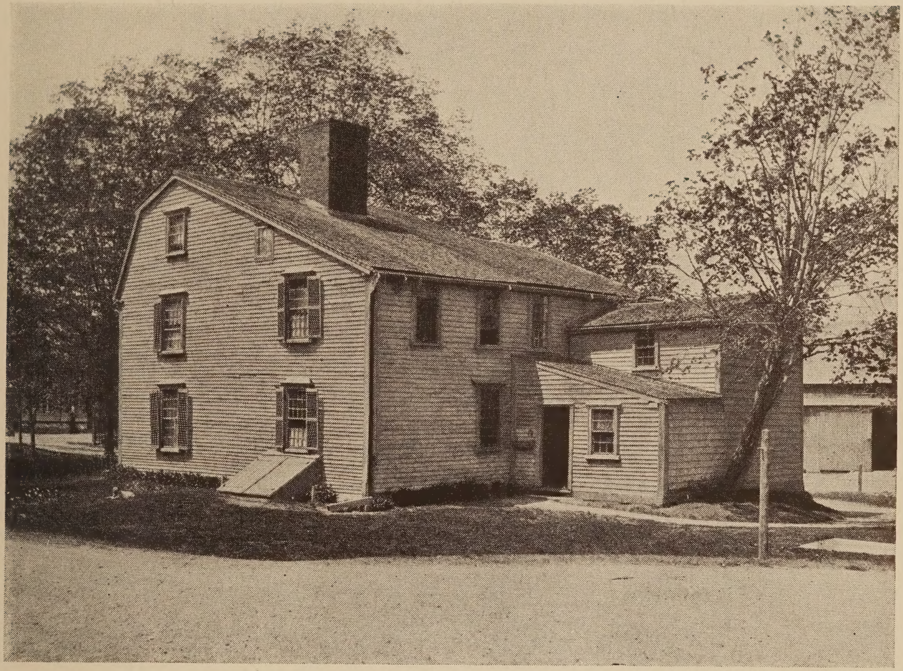
THIS finely preserved mansion of colonial days stands on the southerly slope of Fisher Hill well above the highway on the north side of Boylston Street, Brookline. The land on which it stands was granted in 1638 to Thomas Leverett and sold by him to Thomas Gardner, whose ancestors were settlers of Roxbury. Mary Gardner, who inherited this land, married Dr. Thomas Boylston, the first physician resident in Brookline. Peter, one of their sons, married Ann White of Brookline, and later inherited his father's estate. Their daughter Susanna in 1734 married Captain John Adams of Braintree and became the mother of President John Adams.

Another son, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, purchased the old homestead from his brother Peter in 1736, and, having ample means from his medical practice, tore down his father's house and built in 1738 the main part of the house which still beautifies the hillside. This structure is " late colonial " in type the original of which — a square house with a four-slope roof and inside chimneys — has been modernized in sections.

Dr. Zabdiel Boylston's fame rests chiefly on his introduction of inoculation against the scourge of smallpox, in the face of opposition and mob violence. The first person to be inoculated in America was his own son, by his own hand. The story of his courage and success reached England, and earned him a fellowship in the Royal Society, the leading scientific academy of the English-speaking world. A full account of his medical career has been republished by Stephen H. Blodgett, M. D., of Boston.

Until Sir William Jenner, the eminent English physician and surgeon, invented vaccination, Dr. Boylston and Dr. William Aspinwall were remarkably successful in controlling the dreaded plague by inoculation.

William Hyslop, a native of Scotland who had become a wealthy dry goods merchant of Boston, owned the Boylston house from 1797 to 1822, when the estate passed to his son David. Henry Lee of Boston, an eminent merchant and writer of note on economic subjects, next purchased the Boylston house and lived there until his death in 1867. It was inherited by his son, Colonel Henry Lee, a pungent character who was a tower of strength to the Union cause on Governor Andrew's staff during the Civil War. Various Lee descendants have since occupied the old house and added to it, chiefly to the eastern part built by Dr. Boylston. The present owner is Dr. Edward P. Richardson. He treasures a copy of a letter written by President John Adams who, revisiting his ancestral lands when ninety years of age, wrote to his cousin, Ward Nicholas Boylston, urging him to purchase the old homestead from Mr. Hyslop.



Edward Devotion House. *Courtesy Brookline Public Library*

EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE

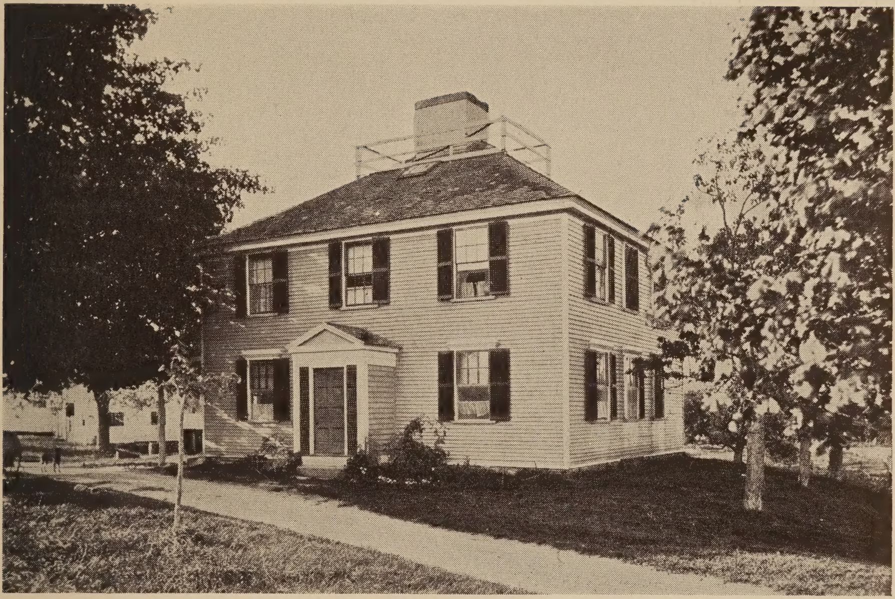
EDWARD DEVOTION, a single man, became a freeman in May, 1645, and lived at Muddy River (established as Brookline in 1705). He married shortly after and occupied a house owned by Cotton Flacke of Boston, who with his wife Jane conveyed in 1654 to said Edward Devotion the house with eleven acres of upland.

This most interesting house originally was gambrel roofed as shown in the accompanying picture. When the inevitable need for more space became urgent, instead of building a lean-to on the rear as was frequently done, a two-story addition was built.

Edward Devotion was active in town affairs, his name appearing in 1651 as one of a committee to perambulate the town bounds; he also served as overseer of fences, constable, and tything-man. His possessions in land were on both sides of the road from Boston to Cambridge (Harvard Street) which was laid out February 6, 1662, " to go without the Common Field by Goodman Devotion's and Goodman Steven's houses," following an old way. At his death Edward Devotion's inventory included three horses, five cattle, and " over forty-two sheep and lambs." He left his " homestead with lands improved and cattle " to his widow for subsistence and the bringing up of their sons Edward and John while she remained a widow, then his lands were to pass to his " sons, equally interested, not to be aliened to others, but to fall to their successors." Any child or grandchild contesting the will was to forfeit his portion.

The younger Edward Devotion succeeded his elder brother John to ownership of the homestead in 1704. He married and spent his life in Brookline. Like his father and brother John he was active in town affairs. He increased his holdings to seventy-six acres of land which were sold by him before his death to Solomon Hill in 1740. By will in 1744 he gave the Devotion School Fund to Brookline. The estate passed through several ownerships before coming into the possession of George Babcock in 1854, when it was known as the Babcock farm.

The second Edward Devotion married "previous to 1719, at which date his wife Mary is mentioned as having a seat in the foreseat of the meeting house." Judge Sewall, in his Diary between 1706 and 1709, frequently mentions stopping at Devotion's to bait his horse. The house is now owned by the Town and occupied by the Brookline Historical Society as a meeting place and museum. It is open on Saturdays after 3 o'clock for a small fee.



Goddard House. *Courtesy Brookline Public Library*

GODDARD HOUSE

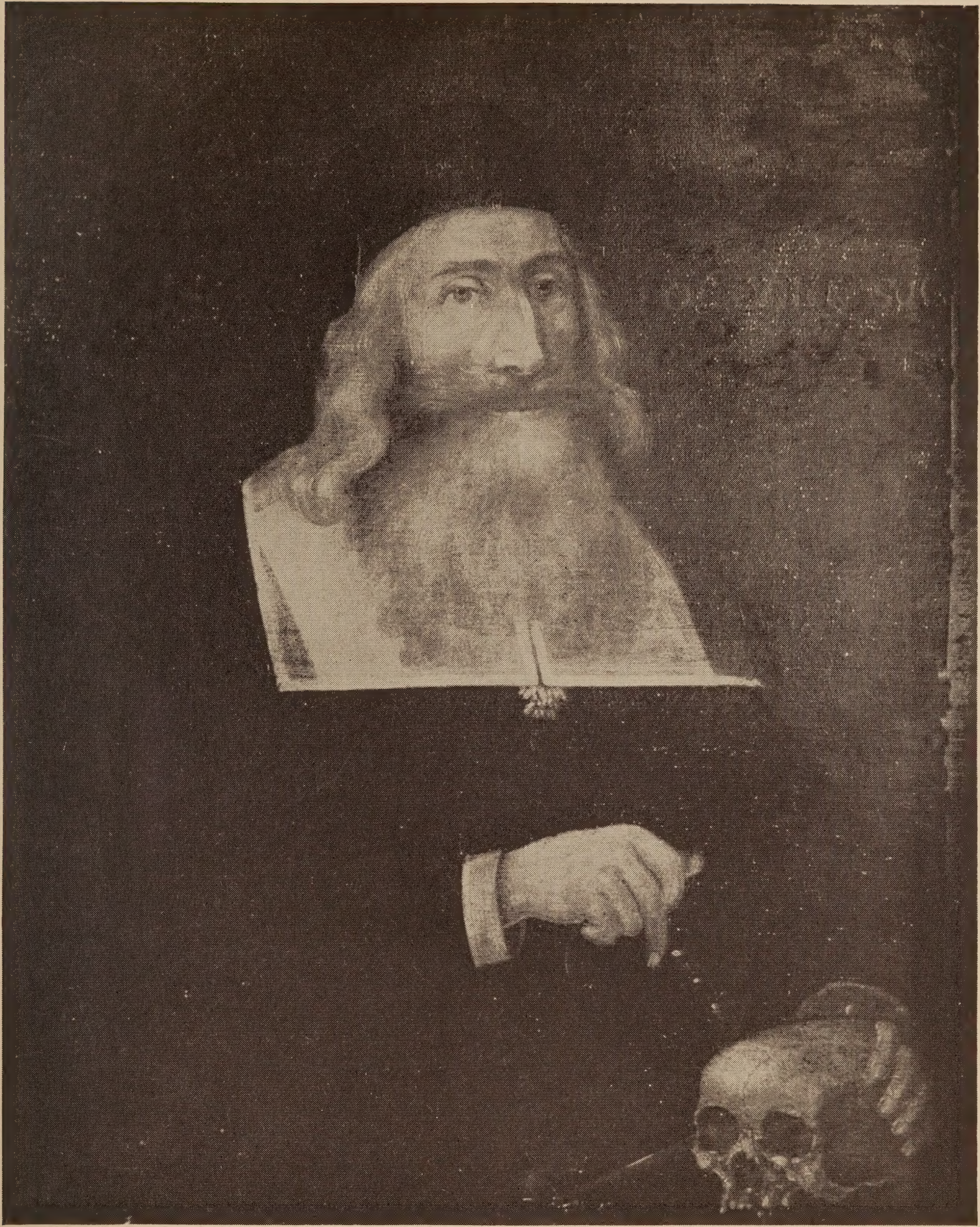
This house has the distinction of having been occupied by one family from about 1680 to the present time. Since 1767 it has been a square house of two stories and attic, with a large central chimney, the hip roof sloping up from the four sides. The chimney bears two dates, 1667 and 1767, because the original house was partly razed and rebuilt in 1767.

In 1640, and for some time subsequently, the land on which the Goddard house stands was part of the Boston common lands, of which there were then about three hundred acres left ungranted in Muddy River (Brookline). The estate comprised seventy acres at the time of the Revolution. Among the grantees of this part of the common was Dorman Marean, before 1693, from whose heirs the first Goddard in 1712 purchased his farm.

Joseph Goddard came from London and finally settled in Muddy River. In 1680 he married Deborah Treadway of Watertown. One of their six children, James Goddard, was the builder and first owner of the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline in 1717. Another son, John, inherited and lived in the Goddard house with his family. He also was the father of six children, one of whom John, the fourth, inherited and lived on the farm. John was Washington's " Wagon-master " or " Conductor of Stores," and conveyed cannon and ammunition to Concord in the first year of the Revolution. Born in 1730 he lived until 1816, and became the father of twelve sons and four daughters. He was a man of unusual executive ability, accurate observation and keen memory, filling almost every office in the gift of his fellow-townsmen. And so the house remained in the Goddard family, on through successive generations.

John Goddard of the sixth generation graduated from Harvard College in 1777; Samuel Goddard of the seventh married Mehitable Dawes, daughter of William Dawes who with Paul Revere gave the alarm of April 18–19, 1775. General Charles G. Dawes, our present Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, is a grand-nephew of Mehitable (Dawes) Goddard.

The present owners and occupants of this historic homestead are Dr. and Mrs. George H. Wright, whose son and daughter are of the ninth generation of Goddards in America and the eighth in Brookline.



John Clark

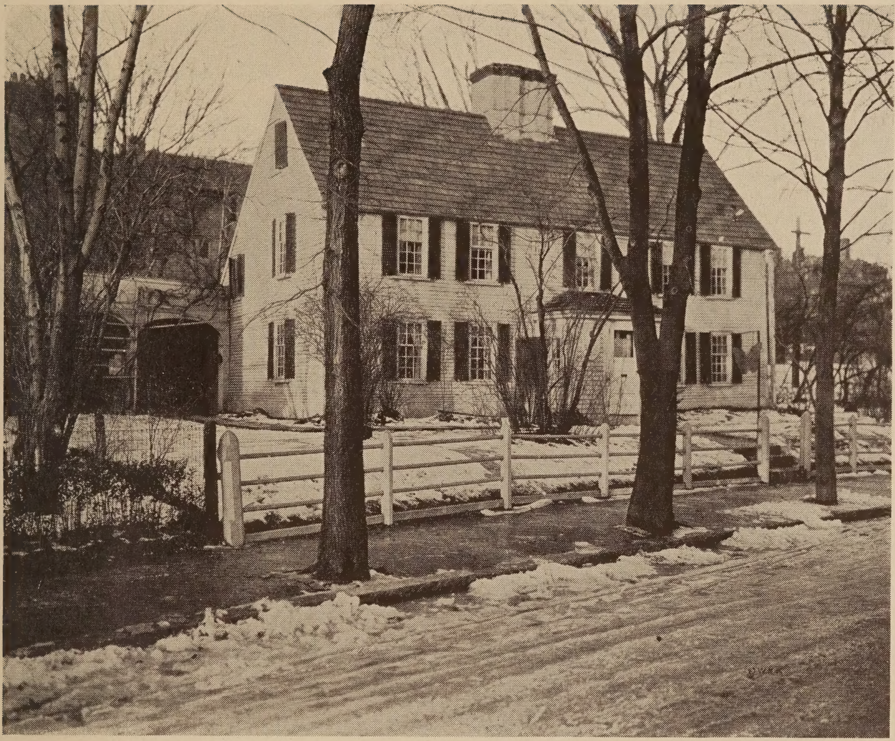
JOHN CLARK

JOHN CLARK, physician of Boston, came to Newbury about 1637, and was granted a farm of four hundred acres at the mouth of Cart Creek. In September, 1638, he was freed from all rates so long as he should exercise his calling there. A rather lurid light is thrown upon the value of his services by a note in the Reverend John Eliot's " Record of Roxbury Church Members." The wife of Richard Dummer came under the influence of Anne Hutchinson, and when the Dummers moved to Newbury she declared her faith. Dr. Clark, who agreed with her, gave her a vomit, when ill, " which did in such maner torture & torment her. . . .that she dyed in a most uncomfortable maner; but we believe God tooke her away in mercy, from worse evil, which she was falling unto." In 1639 he became a magistrate of the County Court at Ipswich, and was elected a deputy for 1639 and 1643. After ten years of practice in Newbury he was at Ipswich, and in December, 1651, when he sold the farm, he was of Boston. While in Boston he invented a stove for warming houses and saving firewood, a device for the control of which the General Court allowed him exclusive rights, in October, 1652, but it does not appear to have been much used, as the colonists remained faithful to open fireplaces. His wife was a connection of the Saltonstalls.

Dr. Clark died in Boston, in November, 1664. His portrait was painted in the sixty-sixth year of his age, but we do not know the date of his birth, and no year is mentioned on the canvas.

Dr. Holmes, in his " Medical Essays," 1842–1882, speaks of Dr. Clark on page 326:

" His portrait, in close-fitting skullcap, with long locks and venerable flowing beard, is familiar to our eyes on the wall of our Society's (The Boston Medical Library) antechamber. His left hand rests upon a skull, his right hand holds an instrument which deserves a passing comment. It is a trephine, a surgical implement for cutting round pieces out of broken skulls, so as to get at the fragments which have been driven in, and lift them up. It has a handle like that of a gimlet, with a claw like a hammer, to lift with, I suppose, which last contrivance I do not see figured in my books . . . Dr. Clark is said to have received a diploma before he came, for skill in lithotomy. He loved horses, as a good many doctors do, and left a good property, as they all ought to do. His grave and noble presence, with the few facts concerning him, told with more or less traditional authority, give us the feeling that the people of Newbury, and afterwards of Boston, had a wise and skilful medical adviser and surgeon in Dr. John Clark."



Cooper-Austin House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

COOPER–AUSTIN HOUSE

John Cooper, a lad of eighteen, with his stepfather, Gregory Stone, came to Cambridge in 1636 from Mayland, Suffolk, England. In 1657, the date popularly given as the year in which the Cooper-Austin house was built, John Cooper had been eleven years selectman of Cambridge, besides holding other offices of trust and being prominent in all town affairs. In addition he had become deacon of the First Church in 1668, which office he held until his death in 1691.

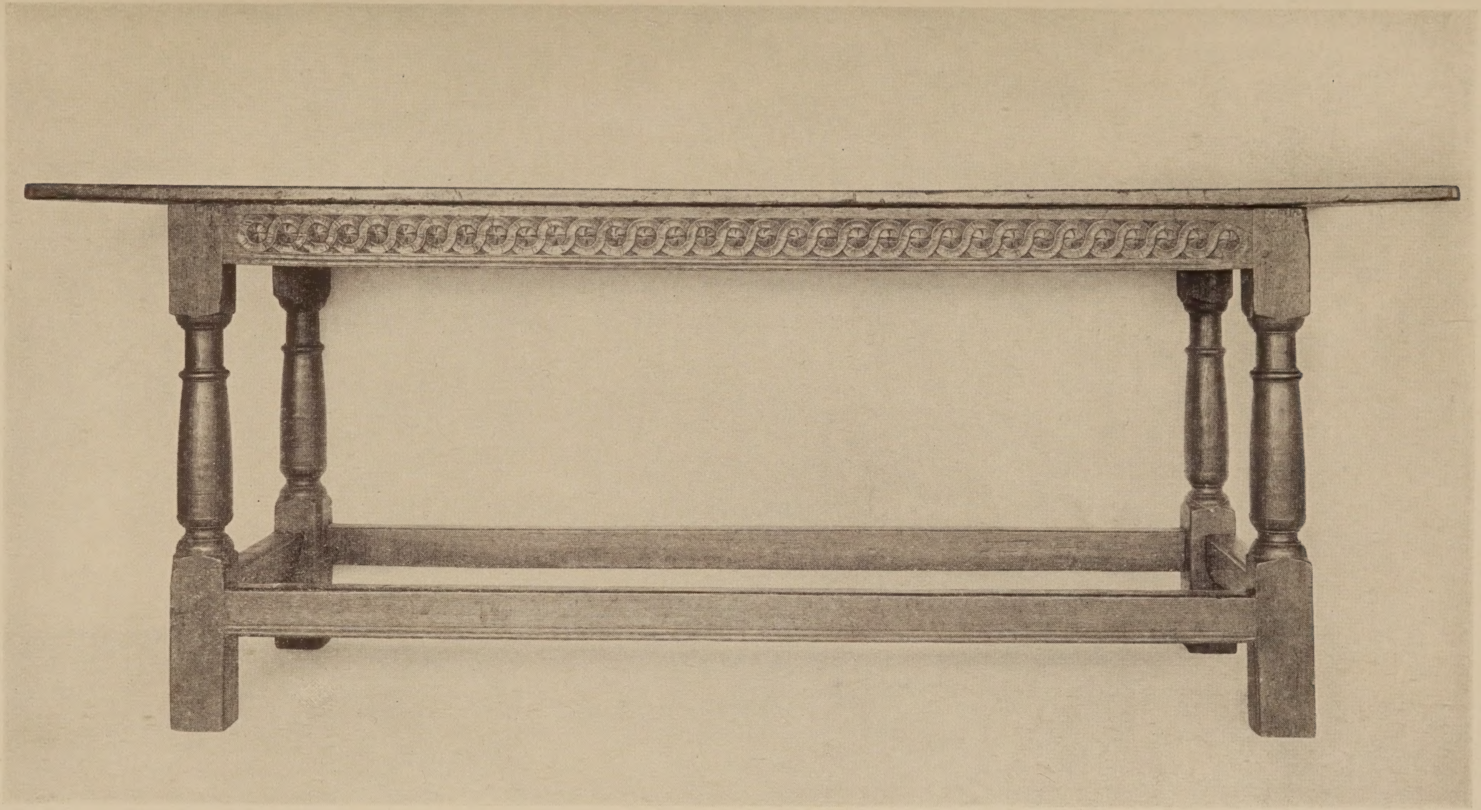
Both Stone and Cooper had received large grants of land in the northern part of the town; by 1639 John Cooper had purchased seven acres, and with this land for a beginning many acres were added to it. December 15, 1657, John Cooper was confirmed by the selectmen in the right or liberty he had purchased nineteen years before of " building him a house." In 1653 a law had been made that no one should cut down trees on the common lands without the consent of the selectmen. Such leave was granted to Cooper several times, probably when he found time to fell the timber with which this house was built, 1657–1660. He must have been a good judge of timber, for the framework of his building is today almost as good as when it was first erected.

Deacon Cooper married Anne Sparhawk, daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Sparhawk, the largest landowner in the town, who had five houses and so much land that at his death a portion of his holdings amounting to one thousand acres was sold. Thomas Austin of Boston, who married into the Cooper family, later purchased half of the house, barn, orchard, and upland for five hundred dollars. He improved the house and set out the apple orchard. A succession of Austins continued to own and occupy this house until the Cooper-Austin family had lived beneath its roof for two hundred and fifty-five years.

The house faced due south, with an unrestricted outlook over the Cow Common, to the village. A grassy path called Love Lane passed in front of it, and the garden at the back sloped upward toward Gallow's Hill. The old chimney exists in its entirety, any repairs on the top having apparently been made on the pattern of the old work. Restoration showed that the east room fireplace had been twice reduced in size, but when the original fireplace stood uncovered it was found to be in almost perfect condition and of superb dimensions. Two ovens built across the square corners of one of the fireplaces are the subject of the following extract from the will of Walter Cooper, grandson of the builder:

"I will that my beloved wife, Martha, should have out of my movable property, forty pounds, lawful money, also my silver cup and my mare and chair and the best cow and one of the pigs . . . I also will that she should have the west half of my dwelling house and the liberty of the ovens in t'other room."

Much very fine original sheathing is still in place; many of the doors are contemporary with the house. The front porch is a comparatively recent addition. The lean-to is very picturesque, and the eastern gable of the house overhangs by about a foot. The chamfer and stop decoration on the framework of the eastern end is the most interesting point of the interior



The Communion Table of the First Church of Salisbury, Massachusetts, 17th century
Courtesy Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Connecticut. (*See page* 200)

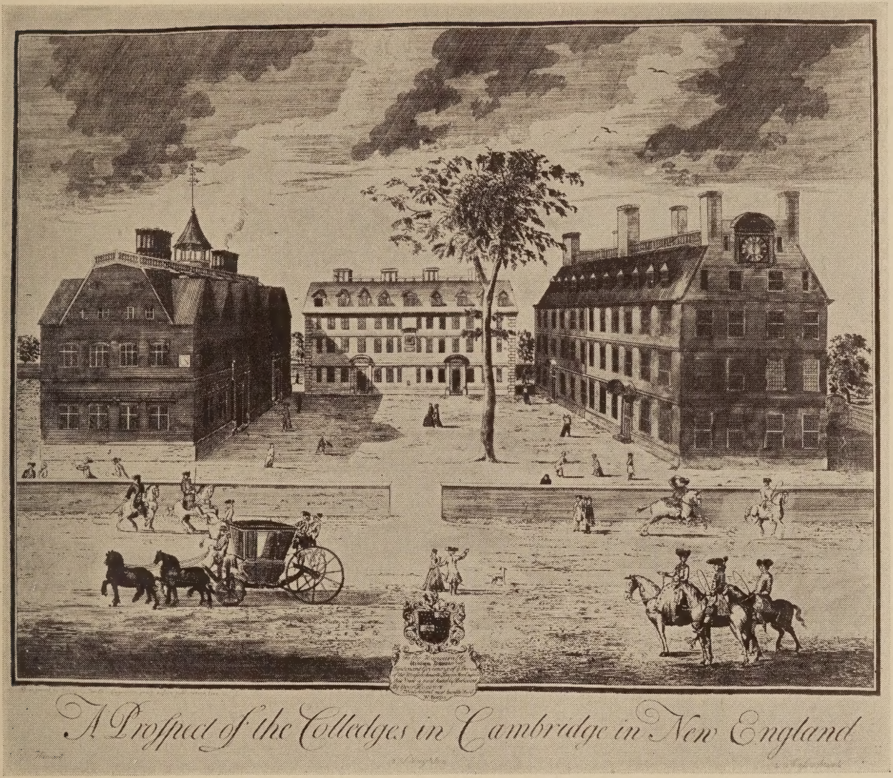
woodwork — very elaborate and finely preserved. It should be borne in mind, however, that the house as it stands represents no one period but rather a seventeenth-century house with eighteenth-century modifications and nineteenth-century conveniences.

The Cooper-Austin house was purchased in 1912 by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, is occupied as a home, and not open to the public.

HARVARD COLLEGE IN 1726

This interesting " Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge in New England," engraved by William Burgis in 1726, shows what was the most imposing group of public buildings in New England at that time.

The first building erected for Harvard College, between 1638 and 1642, was on the site of the present Grays Hall. Although quite an ambitious structure for so young a colony, it was badly constructed of green timber, and in thirty years' time became so draughty and leaky as to be almost uninhabitable. Consequently, in 1671, the Overseers of Harvard College started a " drive " for funds for a new building. The frame was raised in 1674, but owing to King Philip's War it was not completed until 1677, and the roof balustrade was added in 1691. This was the building shown on the left of the " Prospect." It was known in its day as " New-College " or " Harvard-College," for at Harvard the practice arose very early of calling each separate building a college. It is not known who designed this interesting structure, with its gambrel roof, twelve gables, and " lanthorn " on the roof. The walls were of brick; and the form of the windows, as well as the string-courses, recall a contemporary building designed by Sir Christopher Wren for Trinity College, Cambridge; but the proportions and the form of the roof were original. Note the sun-dials on two corners, and the enormous clustered chimneys, so constructed as to afford a fireplace for every chamber.


A Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge in New England

Harvard College in 1726. *Courtesy Goodspeed's Bookshop*

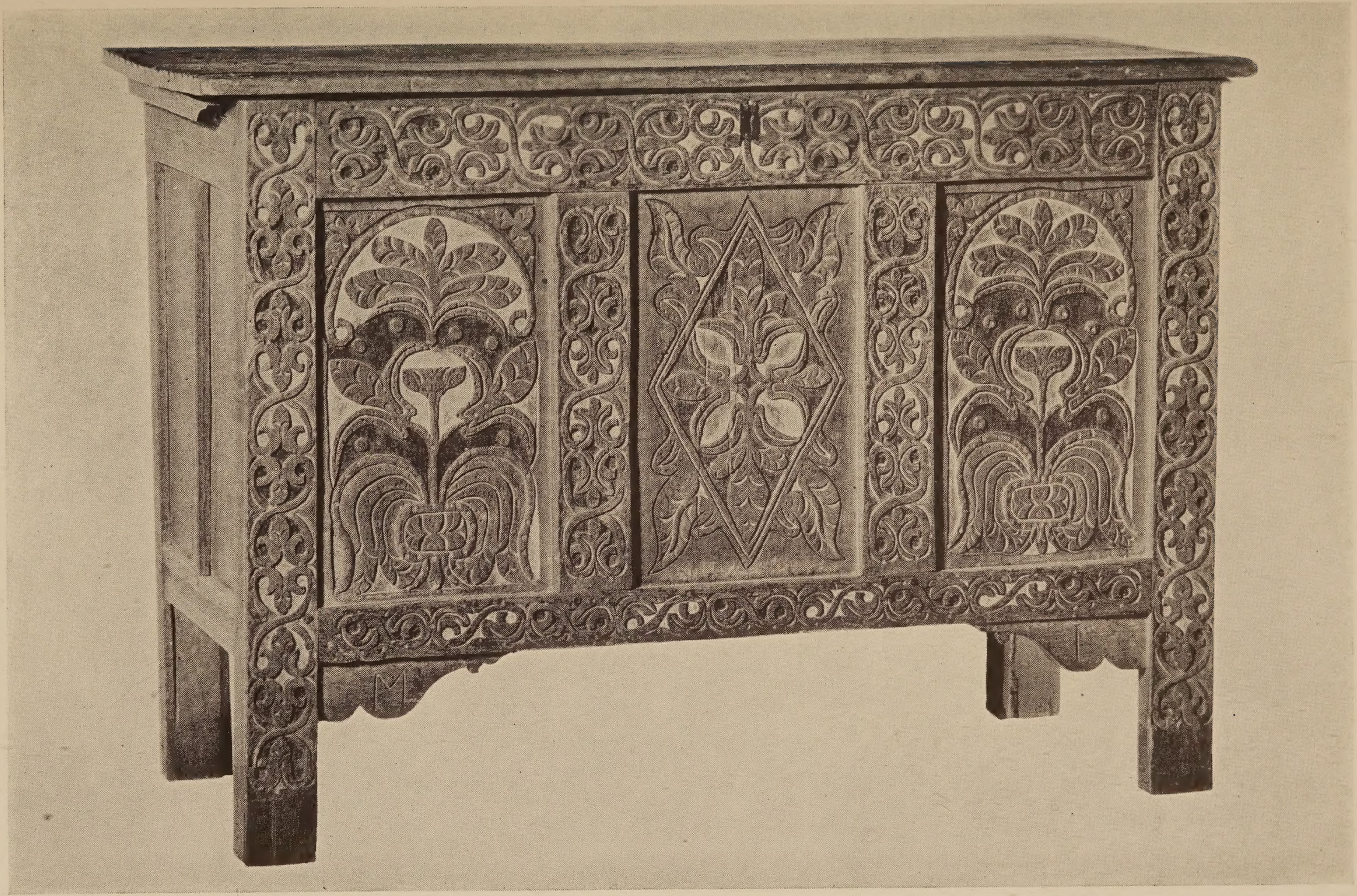
" Harvard College " contained the college hall, used for prayers, meals, and lectures; the buttery, whence beer and light refreshments were dispensed; the college kitchen, where all cooking was done over an open wood fire; the library, containing John Harvard's books and later accessione; the philosophical chamber or laboratory containing also several curiosities; and twenty chambers, in each of which two to four students lodged. Small closet-like studies were let into the corners of the chambers, in such a way that each had at least a portion of a window; and every fellow and upper-classman had a study to himself.

Owing to an epidemic of smallpox in Boston the General Court of Massachusetts Bay used this building for its sessions during the winter of 1763–64, when the students were away on vacation. On a cold January night of 1764 old " Harvard College " burst into flames and was entirely consumed, together with priceless old portraits and all but one of John Harvard's books. The Province, holding itself responsible for this accident, immediately caused to be built on the same site, from designs by Governor Bernard, the Harvard Hall which is still standing.

The building in the center of the " Prospect " was Stoughton-College, built in 1699 at the cost of Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton. It contained sixteen chambers; one, the " painted chamber " being reserved for the donor's kindred. As the bricks of an old " Indian College " built in 1655 by a London charitable corporation for the use of Massachusetts Indians, but since disused and ruinous, were used toward the building of Stoughton-College, the Harvard Corporation voted that any future Indian student could have a study in Stoughton rent-free. The narrow windows seen in the illustration were the study windows. The style of Stoughton-College, with its classical proportions and stone quoins, is very similar to that of contemporary buildings in the University of Cambridge. But it was badly built, and the walls were reported so " bow'd " in 1721 that the Corporation proposed to take the building down; but nothing was done, and the great earthquake of 1755 appears to have shaken the walls back to a perpendicular position! During the Siege of Boston the building was used as barracks, which appears to have achieved its ruin, since in 1779 it was condemned as unfit for human habitation. Three years later it was taken down lest falling bricks damage passers-by. A corner stone with the Stoughton arms and a Latin inscription was ordered to be preserved, but has subsequently disappeared. The site was never built upon again, although the name was given to a new dormitory, erected in the early nineteenth century.

Massachusetts Hall, on the right of the print, is still standing, the oldest college building but one in the United States. It was built in 1720 by the Province of Massachusetts Bay at a cost of £3500 in paper money, in order to provide room for a recent increase of students. Massachusetts Hall was a dormitory, with thirty-two chambers and at least sixty studies.

During the siege of Boston it served as barracks for a part of the American army. The damage to paint, paper, and loss of door knobs cost the State £49 4*s*. About the year 1815 the whole building was repaired and renovated, and the lower floor given up to recitation rooms and college clubs, such as the Natural History Society and the Institute of 1770. Another transformation was made in 1870. All the remaining chambers and studies and the second and fourth floors were removed, the lower section



American carved chest of oak and pine with original painting in pinkish-red and blue to relieve carving, circa 1660–80. *Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts.* (*See page* 200)

was divided between a students' reading room and a lecture hall, and the upper became a lecture hall and examination chamber.

In the writer's memory, old Massachusetts will be always associated with the eloquent lectures of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, the caustic *causeries* of Professor Edward Channing, and with dreadful examinations on the narrow, much-carved forms and backless benches. A part of " Lower Mass." was also used as a storeroom for scenery used by Professor George P. Baker's " 47 Workshop " of delightful memory. In 1920 the two-hundredth birthday of the building was celebrated by a great dinner, at which Ex-President (then Governor) Coolidge was the guest of honor, and all the fine old college plate was displayed. In 1925, the entire interior was rebuilt in the colonial style, and remodeled with modern improvements, to serve once more as a dormitory; and as such it has become one of the most sought-after residences in Harvard College.

The Burgis view which we here reproduce was engraved in Boston in 1726, and reissued in 1743. The unique surviving copy of the first edition is in the Massachusetts Historical Society. In the present century the print was re-engraved for Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed, and it is from a copy of this that our photograph was made. The foreground shows some fashionable visitors from Boston. Near the college fence are some young men, apparently students, engaged in equestrian exercises. In the yard some students are playing what appears to be a primitive form of cricket, and others are strolling about in academic gowns.

S. E. MORISON

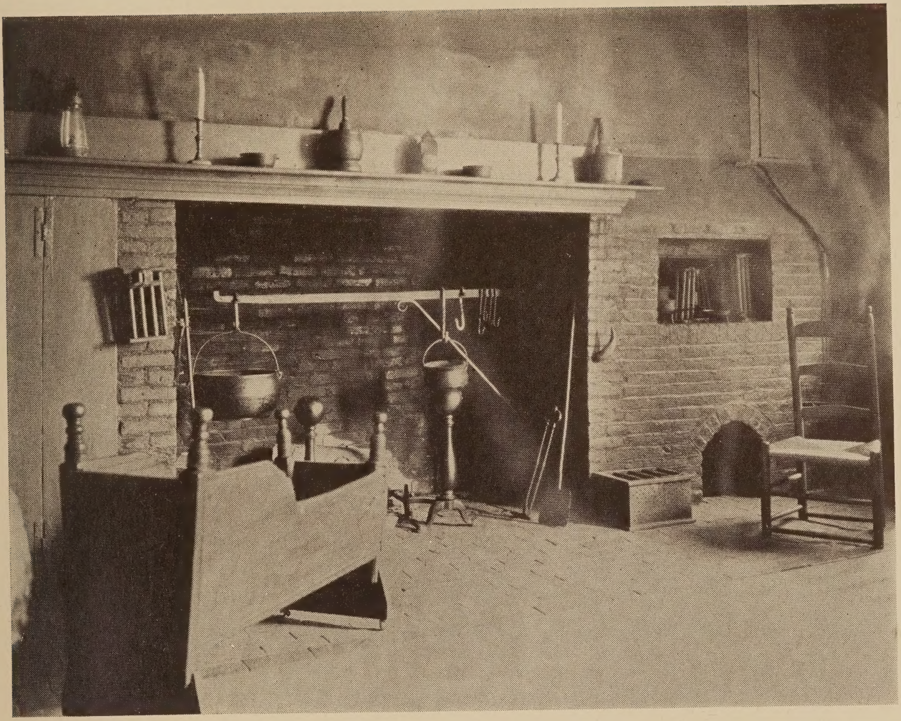
BELLINGHAM-CARY HOUSE

This old mansion has surrounded itself with rare historic atmosphere and tells at the same time the story of " a bit of old Chelsea." Chelsea is one of the most ancient settlements of our Commonwealth — lands having been taken up as early as 1630, at which date it was known as Rumney Marsh, and formed a part of Boston. There was no communication other than a small hand ferry between Boston and Chelsea until 1801. Before the days of the present bridge, when visits were interchanged between Boston and Chelsea farms, it was the custom to put the chaise on the little ferry, and the horse, guided by the bridle, swam to shore with its master.

The deed of sale for the tract of land best known as Cary Farm is dated February 27, 1634, and reads in part: —

> "Samuel Maverick and Amias his wife — and John Blackleach and his wife — granted and sowld unto Richard Belingham and his heires A messauage called Winesemmet, with the apurtainances, also his interest in the ferrye."

At the same time Governor Bellingham, whose Boston home was on Washington Street, near Cornhill, purchased the ferry and built a new landing between the present bridge and landing. This purchase took up nearly all of the land in the limits of what is now Chelsea. In 1650 he divided his land into four farms and named them after the tenants who lived upon them, — the Smith, the Rice, the Townsend, and the Senter farms.



KITCHEN, BELLINGHAM-CARY HOUSE. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

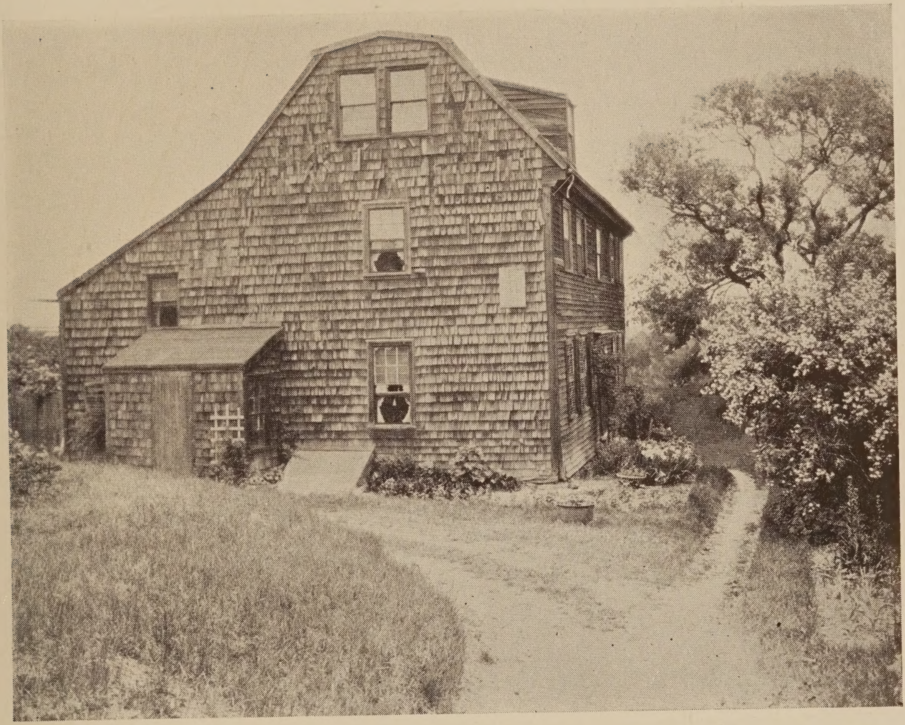
Later these farms became known as the Williams, the Shurtleff, the Cary, and the Carter farms.

The house erected by Governor Bellingham in 1659 for his country house in Winnisimmet (Chelsea) stands on an elevation at 34 Parker Street, near Clark Avenue, and was formerly approached by two avenues lined with cherry trees. Behind the house was the apple orchard through which zigzag paths led to the summit of the hill, and halfway up one might stop to be refreshed at the spring which supplied the mansion with water. From the hilltop could be seen the winding dyke with its old tide mill, the Pratt homestead, Breed's Hill with Boston beyond, and nestled at the foot of the hill, the " Retreat " itself, as the mansion was then called.

The house was built after the pattern of a colonial farmhouse, with a roof gambrel in front and lean-to in the rear. Of the original structure little can now be found except perhaps frame timbers in one room. The house today, so far as it catches the eye, has throughout characteristics of a house of the mid-eighteenth century.

In Samuel Sewall's *Letter Book*, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, we find that Governor Bellingham's son Samuel inherited this estate from his father in 1672, and by mutual consent the property was put in trust for him and his wife. Lawsuits over the diminishing property continued for one hundred and fifteen years after Governor Bellingham's death. Mrs. Bellingham outlived her husband and died at sea in 1702. By inheritance the estate consisting of three hundred and sixty-five acres passed to Margaret Graves, her stepdaughter, who married Captain Samuel Cary of Charlestown in 1722. Their eldest child, Samuel, after graduating from Harvard College became a wealthy West India merchant, and married Sarah Gray of Boston in 1741. It is the existence of the *Cary Letters,* written about the life of this man, that gives the Cary House its unique charm.

When Samuel, Junior, inherited the estate he returned with his family from Grenada to remain permanently in Chelsea. Their home life was that of a family of culture, as is shown by the recorded statement that " reading aloud was an institution of the household, — Shakespeare, the old comedies, poetry and every new book attainable; there were daily afternoon teas, served with old English service . . ." In 1791 Samuel Cary, Junior, enlarged the house to its present size, and beautified it with fine panelings and a stately staircase famed for its beauty. His thirteen children and their descendants owned and occupied the house until 1911, when it was purchased by the Cary House Association. The house may be visited any Thursday.



PRATT HOUSE. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

PRATT HOUSE

THAT part of Chelsea known as Prattville received its name from a prominent family by the name of Pratt, who lived for many years in this section. The Pratt house, probably built in 1660, is still standing on Washington Avenue opposite Kimball Road.

October 21, 1696, Thomas Pratt, an ancestor of this Chelsea family, who died in 1732, became sole owner of the Way and Ireland estate, which included the house in question (and the so-called Washington Pratt house). The original Pratt farm included most of the allotment by the Town of Boston in 1638 to Sir Henry Vane (about two hundred acres), also one hundred and forty acres at Point Shirley and about forty acres in Malden. As the Pratt families became numerous individual estates were apportioned from the original farm until in the middle of the nineteenth century there remained five Pratt homesteads in Chelsea. The one acre of ground on which this last remaining Pratt house stands is the last of the three hundred and eighty acres formerly comprising the Pratt estate.

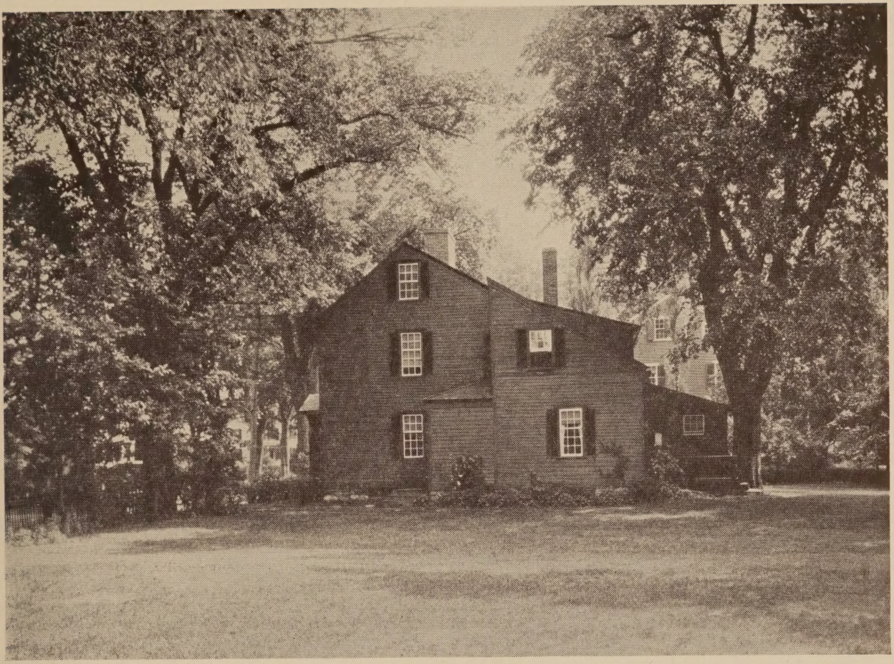
The house is a combination of a gambrel roof and a lean-to — the latter so low that a tall person can hardly stand upright in it. It was simply the home of a prosperous farmer. In a small space formerly partitioned off in a corner of the present kitchen, a slave named Jack Langdon, purchased by the family in Boston, died. Jack was one of the last known slaves in Massachusetts.

It is claimed that Increase Mather, President of Harvard College from 1684 to 1700, and Pastor of the North Church in

Boston, took refuge in this house from the persecution of Governor Andros until he could escape to Europe.

Daniel Pratt, eldest son of Thomas, who married Mary, sister of Governor John Brooks, was the second to own this house. His son Caleb was born (1762) in this house and married Mary Sprague of Lynn. There were eight children. Caleb was a soldier in the Army of the Revolution, and his widow received a pension from the Federal Government. After her death the house came into possession of Thomas Brooks Pratt, the fifth son, who was apprenticed to a shipbuilder, and later had charge of all cabin work on the frigate *Constitution.* He purchased the shares of the other Pratt heirs of this branch of the family with the exception of his brother Caleb. Caleb refused to sell and a settlement was made whereby he retained two rooms on the second floor, and the right to use a space twelve feet square in the front cellar. This " apartment " was inherited by Caleb's son, Josiah Pratt, who was born and died in the same room in this house. To settle Josiah's estate the rooms with a parcel of land in the rear of the house were sold to a Mr. Kimball, but in 1900 or thereabouts came once more into the possession of the Pratt family.

The last member of the family bearing the name of Pratt died here in 1929. The house has always remained in possession of the descendants of Thomas Pratt, one of whom now owns and occupies the old house. It is not open for inspection.



WHEELER HOUSE. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

WHEELER HOUSE

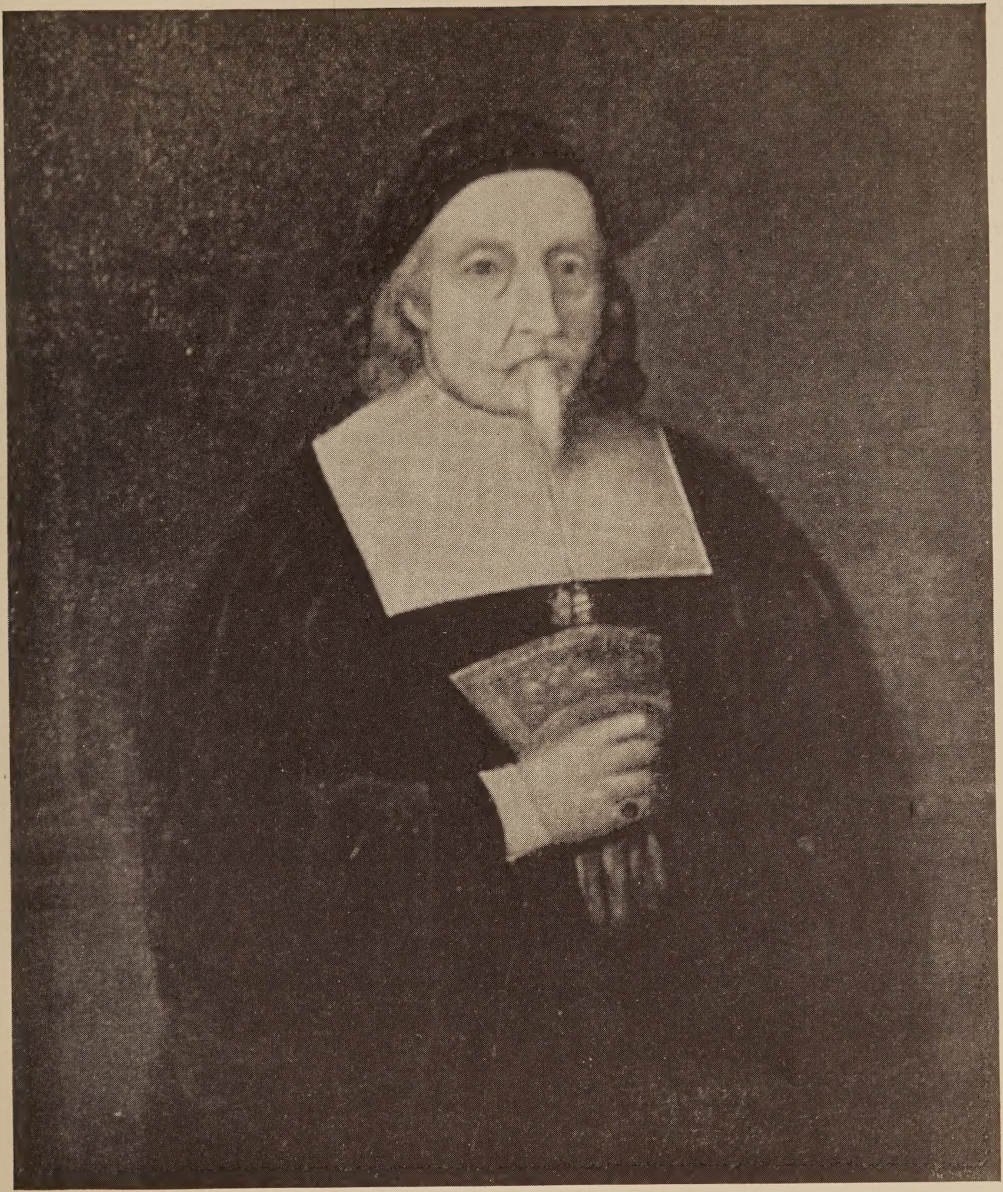
On September 12, 1635, it was ordered by the General Court, " that there shalbe a plantacion att Musketequid (Grassy-ground) . . . & the name of the place is changed, & hereafter to be called Concord." This refers to the first inland settlement in New England. The original grant of territory was made in 1635 to Reverend Peter Bulkeley, Major Simon Willard, and his associates who came with their families from England and who, having made the difficult journey from Boston through the untracked forest, settled in the fall of that year in rude shelters which they erected along the sunny slope of a hillside on the road from Lexington to Concord. Later, near the former ancient oak known as Jethro's tree, they concluded the purchase from the Indians of the " 6 myles of land square " comprising the settlement.

Concord of today, twenty miles from Boston, with its wide streets, its ancient elms, and winding river, has most to give of interest and beauty to the traveler who comes familiar with its history. Sharing the importance of the two main periods in Concord's history, the revolutionary and the literary of the mid-nineteenth century, are several well-preserved seventeenth century houses still standing in this town.

As nearly as can be determined one of these, the Wheeler house, standing at number 15 Sudbury Road, was built by John Scotchford, one of the early settlers and town clerk from 1668–1679. In 1653 the town voted that all land owners should report their acreage to the town for record preparatory to a second division of town land. John Scotchford reported this house lot as containing nine acres. It is generally believed that the house was built between the years 1650 and 1675. On January 3, 1695–6, John Scotchford conveyed to Edward Wheeler his house and barn, six acres of upland and some meadow land for the sum of £45 good and current money. The house lot was bounded on the north by the country road, on the east and south by land of John Wheeler, father of Edward, and on the west by land of Joshua Wheeler. From the date of this deed the property has uninterruptedly descended by purchase or inheritance through the several generations of the Wheeler family to the present owner, Miss Isabelle Wheeler. Edward Wheeler, weaver, was a grandson of George Wheeler, another " first settler." He was born in Concord in July, 1669, and married Sarah Meriam.

It is interesting to note the arrangement of the set of buildings which formerly stood on the property: beyond a gate just west of the old house was a row of sheds and outbuildings running westerly and facing south; next, extending southerly at a right angle were a large cider mill and other buildings facing east; then, extending easterly were two barns facing north. The set of buildings thus formed a hollow square facing the east.

The house itself, which is approached by an ancient flag walk, originally contained two rooms on each of two floors. Although the broad shelves have been removed from the " cheese room " in the lean-to, which was added in 1700, that room is today always given this designation. The old house was restored about 1915, when the very good paneling was revealed. The house also has the attractive narrow two-turn stairway typical of the period. It is occupied as a private residence and is not open to the public.



Jo: Endecott

JOHN ENDECOTT

GOVERNOR JOHN ENDECOTT was born about 1588, near Chagford or possibly in London. In his youth he served as captain in the army, and probably saw foreign service, as he was able to speak French with the Jesuit priest Fr. Druillette who visited Massachusetts. With five other men he obtained in 1628 the Massachusetts Bay patent from the Council for New England, and was selected by the Company to lead its first colony to New England. As governor of the colony at Salem in 1628–30, he showed himself earnest, zealous, and courageous; just in dealing with the Indians, but impatient with religious dissent. After the transfer of the Charter in 1630, Endecott was superseded as governor by Winthrop, but became a leading magistrate and a military leader.

Elected governor in 1644, as a result of dissatisfaction with Winthrop's foreign policy, Endecott was not re-elected in 1645, but after Winthrop's death in 1649 he was chosen chief magistrate every year save two.

Although Endecott's integrity and devotion to the colony were never questioned, his over-zealous puritanism was a detriment to Massachusetts. An early convert to Roger Williams, he soon repented of this radicalism, and caused the colony much embarrassment by mutilating the cross on the English ensign, as a relic of " popish idolatry." His administration was stained by the persecution of Quakers, three being hanged on Boston Neck and many flogged, a policy which failed to suppress that sect and only brought disgrace to Massachusetts. Endecott was still governor March 15, 1665, when he died at the age of seventy-seven, and was buried " with great honour and ceremony " in the Granary Burying Ground at Boston.

John Endecott well illustrated the lights and shadows of the Puritan character. He could give as one reason for the blowing up of twenty-one barrels of powder on a ship, God's wrath, because the Captain " read the booke of common prayer so often over that some of the company said hee had worne that threedbare; " yet he could tenderly commit a sick friend, " into the armes of our deare and loving Father the God of all our consolation, health and salvation." Until he moved to Boston in 1655, he lived well and hospitably in his " Great House " at Salem, the frame of which had been brought from the Dorchester settlement at Cape Ann. In the present town of Danvers he had a farm, and a pear tree planted by the Governor's own hand still grows there and annually bears fruit.

The original portrait here reproduced was painted the year Endecott died, by an unknown artist. It has been handed down from father to son — by gift and not by will — since that time, and now hangs in the dining room of his descendant, William Crowninshield Endicott, at Boston.

General Israel Putnam's Birthplace. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM'S BIRTHPLACE

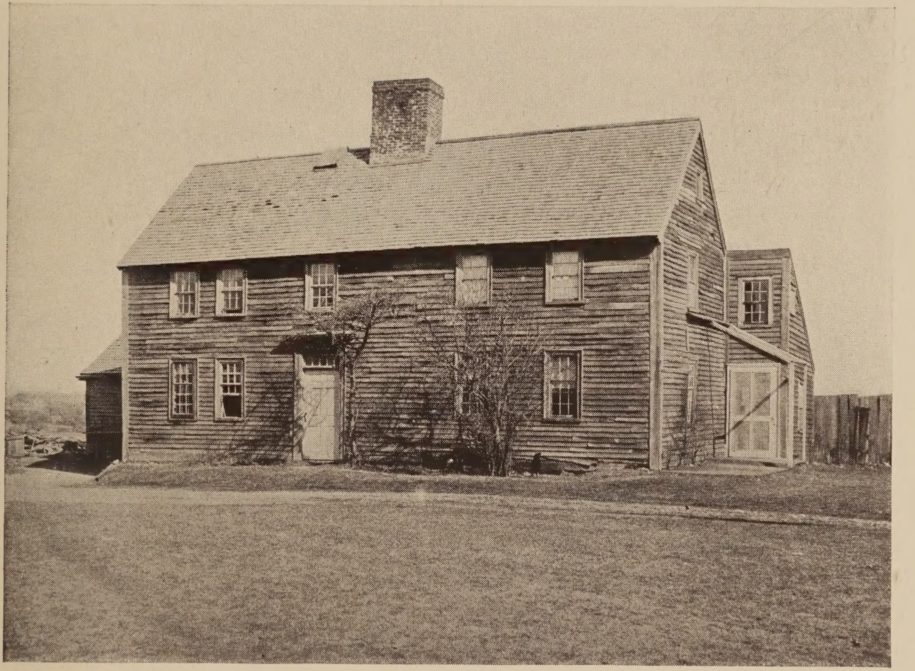
This ancient gambrel-roofed homestead at the junction of Maple Street, Danvers, and the Newburyport turnpike, has sheltered successive generations of the Putnam family for more than two hundred and seventy-five years. It is now used as a " tea house " but is owned by Mrs. M. H. Emerson of Exeter, New Hampshire, who is a direct descendant of David, brother of General Israel Putnam.

The original portion of this house, which consisted of four or five rooms, was built in the sixteen-forties by Lieutenant Thomas Putnam, son of the emigrant John (from England in 1634), who probably used this place as a summer farmstead, maintaining a home in Salem town. At his death in 1686, he bequeathed the house with one hundred and twenty acres of land to his second wife and their only son Joseph, especially remembered as an opponent of the witchcraft delusion. Through Joseph, in 1723 the place passed into the hands of his two sons: Israel, later a revolutionary hero, and David. It was David who in 1744 changed the homestead roof from pitch to gambrel.

Israel was born January 7, 1718, in the second-story room of the rear portion of the present house. This house is still preserved in its original condition, with its oak beams uncased. Here, many of the furnishings used by various generations of the family are kept — among them a hooded cradle which has rocked all generations of Putnams since 1774, and an old wooden samp mortar. The wall paper now in the General's chamber was transferred from the library below, where it was originally put on in 1804.

When the General, at the age of twenty-one, married Hannah Pope, he built a house in the " upper field," so called, the cellar hole of which is still to be seen. He lived there until after his first child was born, then removed to Connecticut, conveying all interest in this property to his brother, Colonel David Putnam. In Connecticut the General's traditional encounter with a wolf took place: the neighborhood had been greatly excited at the marauding of the wolf, but no one had the courage to attack her. Putnam, with his usual fearlessness, entered the lair and shot the wolf.

Israel's first service for his country was in the French and Indian War. He commanded a company at Ticonderoga, where his undaunted courage attracted attention. Commissioned a major general under George Washington, he shared with Colonel Prescott the responsibility of directing the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. It was Putnam who gave the famous command, " Don't fire until you can see the whites of their eyes."



George Jacobs House. *Courtesy Essex Institute, Salem*

GEORGE JACOBS HOUSE

GEORGE JACOBS, Senior, whose name has gone down in history as a victim of the witchcraft delusion of 1692, did not build the house depicted in the accompanying picture, and we are without definite information as to his place of residence previous to his son's marriage. However, according to several authorities, he first appeared in Salem in November, 1658, when he bought a house and ten acres of land from Richard Waters and his wife Joyn, to which he later added four acres, consisting in part of marshland. He also owned four acres by the open shore which came to him by grant from the Salem town and which remained in the family at least until the childhood of Elizabeth Jacobs, his great-granddaughter.

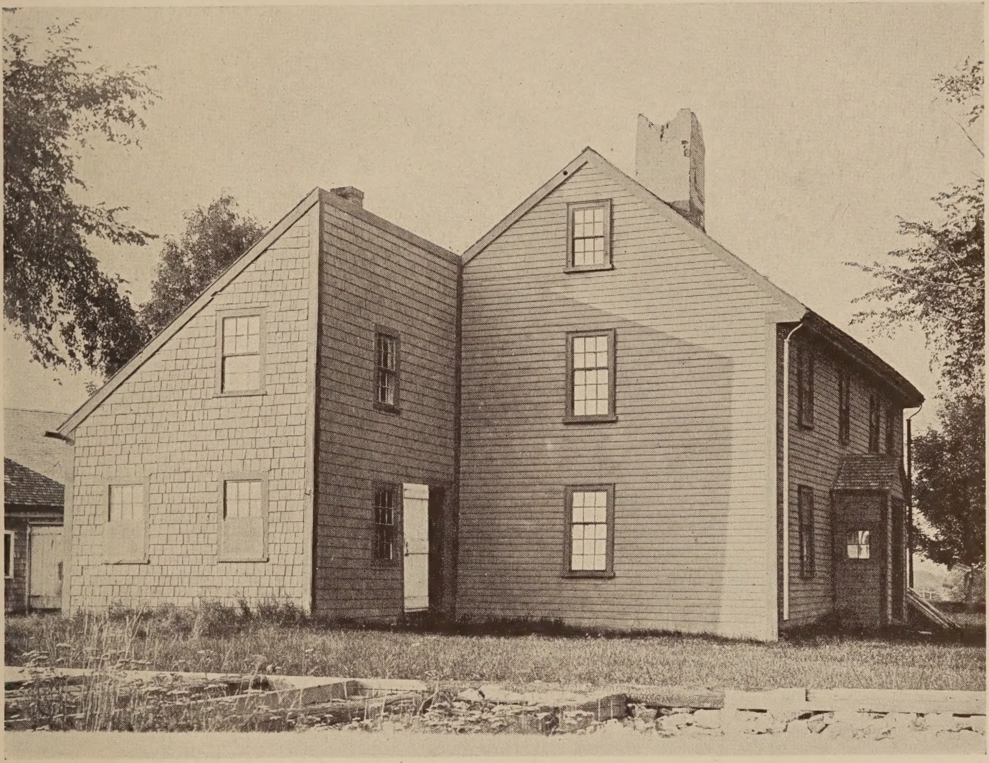
To his son George Jacobs, Junior, he gave one-half of his land. Here the son erected the modest dwelling which was partly finished March 31, 1677, and is still standing, adjacent to Waters Street, Danversport, but in a sad state of neglect. At that time the estate was valued at forty-five pounds. When George Jacobs, Senior, was made the victim of unjust suspicion and malicious intrigue, he and his family lived in this house with his son George and the latter's family.

Not only is the Jacobs trial well authenticated by original documents today, but the scene at the trial has been reproduced on canvas by an artist, Matteson, and may be seen at the Essex Institute in Salem. George Jacobs, Senior, of unusual height and with long white locks, was at the time more than eighty years of age. He had lived a good life when he was accused by those whose fathers had left the mother country for conscience' sake but brought with them the ancient superstition of witchcraft. He was a member of the First Church of Salem, and one of those who in June, 1680, petitioned the local court for the erection of a new meetinghouse.

George Jacobs, Senior, was the only one of the family to face his accusers, and to be convicted. His son escaped and was never tried. A daughter of this son was the principal witness against her grandfather. Although she was only seventeen years old and afterwards declared that her confession and depositions were false, that she did not understand the evil consequence which might follow, and that the testimony had been forced from her by threats against her own life, the magistrates refused to alter their sentence. George Jacobs, who bravely answered his accusers: " Well, burn me or hang me, I will stand in the truth of Christ," was hanged on Gallows Hill, August 19, 1692, together with four other unfortunates. It is a tradition in the Jacobs family that the body was removed from its shallow grave at the place of execution and decently interred in the family burial plot on the Jacobs farm.

In a later generation there was an Ebenezer Jacobs who married Elizabeth Cutler of Danvers, May 1, 1755. Their son Ebenezer, Junior, was just over nineteen years of age when he marched away on the alarm of April 19, 1775.

The house has no outstanding architectural features — it is simply a typical early colonial farmhouse. It has remained uninterruptedly in the Jacobs family.



Rebecca Nurse House. *Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Company*

REBECCA NURSE HOUSE

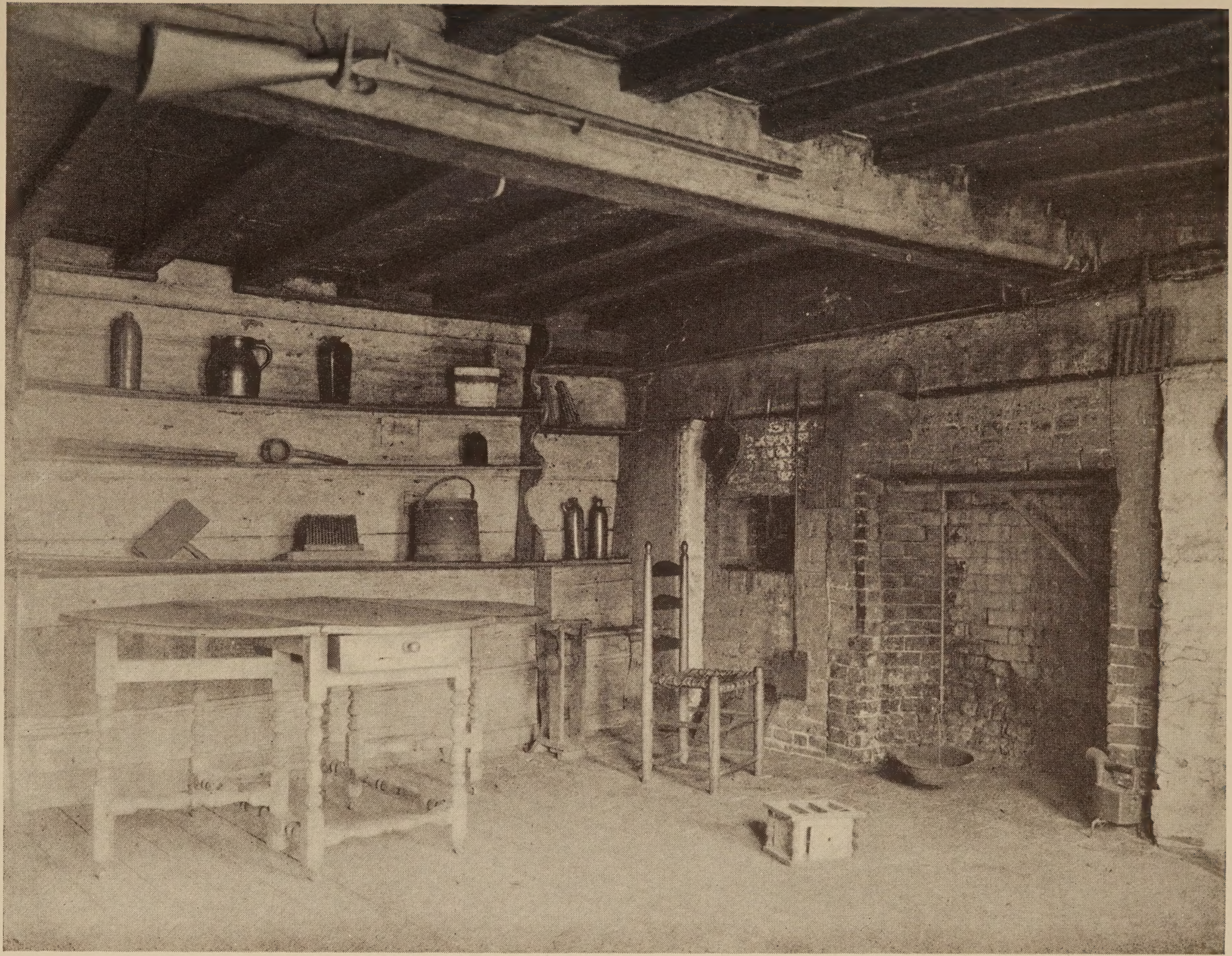
THE Old Ipswich Road in Danvers was originally an Indian trail used by white settlers as a highway in 1630. It begins at Conant Street, where Danvers joins North Beverly and runs through Conant, Elm, Ash and Sylvan Streets, and on through Peabody. Many distinguished people have passed over it. There too, passed Rebecca Nurse on her way to Salem jail from the lean-to house now standing at 149 Pine Street.

For some years it has been claimed that this house was built in 1636 by Townsend Bishop who was granted three hundred acres of land here in that year. Bishop did build a house on this grant as it is mentioned when he sold the land in 1641, and this house was standing as late as November 3, 1676, when " one dwelling house and three hundred acres of land " were sold to Rev. James Allen of Boston, who in turn sold the same property, April 29, 1678, to Francis Nurse, no buildings being mentioned.

Francis Nurse died November 22, 1695, and in a division deed dated December 30, 1695, the estate was divided among his children, " ye house and barn built by our father " being released to Samuel. This settled a question that has been undetermined for many years, and it can be further shown that the house now standing was built in May–June, 1678, by the testimony of George Ingersol in June, 1678, who then mentioned " the valley on the southerly side of the house now standing upon the said farm." In 1784 the homestead was owned by a great-grandson of Rebecca Nurse, who sold it to Phineas Putnam, a descendant of the Nathaniel Putnam who in 1692 wrote the paper for the forty-odd petitioners in behalf of the accused Rebecca Nurse.

Among the people of Salem Village there were none more respected than Francis Nurse and his wife Rebecca. They lived comfortably until well on in years, were faithful members of the church, and brought up many children to useful lives. When Rebecca Nurse was seventy years of age, and in feeble health, she was cried out upon for a witch. When two friends called to tell her of the dreadful calamity about to befall, she received the news with calm resignation as she did later the examinations to which she was subjected. When the magistrate asked her, " Have you familiarity with these spirits? " she replied, " No, I have none but with God alone." The paper attesting her blameless character and signed by about forty friends of the highest respectability was offered at her trial. This, together with her firmness in answering the charges against her, induced the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which infuriated the mob. The judges became frightened, ordered the verdict withdrawn, and sentenced the poor woman to death. On July 3, 1692, in clanking chains, she was led down the aisle of the meetinghouse, and was solemnly excommunicated from the First Church. Sixteen days later she was hanged on Gallows Hill, Salem. As Rebecca Nurse stood upon the ladder she said, " I am innocent, and God will clear my innocency."

Family tradition says that her body was recovered from its crude grave by her husband and sons and buried at the spot near her old home where a monument has been erected by the Rebecca Nurse Association. The following inscription written by the poet Whittier is engraved thereon:



Kitchen, Fairbanks House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

"Oh, Christian Martyr! who for truth could die,
When all about thee owned the hideous lie,
The world redeemed by Superstition's sway
Is breathing freer for thy sake today."

By the side of this monument is a granite tablet on which appear the names of neighbors who at the risk of their lives had given written testimony in behalf of Rebecca Nurse. In 1710, through pleadings of Rebecca's son Samuel, the General Court formally exonerated his mother, and the church did likewise in 1712.

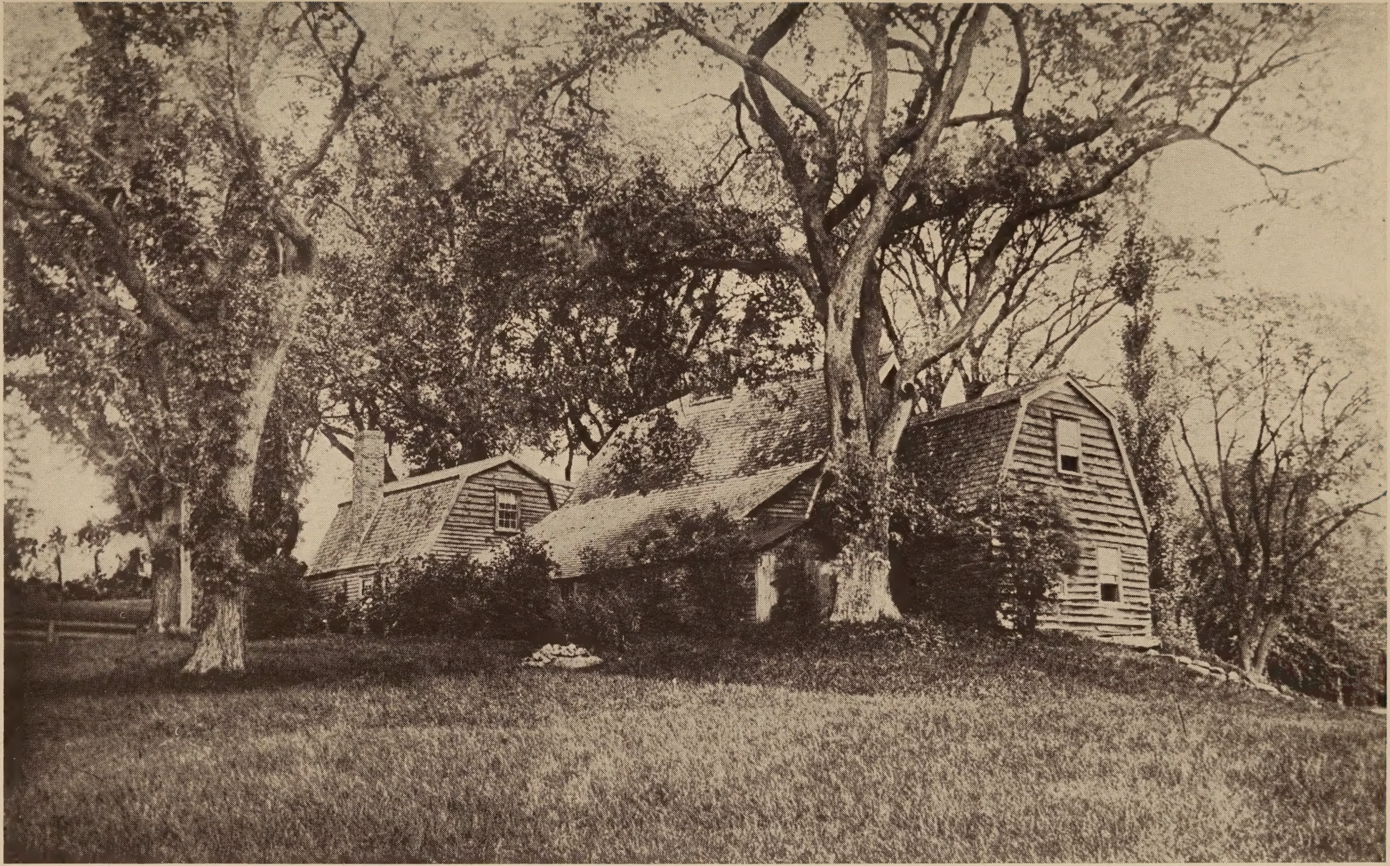
In 1908 the Rebecca Nurse Memorial Association purchased and completely restored this house, and in 1928 transferred the property to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The house is open daily to visitors upon payment of a small admission fee.

FAIRBANKS HOUSE

THE primitive simplicity of the Old Fairbanks house in Dedham brings us near to a true understanding of the actual appearance and characteristics of the homes of our forefathers. Additions have been made, and repairs of course, but few colonial houses were built all at once. They grew as the families grew and became more prosperous. It is impossible to describe in this space the construction of this house, and its peculiar charm can only be appreciated by a visit. The Fairbanks house seems to have grown into the landscape like an old lichened boulder.

Facing southerly, the house is in three sections, a main part and two wings, the entire length being seventy-five feet. The main or middle part has a steep pitch roof extending down over the lean-to at the back to within a few feet of the ground. Both wings are gambrel roofed. As one stands before the front door eight windows may be counted, of which no two are alike in size. Contrary to the usual custom the chimney and the front door are not exactly in the center, and this deviation results in making one of the main rooms larger than the other. The old well is in front of the door.

There is a small chimney in the eastern wing. The western wing never had a chimney, as it contained only chambers. The doorways throughout are so low that a person of medium height can scarcely pass through without bending the head. The back wall of the upper stairway is formed by the wall of the chimney, as is usual in houses of this period, and the bricks have never



FAIRBANKS HOUSE. *Courtesy Fairbanks Family of America, Inc.*

been sheathed. The kitchen is about sixteen feet square, and is lighted only by two long, narrow windows on the front. The beams and rafters remain unplastered, and all the woodwork has turned to a deep brown, the result of age and smoke from wood fires of more than two centuries.

The parlor, which has been plastered, is not more than six feet in height. Over its fireplace swings a wooden crane five feet long. Before the discovery of petroleum, the family used to hang grease lamps called " widders " on this crane to light up the room during the long winter evenings.

Although the lean-to is two steps higher than the main rooms, there is still another step leading to the eastern wing. The " parlor chamber " has been the family chamber through all the generations that have lived there. The large kitchen chamber has never been lathed or plastered. Its light is admitted by one small window twenty inches high and twenty-eight inches wide, which swings outwardly from the side. So much for the house. What of its people?

A Fayerbanke (later Fairbanks) built this house; his descendants have always owned and occupied it. It was built by Jonathan Fayerbanke, who came over from Sowerby, in the vicinity of Halifax, Yorkshire, probably in 1633. With Jonathan came his wife Grace and six children. There is a tradition that they brought with them the frame of this house, and that the timbers lay in Boston until Jonathan finally decided on Contentment (now Dedham) for a location, but authorities on architecture reject all these traditions of bringing beams from England, pointing out justly that New England was much better supplied with building timber than Old England.

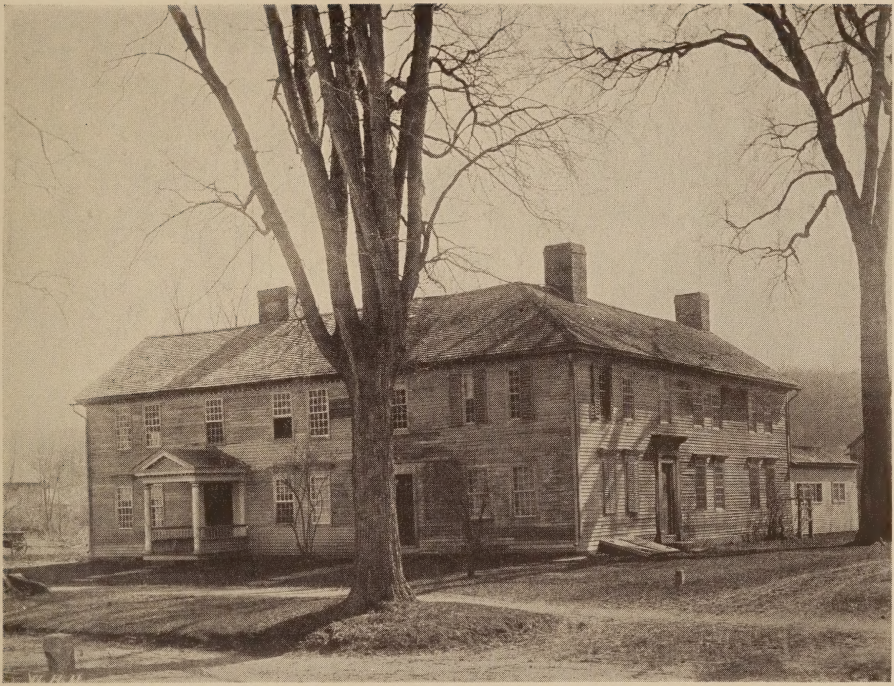
On 23 March, 1637, Jonathan Fayerbanke was accepted as a townsman by Dedham, which meant that he had permission to live there permanently. He was placed at once on a special committee, and took an active part in the affairs of the town, which he served with common sense, sound judgment and executive ability. He received various grants of land in Dedham at different times, including the lot on which the house now stands. On the " vpland in his grant for an house Lott," made in 1636, Jonathan Fayerbanke built the first portion of the present building. About 1648 the western wing was added, and a few years later the eastern wing was built for the occupation of his oldest son John and his bride. The historic structure of today is the house as then completed; but with eighteenth-century sash windows instead of the diamond-paned casements of the early days.

The Fairbanks Family Association, Incorporated, now owns and cares for the place. Visitors are always welcome.

" Springs have come and gone,
Summers blossomed and fled,
Autumns garnered their golden grain
White winters broken and sped —

But the old house under the elms
Stands as in its prime
With the quiet sturdy strength
Of the folk of an older time."

— Mary Edna Fairbank Rock



Frary House. *Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Company*

FRARY HOUSE

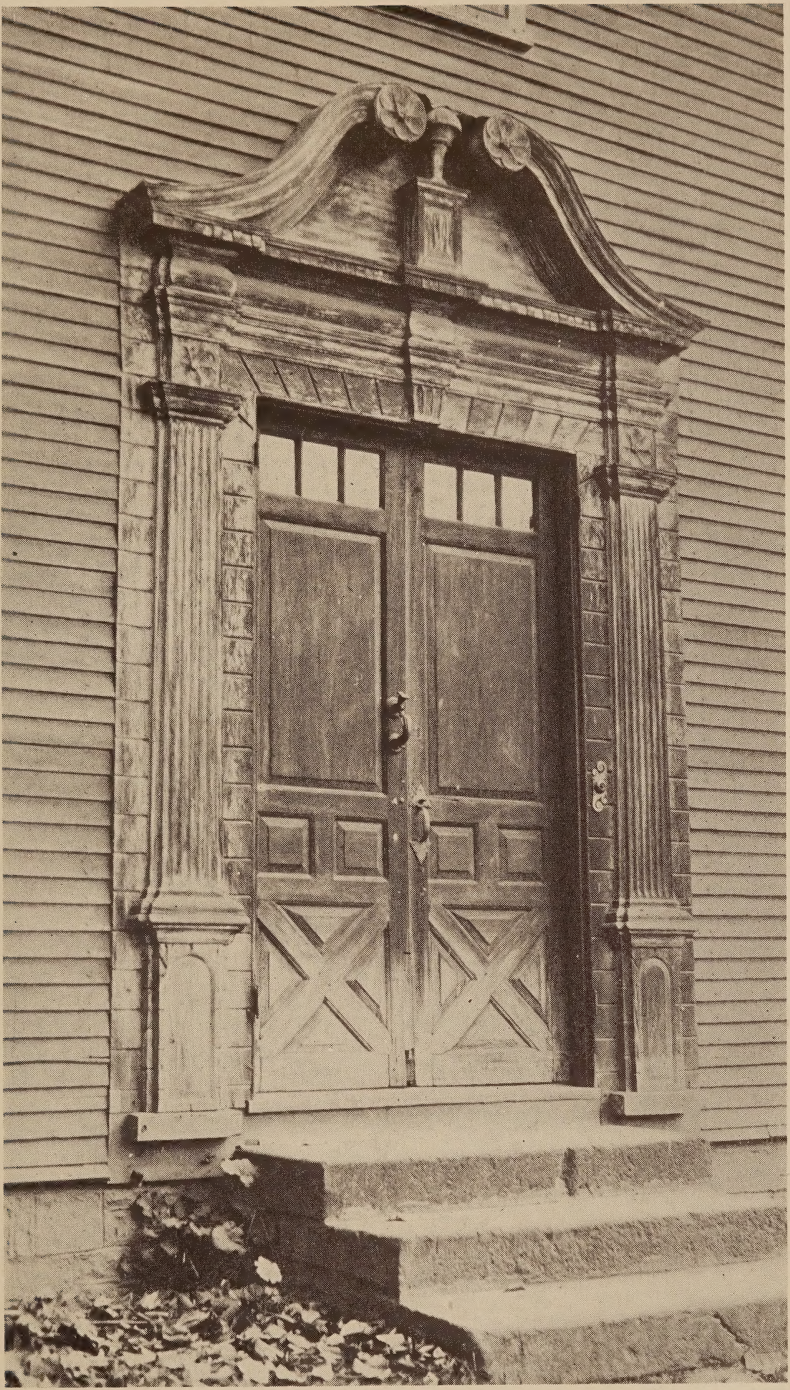
Samuel Hinsdell, son of Robert, of Dedham, had broken ground in Pocomtuck (Deerfield) as early as 1669, and was soon followed by Samson Frary (son of John). For years the affairs of Pocomtuck were controlled by Dedham. In May, 1673, Hinsdell, Frary and others determined to set up an independent town, and in answer to their petition, the General Court granted them an addition to the original eight thousand acres, " so that the whole be to the content of seven miles square, provided that within three years an able and orthodox minister be settled among them." In November, 1674, the name Deerfield, applied to the settlement at Pocomtuck, first appears in an official paper. The town of Deerfield is in the Connecticut Valley, three miles south of Greenfield and thirty miles north of Springfield.

Samson Frary probably cultivated land in Deerfield in 1669 or 1670, for the " committee " who came to lay out the street found his " cellar " at the North End. He may have built the northern portion of his house as early as 1683. It is the oldest in Franklin County, and the only one now standing — except the ell of the Willard House — that escaped the conflagration of 1704, when Frary was killed, and his wife captured and killed on the march.

The house was owned by Frarys until 1752, when sold to Major Selah Barnard who added the south part, perhaps in 1763, using the whole as a tavern. There is a pretty story of the Major's marriage. When in 1746 he was going to war and went to his neighbor's to say good-bye, a baby was lying in its cradle, and the soldier said to the mother, " Keep her until the wars are over, and I will marry her." Twenty years later Elizabeth Nims became his wife.

Early in May, 1775, Benedict Arnold rode up to Barnard's tavern. He had been made colonel by the Committee of Safety in Watertown, and commissioned by it to raise men in western Massachusetts to attack Ticonderoga. At Deerfield he sent for Thomas W. Dickinson, giving him a commission as Assistant Commissary and ordering fifteen thousand pounds of beef for the proposed army. Tradition says the bargain was sealed in Landlord Barnard's barroom. Arnold did not tarry to recruit men; he hurried on over Hoosac Mountain and into Vermont; but he was too late. Ethan Allen's plan was already proceeding, and the soldiers refused to serve under any other leader. To Ethan Allen and not to Benedict Arnold, the fort was surrendered on the morning of May 10th. Dickinson with his young brother Consider followed Arnold with the cattle, which were paid for by the Committee of Safety, he receiving for his services only that glass of liquor tendered him in the Deerfield barroom.

For a century Frary House was sold and re-sold until 1890 when Miss C. Alice Baker, a descendant of Samson Frary, bought and restored it. The present owner is Miss Emma L. Coleman. Frary House is one of the most beautiful examples of the early-period houses but is not open to the public.



Door, John Williams House. *Courtesy James A. Britton, Architect*

JOHN WILLIAMS HOUSE

THE agreement of the town of Deerfield, in calling John Williams as its first settled minister in 1686, states: " That they will build him a house: 42 foot long, 20 foot wide, with a lento of the back side of the house." This refers to the house destroyed during the Indian attack in 1704 by De Rouville.

" January 9, 1706–7. Att a Legall Town Meeting in Deerfield, it was agreed and voted ye Towne would build a house for Mr. Jno. Williams in Deerfield as big as Ensign John Sheldon's, and a back room as big as may be thought convenient."

This refers to the house built for " the redeemed captive " to replace the structure built soon after 1686.

The house stands fronting the east, is two stories high, and has a gambrel-roofed ell, projecting from the southeast rear, the whole covered with hand-sawed boards. The nine rather narrow windows in front have inside shutters fastened with heavy bars, and deep window seats. The front door, as pictured, is double or folding, paneled, and ornamented with a scroll and pediment. The hall is wide and the stairway is broad, with a balustrade. On the square landing at the top is the door leading to the " secret stairway," a narrow crooked stairway leading down to an opening in a secret panel in the dining room. No one knows the object of this dark passage. The " front room " is beautifully wainscoted in pine; across the ceiling runs an enormous summer beam. On passing into the hands of the Deerfield

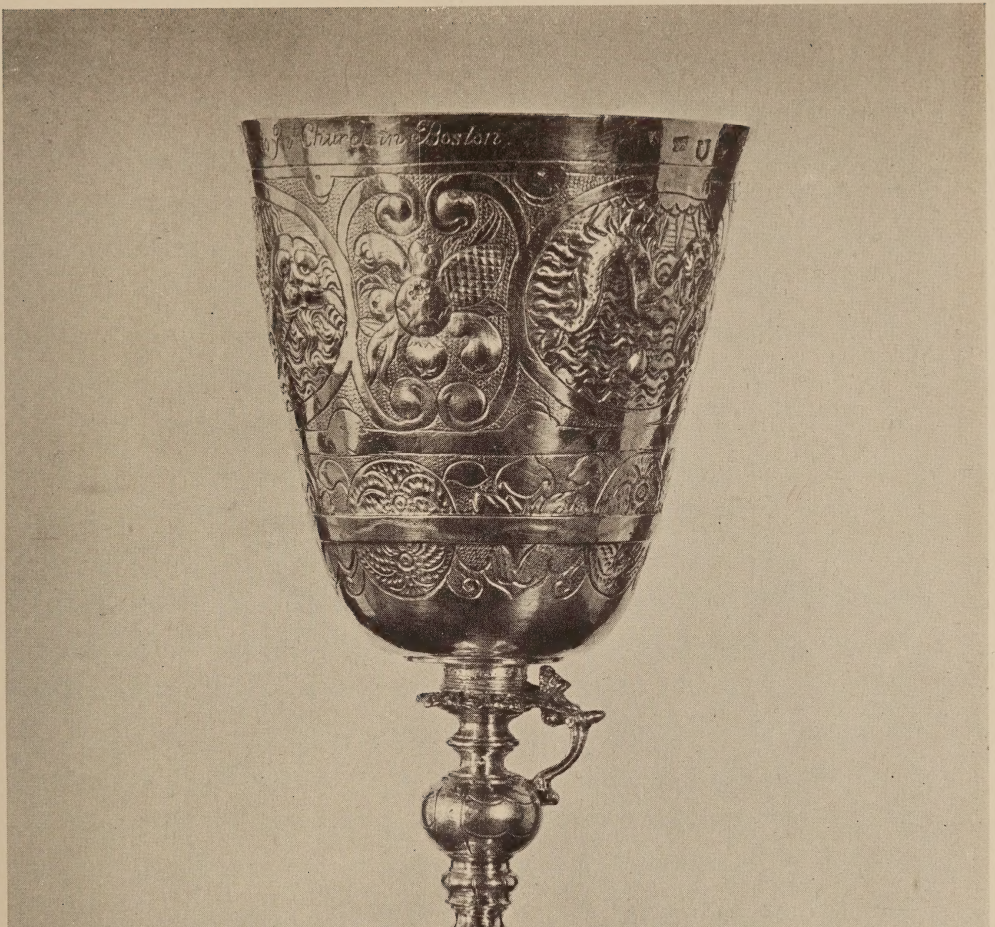
Academy in 1875 the house was moved and modified in some respects; in 1916 and 1917 it was restored.

One of the objects of the raid of 1704 was the capture of the Deerfield minister. The enemy, Mr. Williams writes, " gave liberty to my dear wife to dress herself and our children." The one hundred and eleven captives were given " Indian shoes " in which to traverse the three hundred miles to Canada. The first night they camped in Greenfield meadows, east of the old Nims house; on the second day they followed Green River about two miles. Mr. Williams wrote that he was permitted to speak to his wife

> " And to help her in her journey . . . My wife told me her strength of body began to fail and that I must expect to part with her . . . I was put upon marching with the foremost, and so made my last farewell of my dear wife, the desire of my eyes . . . I asked each of the prisoners (as they passed by me) after her, and heard that passing through the abovesaid river, she fell down, and was plunged over head and ears in the water; after which she travelled not far, for at the foot of that mountain, the cruel and bloodthirsty savage who took her, slew her with his hatchet at one stroke, the tidings of which were very awful."

On the Sabbath day they rested, and Mr. Williams was permitted to pray, and preach to the captives. On the ninth day, at the junction of the White and Connecticut Rivers, De Rouville separated them into several parties, each to take a different route, Mr. Williams' party arriving about April 15th at Chambly, near Montreal.

Sooner or later most of the captives were redeemed including all the Williams children except Eunice — her mother's


Church in Boston

I. The Winthrop Cup, London, 1610–11. *Courtesy First Church of Boston*
(*See page* 206)

namesake. The Christian Indians of the little village of Caughnawaga adopted and baptized her, giving her, in addition to the name Marguerite, an Iroquois surname signifying, " They took her and made her a member of their tribe." She married an Indian and had three children. The mission priest recorded in the parish registry: " On the twenty-sixth of November, 1785, I have buried Marguerite, mother-in-law of Onasategen."

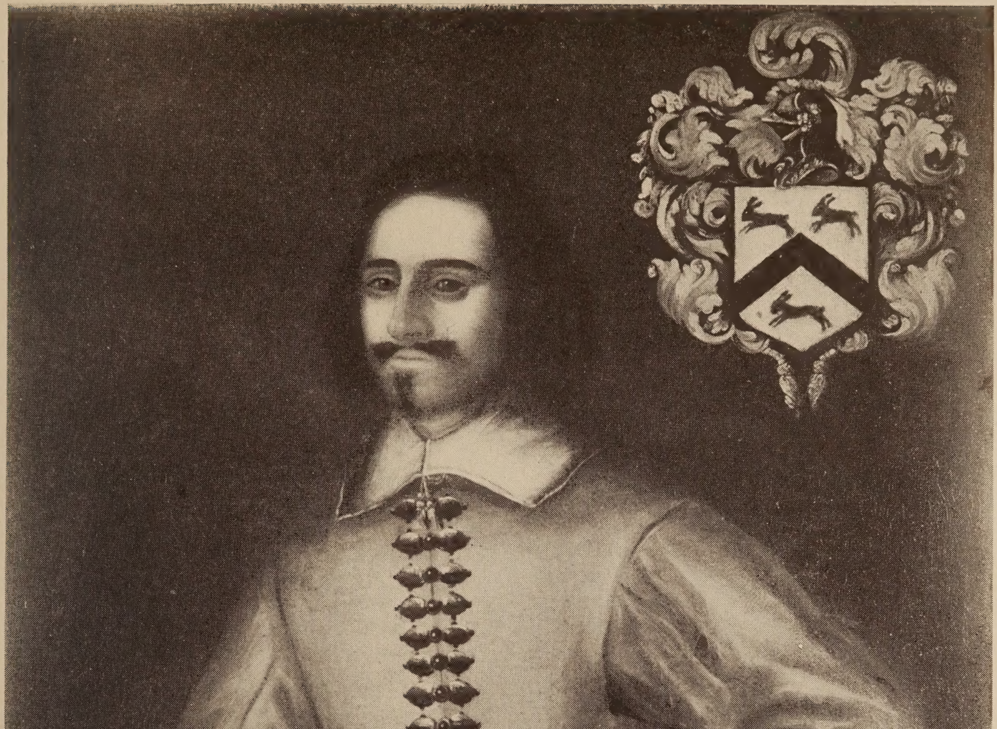
Mr. Williams reached Boston November 21, 1706, and preached on December 5 " at the Boston Lecture," from Luke viii:39 — " Return to thine own house, and show how great things God hath done unto thee." December 6th, the General Court voted Mr. Williams £40 on condition that he returned to Deerfield within three weeks and remain a year. Sheldon's *History of Deerfield* says that on December 20 " Mr. Williams preached in Boston at Mr. Bromfield's Church and probably returned to Deerfield directly after, with his children . . ." It was then the town built for him the house which is the subject of this sketch, wherein he lived until his death in 1729.

His grandson " Squire John," the last of the Williams family in Deerfield, sold the house in 1789 to Consider Dickinson, a " character " whom everybody called " Uncle Sid." He was a soldier, hunter and fur-trader, but most of all a thrifty and frugal farmer. It is said that he married for the second time at eighty, because he found it less expensive to support a wife than to hire a housekeeper. Uncle Sid died at ninety-four leaving his property to his wife with the understanding that it should be used for some public purpose. Mrs. Dickinson left the house with the rest of the estate, which was much increased by her own economies, to the town for a " Free Academy and Public Library."

JOHN LEVERETT

John Leverett, governor of Massachusetts, was baptized July 17, 1616, at St. Botolph's Church, Boston, the son of Thomas Leverett, "a plain man, yet piously subtle." In July, 1633, his father resigned as alderman of the borough, brought his family to New England in the ship with John Cotton the late vicar, and became ruling elder of the Boston church. In a copy of the "Breeches Bible" John Leverett recorded his marriage to Hannah, daughter of Ralph Hudson, as well as his second marriage to Sarah, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Sedgwick. By his first wife he had four children, including the father of President Leverett of Harvard; by his second, he had fourteen children.

During the civil war John Leverett returned to England and served as captain in Colonel Thomas Rainborow's regiment, officered largely by friends and relatives of the New England Winthrops. After the war was over he came back to Boston and was thrice elected deputy to the General Court, but in 1653 returned to Cromwell's service, and as joint commander with Robert Sedgwick, conquered Acadia from the French in 1654, raising at his own expense troops for which the Lord Protector neglected to repay him. For a time he acted as agent of Massachusetts Bay to the Protectorate. After the Restoration he finally returned to Massachusetts, commanded the military forces of the colony; served as assistant from 1665 to 1671; deputy governor, 1671–1673; and succeeded Bellingham as



John: Leverett

governor in 1673. This office he held until his death on March 16, 1679.

His wisdom and military skill fitted him for leadership during King Philip's War (1675–6) and made him a popular chief magistrate; his service to the colony during that desperate conflict can hardly be overestimated. His funeral was an occasion for great ceremony, only excelled in pomp by his epitaph, which declares him to be " New England's Heroe, Mars his Generall, Vertues Standard-bearer and Learning's Glory."

This portrait of John Leverett, evidently painted in England, hangs in the Essex Institute at Salem.

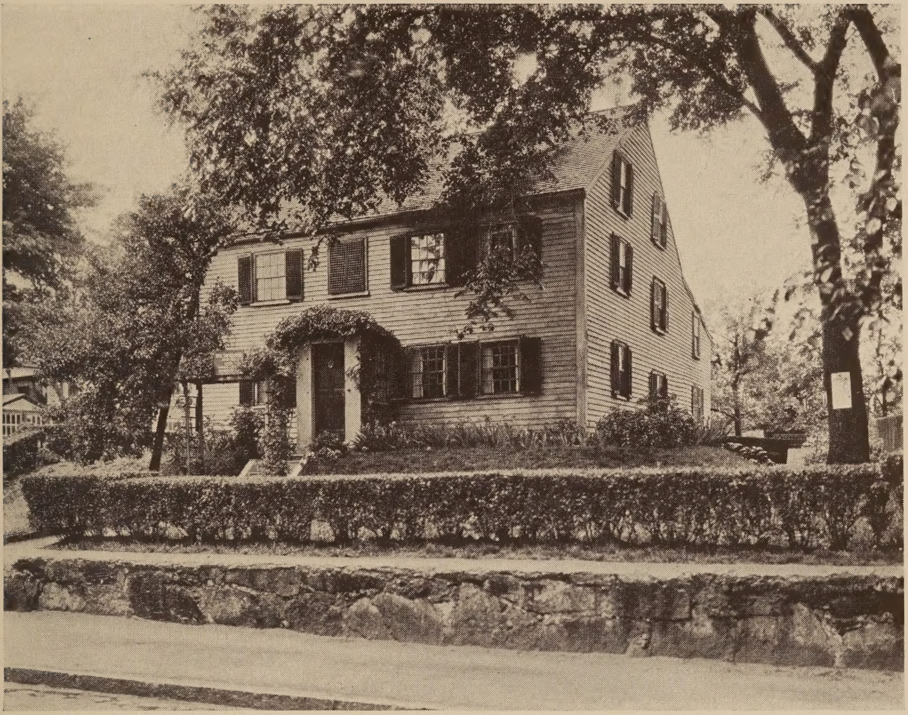
BIRD–SAWYER HOUSE

In this homestead, erected shortly after the coming to Dorchester of Thomas Bird in 1635, have lived continuously ten generations of his descendants.

The original one-story house had but two rooms and a loft, and in these rooms the wainscoting of horizontal wide pine boards remains. Both rooms have fireplaces, one with a brick oven of the type closed with a block of green wood before iron doors were invented. The spiral front staircase is unique in having all its steps winders. As children from time to time married and continued to live with parents, — the house was enlarged vertically and horizontally. The last addition was in 1804, a portion of which was cut off about twenty years ago leaving the present arrangement of ten finished rooms, a loft room, and an attic. Lines in the clapboards show the successive sizes and shapes of the house since its erection.

From this homestead went men of the Bird family as soldiers and officers to all the early wars. In times of peace their services as town and church officers also were matters of most creditable record. On the nights of March 3 and 4, 1776, General Heath and staff officers of the American army gathered here to direct the work of fortifying Dorchester Heights. From the barns came the straw and hay used to deaden the sound of hundreds of carts bearing fascines to the fortifications.

The house at 41 Humphreys Street, Dorchester, owned and occupied by the family of Charles Winthrop Sawyer, is open to the public for a small admission fee.



Bird-Sawyer House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

BLAKE HOUSE

The Blake house on Richardson Park, Edward Everett Square, Dorchester, now the home of the Dorchester Historical Society, is one of the best examples of early colonial architecture in Dorchester. It was built in 1648–50 by James Blake who was born in 1624 at Pitminster, England. He came to Dorchester with his father about 1636, and married Elizabeth Clapp, the daughter of Deacon Edward Clapp, in 1651.

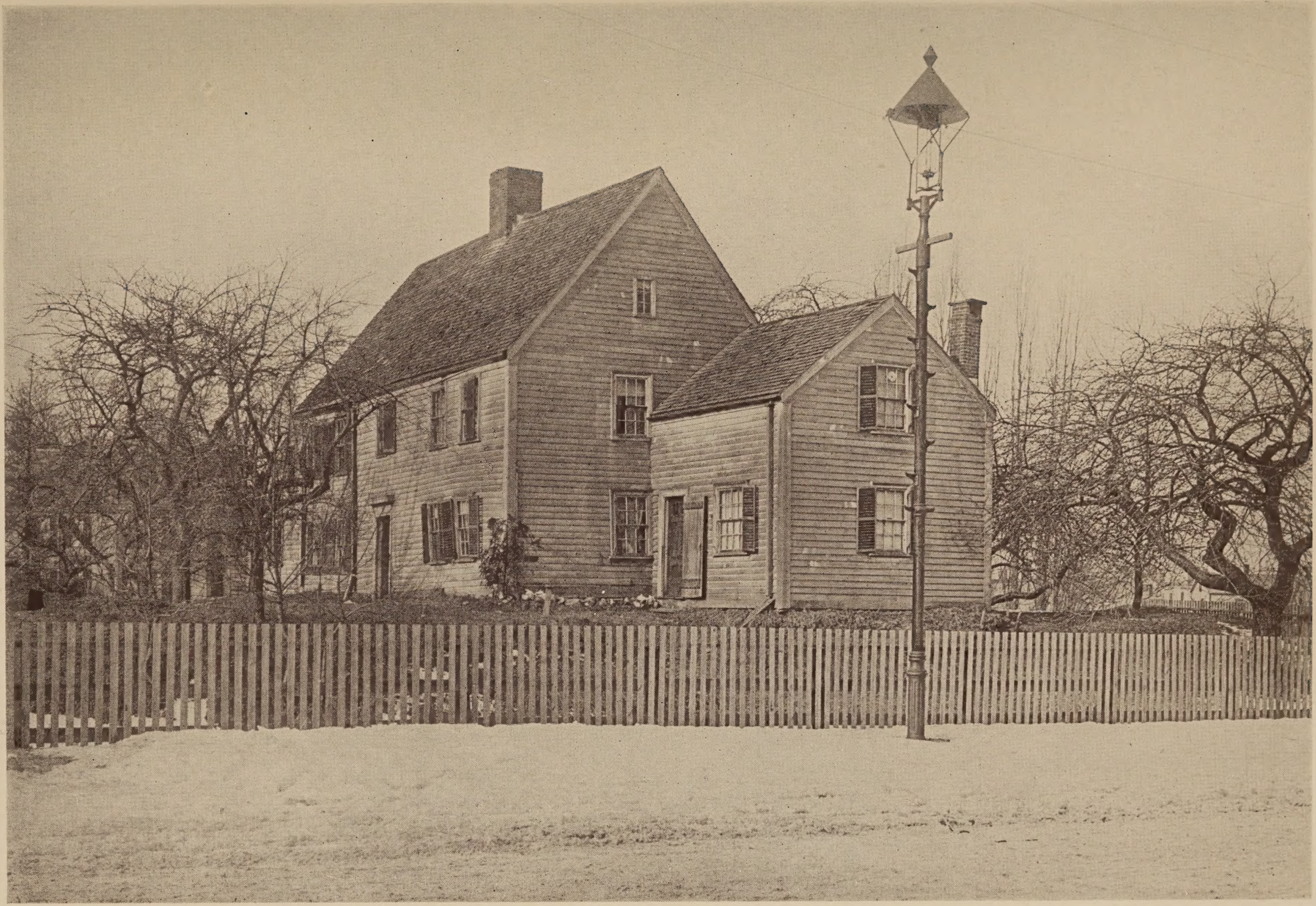
There were originally two rooms on each of the two floors of the Blake house, and later there was an ell at each end of the structure, now removed. It is evident that James Blake's house was one of the best in its time, for the house is referred to in the Dorchester town records thus: "At a general meeting of the town the 6.10. 1669 it was put to the vote to build a house for the ministry, to be such a house as James Blake's house is. namely 38 foote in lenth and 20 foote wid and 14 foote between Joynts gert worke . . . The vote was in the Affirmative."

The records of Dorchester further show that James Blake (who died January 28, 1700) was successful in business; from 1658 to 1685 he held public office almost continuously, and his will said: "I give and bequeath to my son John Blake and his heirs my dwelling house, barne, orchard, yard garden and ten acres of land adjoining more or less, it being partly upland and partly meadow," — valued at £400.

John Blake, born March 16, 1658, who thus became the second owner of the property, was a deacon in the church as his father was before him; he died in 1718, aged sixty years, leaving no will. There is, however, an agreement on the Suffolk Probate Record concerning the settling of the estate in which it states "That whereas the said Deacon John Blake died intestate, yet not without declaring that his mind was that his two daughters Hannah and Elizabeth should have a convenient Room in the House so long as they or either of them should Remain unmarried and no longer, and that they should not have the liberty of letting or in any manner to convey their Right therein to any other person." This agreement was dated November 29, 1719.

His two sons, John and Josiah, inherited the estate jointly. Among the funeral charges for Josiah, weaver, who died first, in 1748, was "£7 cash paid to James Foster for gravestones." The estate passed to his brother the second John Blake, a cordwainer or shoemaker. When the estate was divided, John's son Samuel received the westerly part of the dwelling house, called the kitchen end, and also one-third part of the cellar. His three daughters, who seem to have been all unmarried at the time, were given the balance of the house and cellar and half the barn. Samuel made over his share of the estate to his sisters, the last one sold outside the family. Several exchanges of title followed until the City of Boston purchased the house in 1895.

The original location of the Blake house was on Massachusetts Avenue and Cottage Street; but the City presented the house to the Dorchester Historical Society and granted them the site of its present location. In front of the house is the old Dorchester Mile Stone, two centuries old. The house is open to visitors by appointment.



BLAKE HOUSE. *Courtesy Halliday Photograph Company*

CHOATE HOUSE

THE birthplace of Rufus Choate, the famous jurist, stands on the southerly end of Hog Island which rises from among the creeks and marshes of the town of Essex, Massachusetts, known in recent years as Choate Island in recognition of the famous family of that name. In early days Chebacco boats of local build manned by two men and a boy fished off shore, and numerous fish flakes, or frames for drying fish, were on the island. There was a district school for the children and religious services were held in the Choate house each Sabbath; but today not a person lives on the island save during the summer.

The present Choate house was built in 1725 according to the family records and is now owned by Mr. Richard T. Crane, Jr., whose estate is located on Castle Hill, Ipswich, across Essex River from the island. When the property was purchased it was decided to restore the old house to its original condition, and the work was begun in the autumn of 1919 under the supervision of George Francis Dow, who writes:

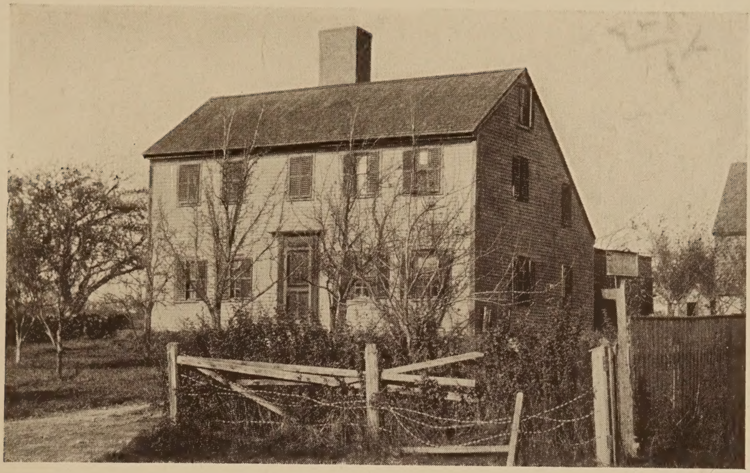
"Restoration in many houses necessitates much tearing out of later work and much replacing of supposedly original work. In the Choate house, however, few so-called 'improvements' have been made. It is remarkable that a house nearly two hundred years old should have been preserved with so few changes and retain in such fine condition nearly all of its original woodwork."

The house is of two stories with two large rooms on the front side of each floor with an entry between in which is the winding front staircase. At the rear are three rooms on each floor. The rear rooms on the second floor are of the same size as those below. At the easterly end was the dairy with an extra flight of stairs leading to the milk cellar, which had no connection with the main cellar. The original broad shelves are still in position on which formerly rested the old-time pottery milk pans.

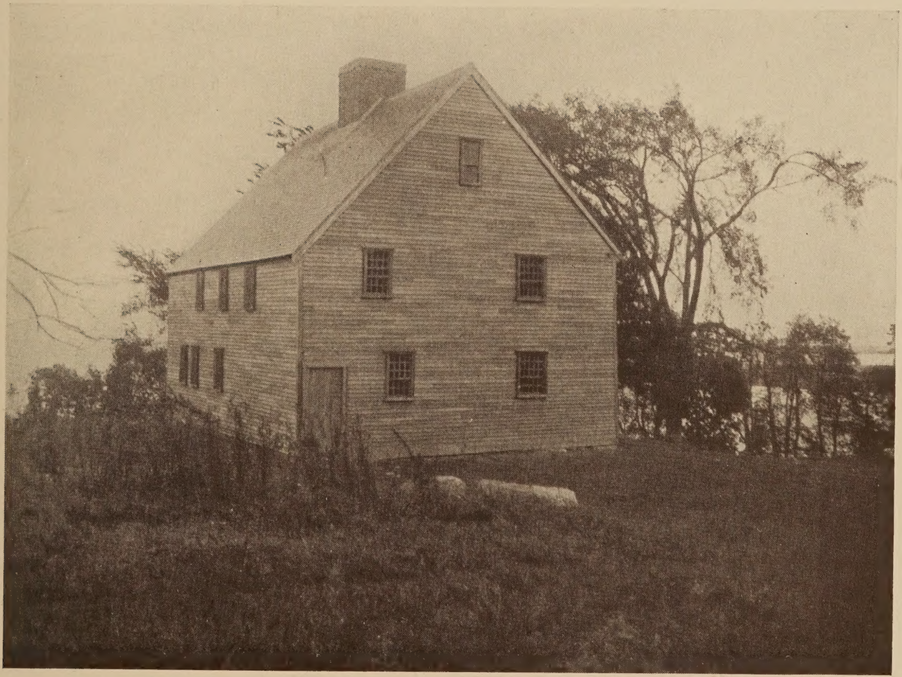
It was the custom in the old days to place against the foundations of a house, each fall, a bank of evergreen boughs, straw or other available litter as a protection against the severe frosts, for the food supplies stored in the cellar. If the house were located in a shore town, seaweed frequently would be used. All this banking of the foundation while adding to the comfort of the family, did not tend to the preservation of the sills of the house, which were found to be of pine instead of the more usual oak. Undoubtedly these timbers were framed from trees growing on the now grassy hillside behind the house. They were considerably decayed, especially at the eastern corner, and were entirely replaced. The house faces to the south in the old-time manner.

None of the rooms in the house was wainscoted to the height of the windowstools but the fireplace ends of the four front rooms were finished with fine raised-panel wainscoting reaching to the girts and varying somewhat in treatment in each room.

Paint was little used in New England at the time the Choate house was built. In the early part of the century houses in the larger towns occupied by well-to-do owners had rooms with



John Wise House. *Courtesy Mrs. T. F. Waters*



Choate House. *Courtesy Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities*

painted finish and floors. No paint was applied to the Choate house until about 1840.

Among the features of this house are the square newel posts of the front stairs and the molded-edged planks used instead of the more common balusters. The fireplace in the living room at the westerly end of the house is slightly arched and the door of the small cupboard over the brick oven at the left has a rounded top. At the right of the parlor fireplace is a small cupboard the upper shelves of which have scalloped edges for the display of china.

The door leading to the attic from the long middle room on the second floor still has its original wooden latch and the attic itself is remarkably large and lofty.

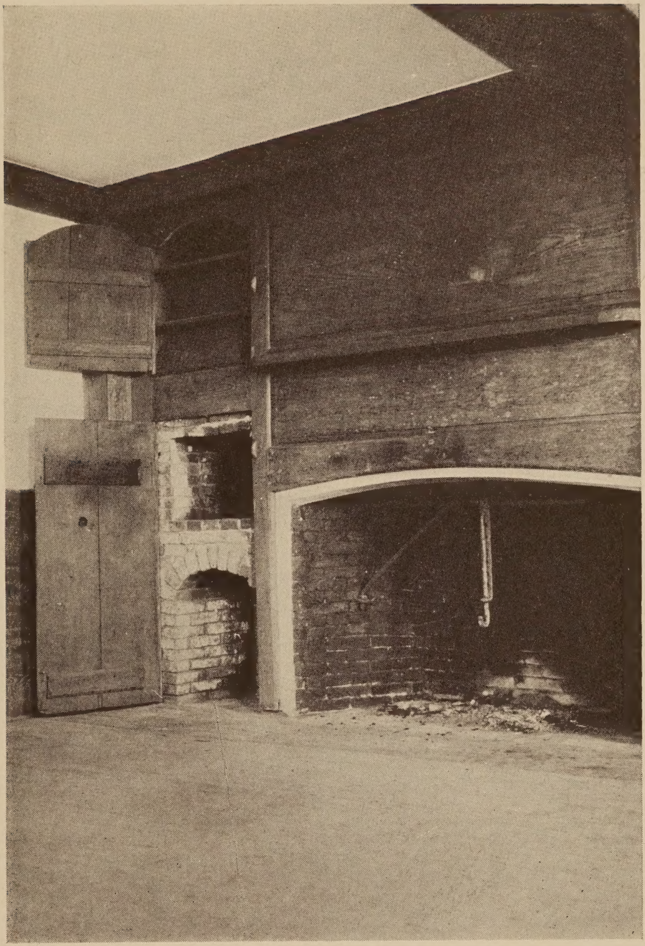
The isolated location of this fine old house without doubt will protect it for many years to come especially as its present owner appreciates its architectural value and sentimental interest. Of Rufus Choate, who was born here in 1799, it has been said that his " personal magnetism combined with his wealth of learning and his strong sense place him among the greatest forensic advocates that America has produced." Here, too, was born in 1796, Dr. George Choate, the father of the late Joseph Hodges Choate, famous in the profession of law, a diplomat of rare distinction, and excelled by few as an orator and after-dinner speaker. It is in the preservation and restoration of buildings having such associations that the coming generations can the better visualize the life of the past and the more clearly understand the surroundings that have helped to mold the New England character.

JOHN WISE HOUSE

Joseph Wise came over from England as a serving-man for George Alcock about the year 1638. He married, and the fifth of his thirteen children was John Wise, born in Roxbury probably in 1652, and graduated from Harvard in 1673. Quoting Moses Coit Tyler in his *History of American Literature During the Colonial Time,*

"John Wise was minister of the second Church of Ipswich from 1680 until his death in 1725. He had almost every quality that gives distinction among men. He was of towering height, of great muscular power . . . His parishioners long remembered with pride how a certain famous and blustering wrestler from Andover once came down to Ipswich for the purpose of challenging their stalwart parson to a friendly trial of strength at wrestling; and how the parson . . . had scarcely wrapped his arms in iron hug around his antagonist, when the latter lay outstretched upon the earth . . .

"The soul of this man was of the same large and indomitable make: to him the griefs of the oppressed and the aggressions of the oppressor were alike insupportable. In 1687, when Sir Edmund Andros sent down to Ipswich his lawless order for a province-tax, the young parson advised his people not to comply with that order; for which he was arrested, tried, deposed from the ministry, fined, and thrown into prison. In 1689, when Sir Edmund was overthrown, John Wise was back again in his parish; and, both there and in Boston, he was at the front among the bravest, who then sought to prevent the recurrence of such



Corner of living room, Choate House
Courtesy Society for the Preservation
of New England Antiquities

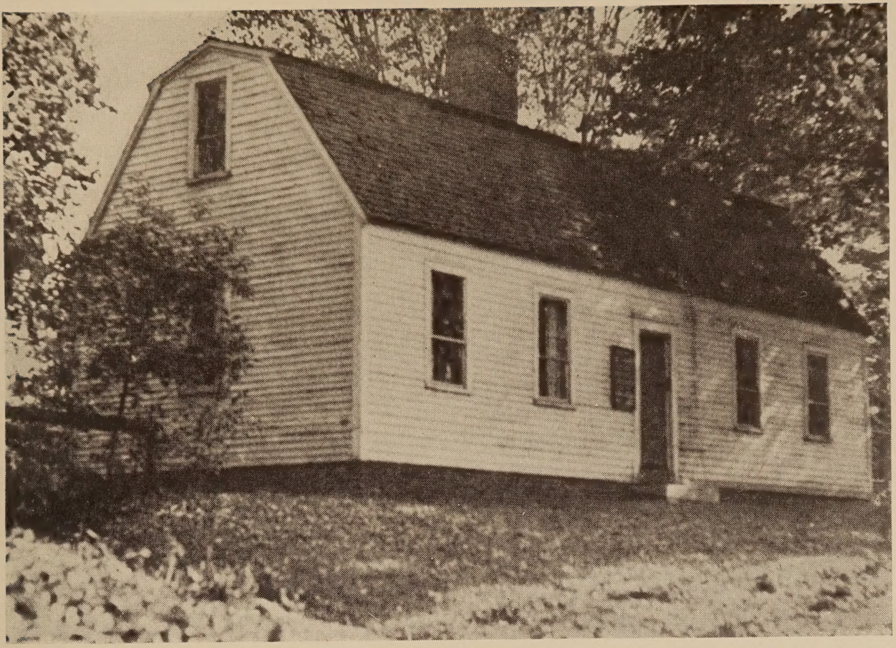
despotism, by making examples of the petty English despot and of his still pettier American accomplices. In 1690, when the new governor of Massachusetts, Sir William Phips, led an expedition against Canada, John Wise, by request of the colonial legislature, accompanied him as chaplain, distinguishing himself in the campaign by feats of heroism, endurance, and military skill, as well as by fidelity in preaching and praying . . ."

On November 5, 1705, " there was issued at Boston a very shrewd document, without any signature attached . . . It was addressed to the churches and ministers of New England. It bore the unassuming title of *Question and Proposals.* Masked under deferential and harmless phrases, it was really a project for taking away the power of the laity in all the churches of New England . . . John Wise, from his rural study in Ipswich, saw its true character, — a plot for an ecclesiastical revolution, and a revolution backward . . . at last he lifted up his hand . . . his blow was a book, *The Churches' Quarrel Espoused,* published at Boston in 1710, — a book that by its learning, logic, sarcasm, humor, invective, its consuming earnestness, its vision of great truths, its flashes of triumphant eloquence, simply annihilated the scheme which it assailed . . . Seven years later John Wise published a systematic treatise upon the same subject . . . entitled, *A Vindication of the Government of New England Churches* . . . Upon the whole, no other American author of the colonial time is the equal of John Wise in the union of great breadth and power of thought with great splendor of style; and he stands almost alone among our early writers for the blending of a racy and dainty humor with impassioned earnestness. In the earlier years of the eighteenth century, he announced the political ideas that, fifty years later, took immortal form under the pen of Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, in 1772, when the doctrine of human right had come to a very urgent and very practical one among men, the two books of John Wise were called for in Boston by the revolutionary leaders; they were reprinted in response to this call; and they proved an armory of burnished weapons in all that stern fight."

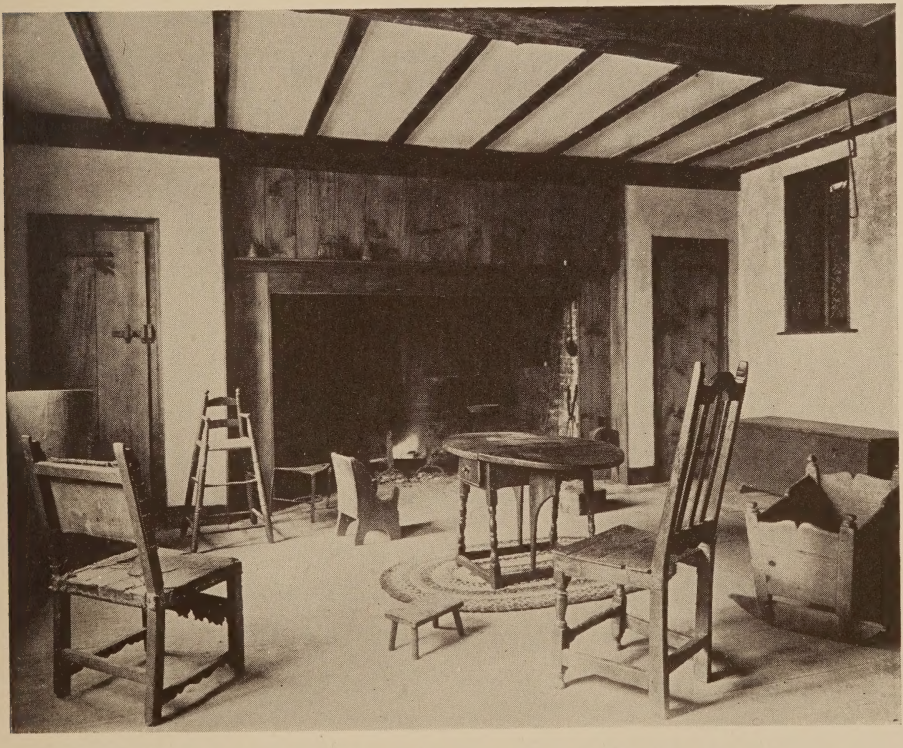
The Rev. John Wise married Abigail Gardner of Roxbury, and had seven children. On the main road from Ipswich, in Essex, stands the John Wise house built by himself in 1701 on his estate of fifty acres of land, still retaining its original unassuming aspect. Here he wrote his famous pamphlets, and here he died April 8, 1725. His grave is in the old burying ground near by, and on the simple table stone is the epitaph:

> " For talents, piety and learning, he shone as a star of the first magnitude."

His son John inherited the estate and lived in the house until his death, when it passed out of the Wise family. Finally the house was purchased by Richard T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago and Castle Hill, Ipswich, who has partially restored the inside. This summer Mr. Crane has placed the house at the disposal of the Essex Tercentenary Committee, which has furnished and opened it for visitors.



John Ward House, Haverhill. *Courtesy Haverhill Historical Society*



Kitchen, Hazen Garrison House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

HAZEN GARRISON HOUSE

The Hazen House stands at 8 Groveland Street on a high bank three-fourths of a mile down the Merrimac River from Haverhill Bridge. This house, though reputed to have been built to serve on occasions as a garrison, probably gained the reputation because of its solid brick construction and its two large ovens, such as garrison houses had to provide cooking facilities for many refugees. The bricks are laid in shell mortar, which was easily had in the early days: kitchen middens left by the Indians yielded plenty of shells.

The notable feature of the exterior is the fenestration of the windows, the beauty and the balance of which are remarkable. The end chimneys enhance the effect. Entering the house one steps over the raised sill as over a high threshold. The kitchen and parlor each have eight-foot fireplaces. One should open the closet doors in the kitchen to observe the beehive-shaped ovens.

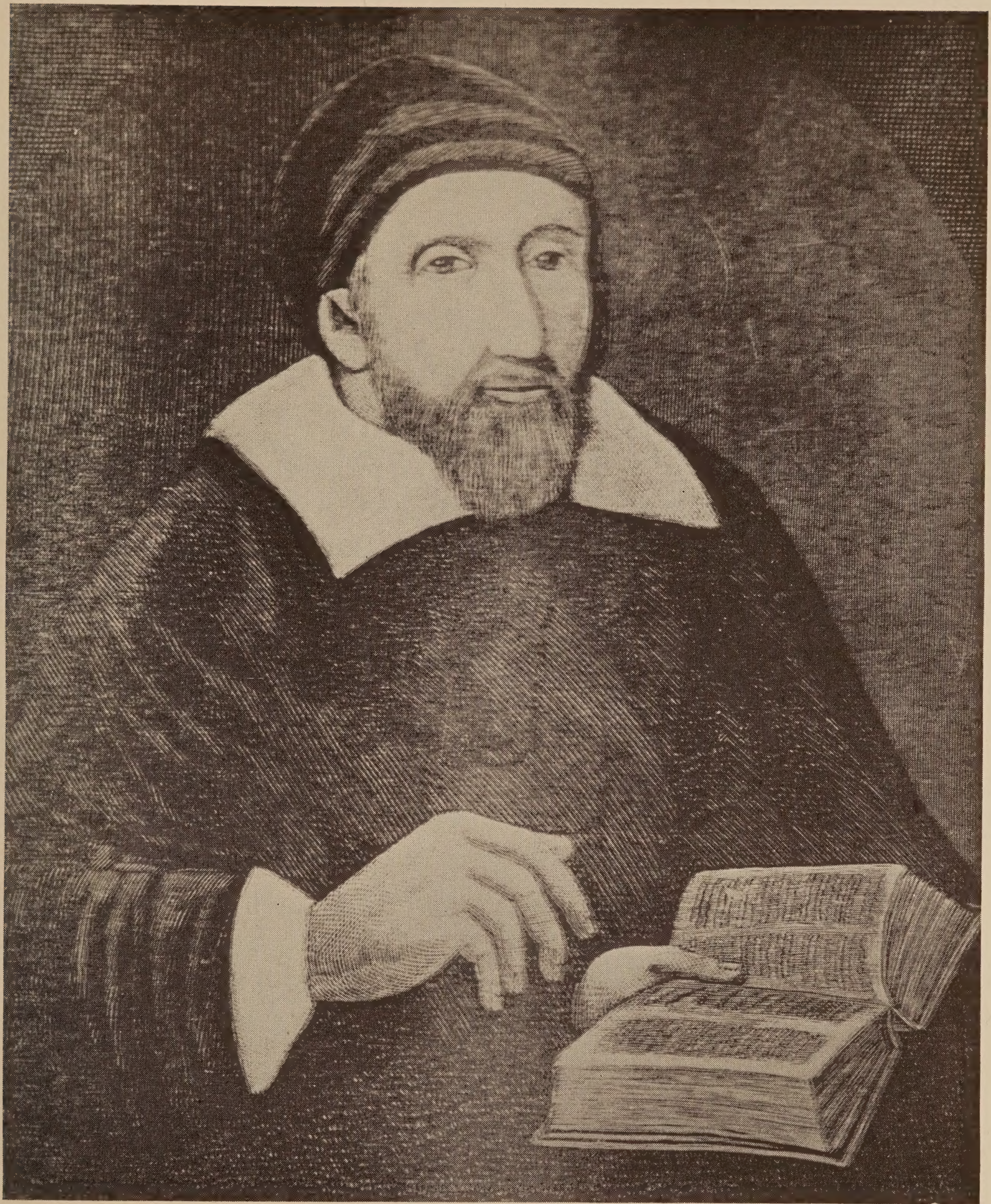
On the kitchen side, on both floors, the house has not only wooden latches, but even wooden hinges of oak. Some of these are as old as the house. In the earliest days iron was dear and mostly came from England, hence wood was made to serve many purposes. The remaining hardwood of the house is all old, except that on the windows. Strap and butterfly hinges appear in the parlor and parlor chamber.

The two Haverhill historians, Mirick and Chase, do not agree on the date of this house, but whether it was built in 1690, as Mirick says, or in 1724, as Chase states, Richard Hazen remains the undisputed builder. He was born at Rowley, Massachusetts.

After the death of Lieutenant Hazen the house passed to his sons, Richard Hazen, Junior (born 1696; Harvard College, 1717), and Moses Hazen, both of them proprietors of the town of Pennacook (Concord), New Hampshire. Richard surveyed the first boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and continued it to the Hudson River in 1741. A copy of his ancient journal may be seen in the Haverhill Public Library. He was a representative from Haverhill to the General Court in 1742, and died in 1754.

The old house was for many years the home of John Eaton, town clerk of Haverhill, and ever since his occupancy there have been tales that fabulous wealth was concealed within its walls. The various owners since that time have examined every nook and cranny, but the gold has not been disclosed.

Later, Nathaniel Whittier, an ancestor of John Greenleaf Whittier, occupied the house; and some of the first turned shoes manufactured in Haverhill were made here by Amos Chase in 1810. The house was restored by Wallace Nutting as one of his chain of colonial houses, with the late Henry Charles Dean as architect in charge of the work. William Sumner Appleton says: "It emphatically deserves permanent protection." The house is now privately owned.



Richard Mather

RICHARD MATHER

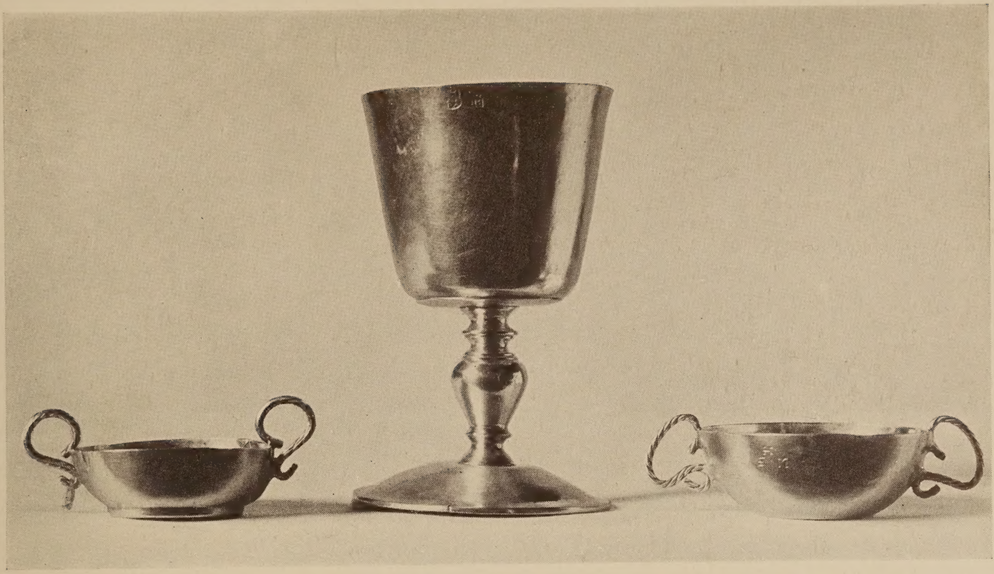
RICHARD MATHER, first of the Mathers in America, was born in 1596 at Lowton, near Warrington, Lancashire. At the age of fifteen he took charge of a school at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, where for seven years, his family being in reduced circumstances, he taught and fitted other young men for the universities. He entered Brazenose College, Oxford, in 1618, but the same year returned to preach at Toxteth and at Prescot. He soon attracted the attention of the mayor of Liverpool and of local religious leaders, one of whom said that Richard Mather had " substance in him." In August, 1633, he was suspended from his ministry for nonconformity. Meanwhile Cotton and Hooker urged him to remove to New England, and he decided to leave his home early in 1635. The vessel took six weeks to clear from the land and six more to cross the ocean. Mather's journal of the voyage shows a healthy enjoyment of weather, food, sights and events, for he had a sane mind in a normal body.

Mather became colleague minister of the church in Dorchester in 1636, and sole minister shortly after. There he lived and labored until his death in 1669. By his first wife he had six sons, four of them clergymen, including Increase Mather, president of Harvard College. His second wife was the widow of John Cotton.

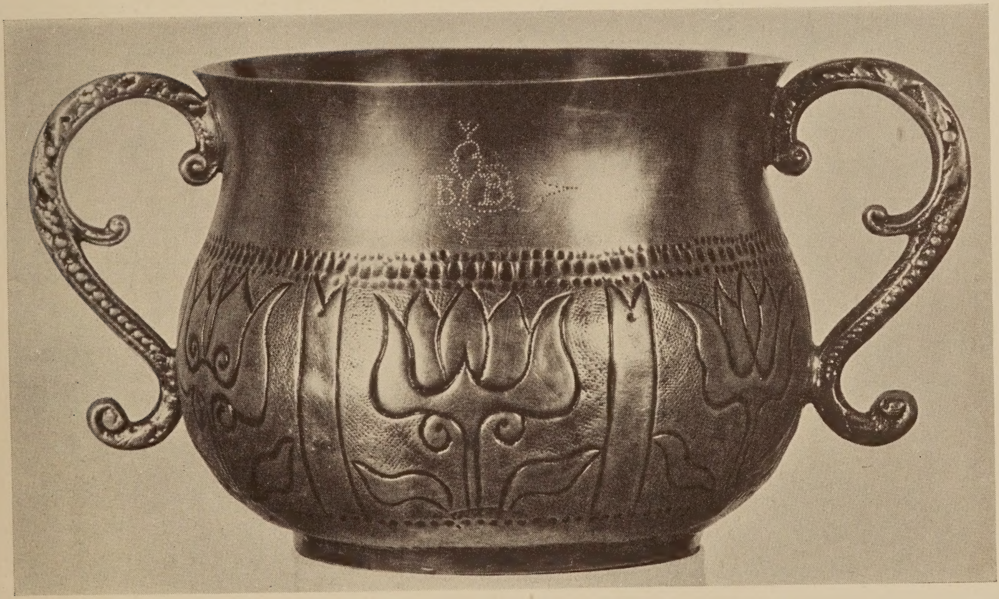
Richard Mather, though not one of the most notable of the early ministers of the Bay colony, was a stout supporter of Congregationalism, a co-translator of the *Bay Psalm Book* of 1640, the first book printed in the colonies; and a man much revered and beloved in his native town. Edward Johnson in his *Wonder-Working Providence* writes of him,

> "With cheerful face Mather doth toile
> endure,
> In wilderness spending the prime of's age;
> To build Christ's churches, and soules
> health procure,
> In battell thou dost deepe thyselfe ingage."

This contemporary portrait, by an unknown artist but from the age of the sitter evidently painted in Massachusetts, remained in the Mather family about two centuries, and is now owned by the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester.



Standing cup. *Courtesy First Church of Boston*
Dram cups. *Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts*
(*See page* 207)



Caudle cup. *Courtesy Philip L. Spalding*
II. SILVER BY JOHN HULL AND ROBERT SANDERSON
(*See page* 207)

JOHN WARD HOUSE

John Ward, who had been settled in the ministry at Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, followed his father, the Reverend Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, to Massachusetts.

In the Records of Ipswich it is recorded that on May 13, 1640, Nathaniel Ward, with some men of Newbury, was conditionally allowed to form a settlement either at Haverhill or at Andover. This privilege was improved, and the former place was chosen before October. His chief object in obtaining such a grant was to prepare a residence for his son John, who became minister there.

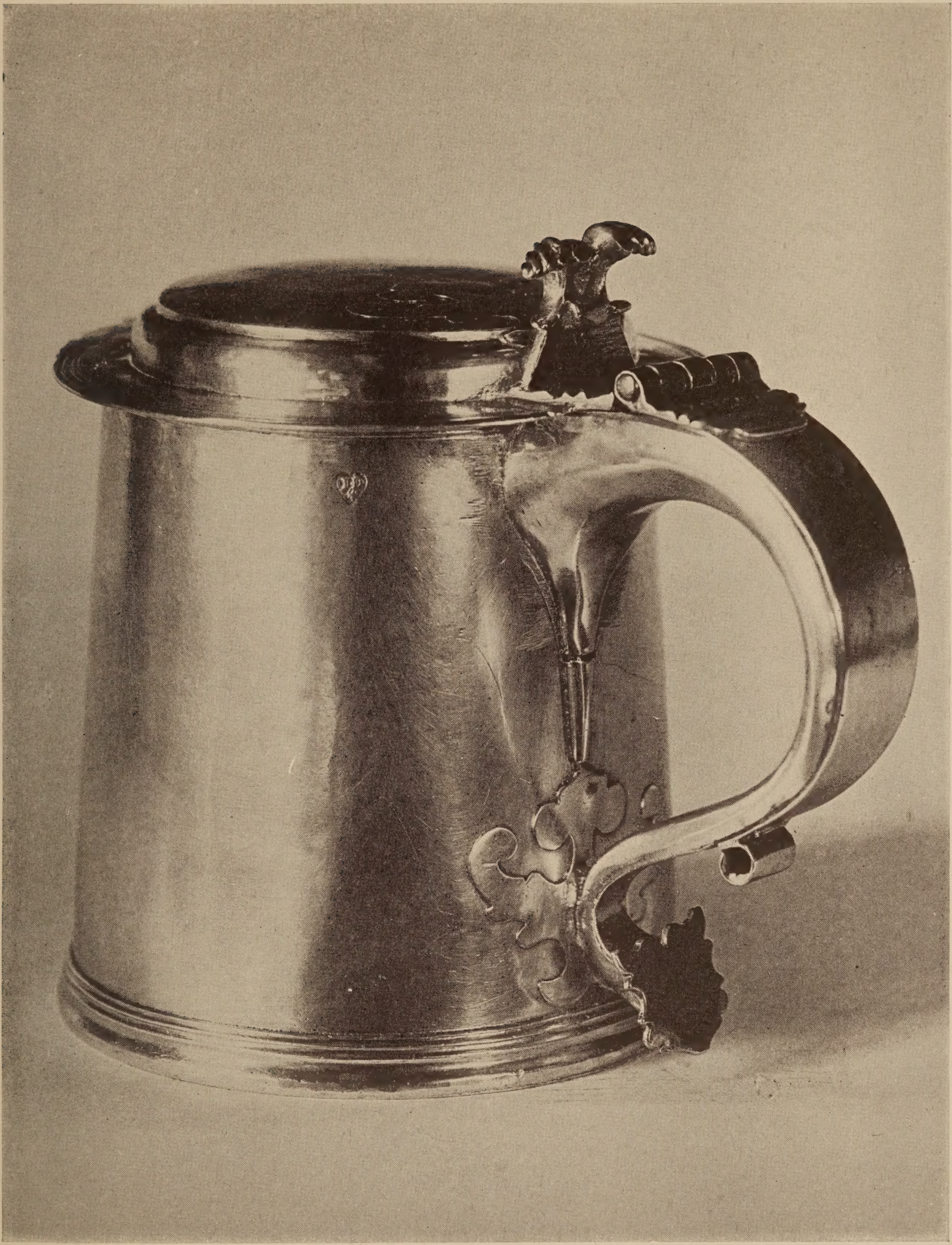
In the summer of 1641 a great change came to the little settlement at Pentucket. Their minister, the Reverend John Ward, arrived, of whom Cotton Mather wrote:

> " Learned, ingenious and religious. He was of quick apprehension, a clear understanding, a strong memory, a facetious conversationalist, an exact grammarian, an expert physician, and what was top of all, a thorough divine; but which rarely happens, these endowments of his mind were accompanied with a most healthy, hardy, and agile constitution of body, which enabled him to make nothing of walking on foot a journey as long as thirty miles together. Such was the blessing of God upon his religion, that he was not only restrained from the vices of immorality in all his younger days, but also inclined unto all virtuous actions."

Mr. Ward soon won the confidence and love of the little settlement, and in his honor they changed the name of Pentucket to Haverhill, the name of his native town. They spoke of him as Teacher more often than any other title. He was the leading spirit in all their plans; he was their doctor, lawyer and adviser. They set apart sixteen acres of land for what they called his home lot; voted him a salary of forty pounds (paid in wheat and Indian corn); wood also was to be cut and brought to his door. They built him a framed house, which was, as far as known today, the first framed structure in the town. Authorities say that the eastern part was built first, and the western part added several years later. The two make a harmonious whole, and the Ward house may be called an early example of the type of dwelling popularly known as the Cape Cod Cottage, but found in all parts of New England.

At the death of the Reverend John Ward, the land and house were given to his daughter and her husband, the Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall, who built for themselves on the adjacent lot the house now standing, called " Buttonwoods." The Saltonstalls used the Ward house as a dormitory for their servants. Years later these two houses came into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Duncan when they purchased " Buttonwoods." Mr. Duncan lived but a few years, and his widow lived fifty years after, during which time the farm was known as the " Widder Duncan Place." Mrs. Duncan used the old Ward house as a home for the caretaker of her farm, whose increasing family soon needed more room, so she sold the Ward house to Algernon Nichols who moved it to Eastern Avenue, and built a new home for her caretaker's family.

Passing over a number of years, " Buttonwoods " came into



III. Tankard by Jeremiah Dummer. *Courtesy Philip L. Spalding*
(*See page* 208)

possession of the Haverhill Historical Society through the generosity of Mrs. Mary Duncan Harris, in memory of her father, the Hon. James Duncan. Judge Ira Abbott, the first president of the society, had a strong desire to have the Ward house restored to its original location. The Hon. Richard Saltonstall, of Boston, a descendant of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Saltonstall made this as well as restoration of the house possible. On a tablet in the front room which records briefly the history of the John Ward house one also reads: " From the Saltonstall family."

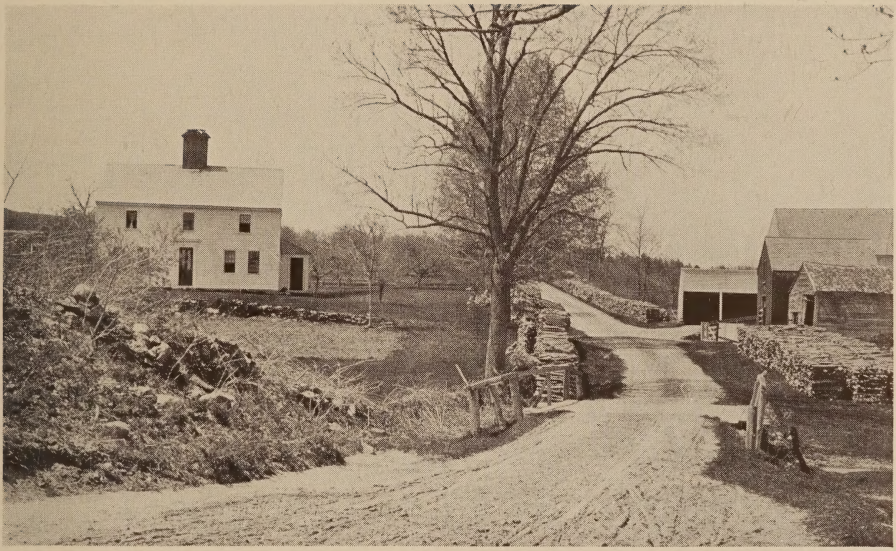
WHITTIER HOMESTEAD

As one approaches the Whittier Homestead it will be noted that the house faces the brook on its far side, presenting to the main highway the little eastern porch that gives entrance to the famous kitchen of "Snow-Bound." The isolation of the homestead of which the poet wrote, "No social smoke curled over woods of snow-hung oak," has never been broken; no other house was ever visible from it in any direction, and yet neighbors are within a half-mile. When the wind is right the bells of Haverhill may be faintly heard, and the ocean roar sometimes penetrates this valley after a storm.

A portion of the barn which stands across the road directly opposite this porch is the original to which the poet John Greenleaf Whittier and the playmates of his youth tunneled through the snowdrift —

> "With merry din,
> And roused the prisoned brutes within."

Thomas Whittier, the pioneer, did not happen upon this valley when he first arrived from England in 1638, because the settlements had not then reached so far into the primeval wilderness. He settled first in Salisbury, and not until 1688 did he select the site of his permanent home. Probably some other settler had secured good mill sites on Country Brook near his first cabin, and Thomas Whittier found on this particular site equally good water power in Fernside Brook, a tributary of Country Brook. The dam recently restored is at the spot where



WHITTIER HOMESTEAD. *Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Company*

stood the Whittier grist mill, some of the original timbers of which were discovered during this restoration.

Thomas Whittier was sixty-eight years old when he undertook to build the house with its massive oaken frame, which is now a shrine visited yearly by thousands of people. Incidentally, the estate is now owned and managed by the Trustees of the John Greenleaf Whittier Homestead. It is open to the public daily for a small admission fee.

The original walls remain and the handiwork of the pioneers has been copied in restoration, made possible by existing early photographs. The " bridle-post " still stands at the left of the entrance gate, also a massive boulder with rudely chiseled steps from which to mount a horse. This post and stone after a great snowstorm assume the grotesque shape described by Whittier in these lines:

" The bridle-post an old man sat
With loose-flung coat and high cocked hat."

Entering the house by the eastern porch, one crosses the circular doorstone which was once the millstone that ground the grain of the pioneers more than a century before John Greenleaf Whittier was born, of which he wrote:

" The timbers of that mill have fed
Long since a farmer's fires;
His doorsteps are the stones that ground
The harvest of his sires."

In the kitchen which is twenty-six feet long and sixteen wide, the visitor's attention is attracted to the great fireplace with its much worn hearth. The original central chimney remains and has five fireplaces opening into it. The table standing between the windows has served continuously since this room was furnished.

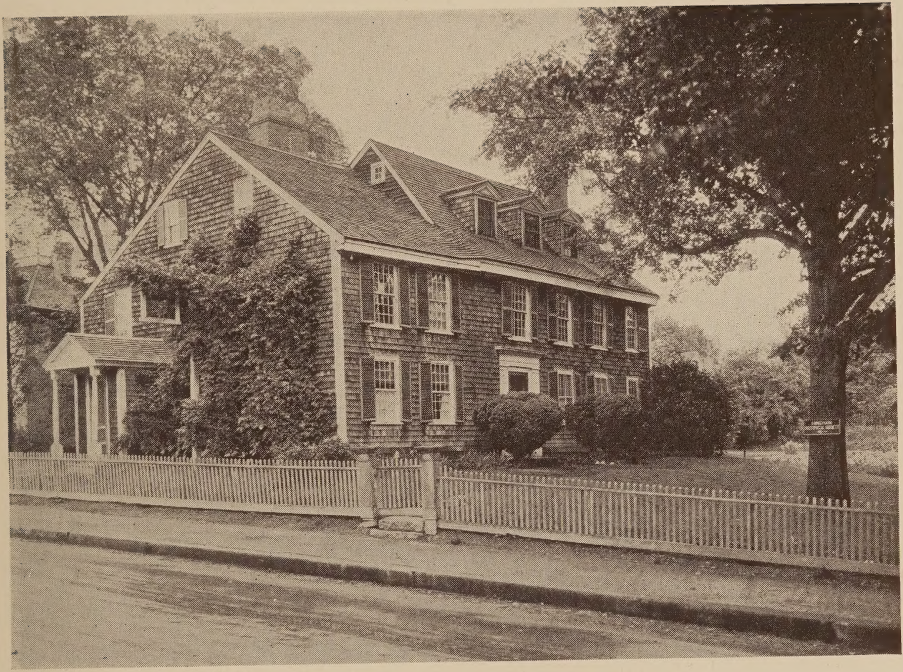
The little room at the western end of the kitchen was "mother's room," its floor two steps higher than that of the larger room, for a singular reason. In digging the cellar the pioneer found here a large boulder it was inconvenient to remove, and wishing a milk room at this corner, he was obliged to make its floor two steps higher than the rest of the cellar. This irregularity is reproduced in each story.

Not far from the house, at the foot of the western hill, is the family burying ground. Here lie the remains of Thomas Whittier and Ruth Green, his wife. Whittier (Whitcher) Hill in Amesbury was named for this pioneer, and not for his great-great-grandson, the poet who wrote in March, 1890:

"For the land that gave me birth;
For my native home and hearth;
For the change and overturning
Of the times of my sojourning;

. . . . .

For all that man upraises,
I sing this song of praises."



OLD ORDINARY. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

OLD ORDINARY

Close behind its white picket fence, on a shaded street in Hingham, stands the ancient tavern known as the Old Ordinary. Its site was granted to Joseph Andrews at the settlement of the town in 1635, and local history says that the main portion of the building was erected by either Joseph Andrews, or his son Thomas. Both these men were Puritans of fine character, and typical of the sturdy pioneers of those early days. A clause in Joseph's will gives us a picture of their day in its brief statement, " to my son, Joseph, I do bequeath my sword, my gold ring, and Bible."

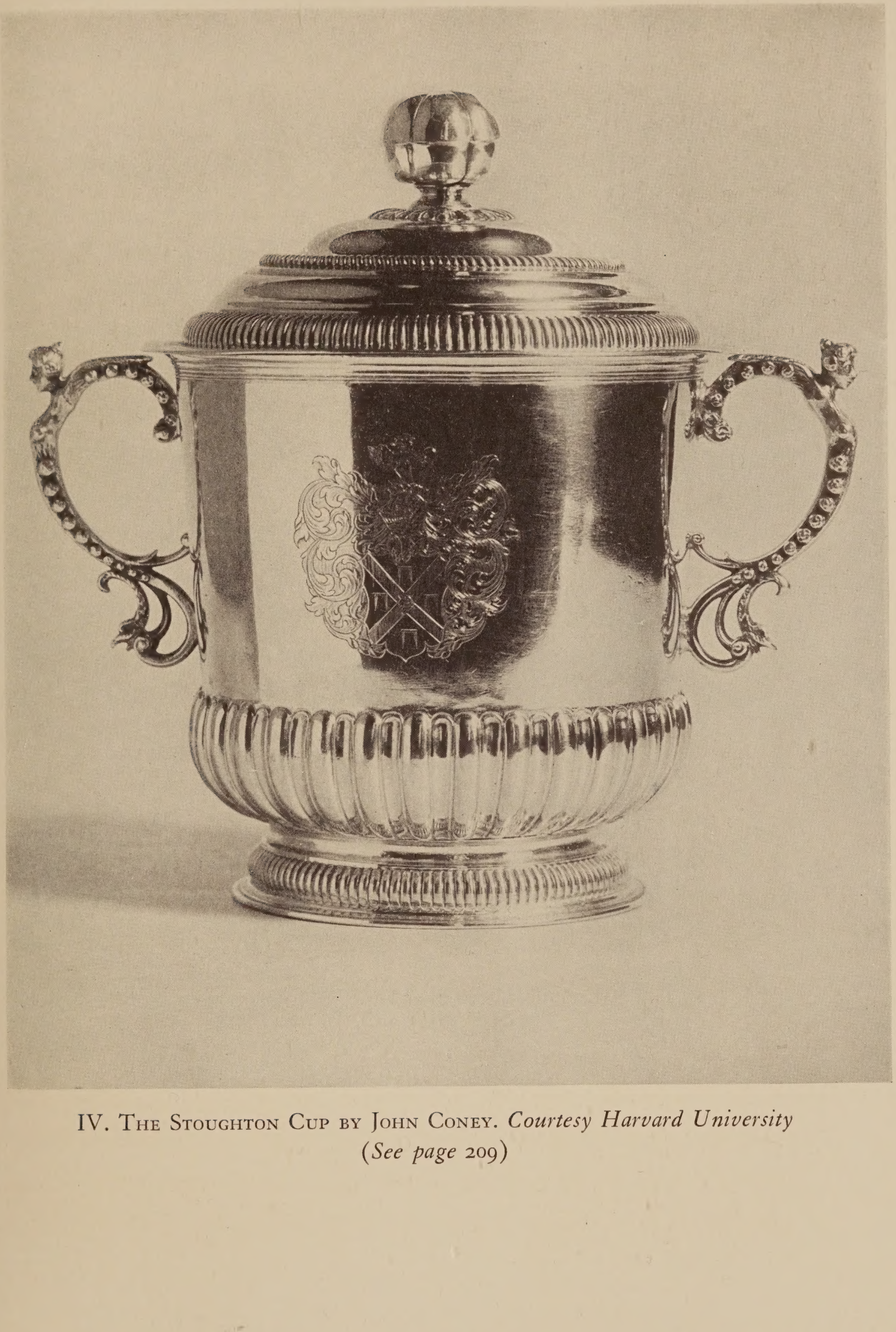
We can judge the size of the original building only by the ancient garret which retains its original dimensions although it is now beneath the larger rooftree of the present house. The Old Ordinary has changed ownership but a few times since its earliest days. It came into possession of the Hingham Historical Society June 1, 1923, after it had been restored. All the work and nearly every piece of furniture in the fine collection which graces its peaceful old rooms was contributed by members of the Society. There is also much fine china and glass — old blue Canton, Lowestoft, lustre, Chelsea cream-white ware, Leeds, and much Sandwich and Stoddard glass. On the deep closet shelves are stored samples of household wares used during colonial days.

Among the relics is the door of " Pew Number 9 " which was taken from the Old Ship Meetinghouse with other woodwork when it was remodeled in 1869. On a wall hang framed bills giving the schedule of the old stagecoach between Boston and Hingham, of which Mr. Wilder, one of the best known of the tavern's proprietors, was owner.

A document made out in 1702, by the selectmen of the town, gave Landlord Andrews permission to " sell Strong Waters on Broad Cove Lane provided he sent his customers home at reasonable hours, with ability to keep their legs." It may be said, in passing, that only upright men of good standing were allowed to keep taverns in those days, as it was thought strictly necessary to have law and order maintained within their walls. It is difficult not to linger over the lists of some of the "alcoholic beverages" which we find in the early records, and which were served to the patrons of this tavern under such delightful names as Metheglin, Calibogris, Canstantia, Kill-Devil, Rumbullion, Alicanti, Spiced Syder, Switchel, Mumbo, and Ebulum!

The taproom behind the parlor is one of the most interesting features of the house. The wicket is hinged to the ceiling, and the shelves are loaded with flasks, bottles, and containers of all sorts, to say nothing of the demijohns and casks upon the floor and under the bar. Behind this room is the stockroom where other containers in still larger sizes are to be seen. The making of wooden ware was a flourishing industry in Hingham, only given up in recent years, and the perfection of the wooden buckets and boxes made in this town was well known in New England for centuries.

In an upper chamber we find the collection of Miss Sally Jones's nightcaps. This eccentric local character many years ago was wont to make her boast that she " had eight nightcaps — one for each night in the week." " Why eight? " asked an in-



IV. The Stoughton Cup by John Coney. *Courtesy Harvard University*
(*See page* 209)

quisitive nephew, " there are only seven nights in the week." " The eighth is for holidays," replied Miss Sally Jones.

In 1750 the Old Ordinary was enlarged to fulfill the increasing demands upon its hospitality. The quaint sign, with the date 1650 and the legend " Old Ordinary," still swings from its wrought-iron arm before the house, and bids you welcome (for a small admission fee) to this fine old museum of the past, a landmark and source of pride to the inhabitants of Hingham. The narrow front hall has spacious rooms on either side of it, and a steep staircase leads to the chambers above. The roomy, low New England kitchen at the rear of the house is a veritable museum in itself, with its collection of household implements and furniture of days long since gone by.

It should be added that " ordinary " was the usual name for a licensed house for entertainment in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, when it was gradually replaced by " tavern." The term is still used in England for the cheap dinners served at taverns on market days.

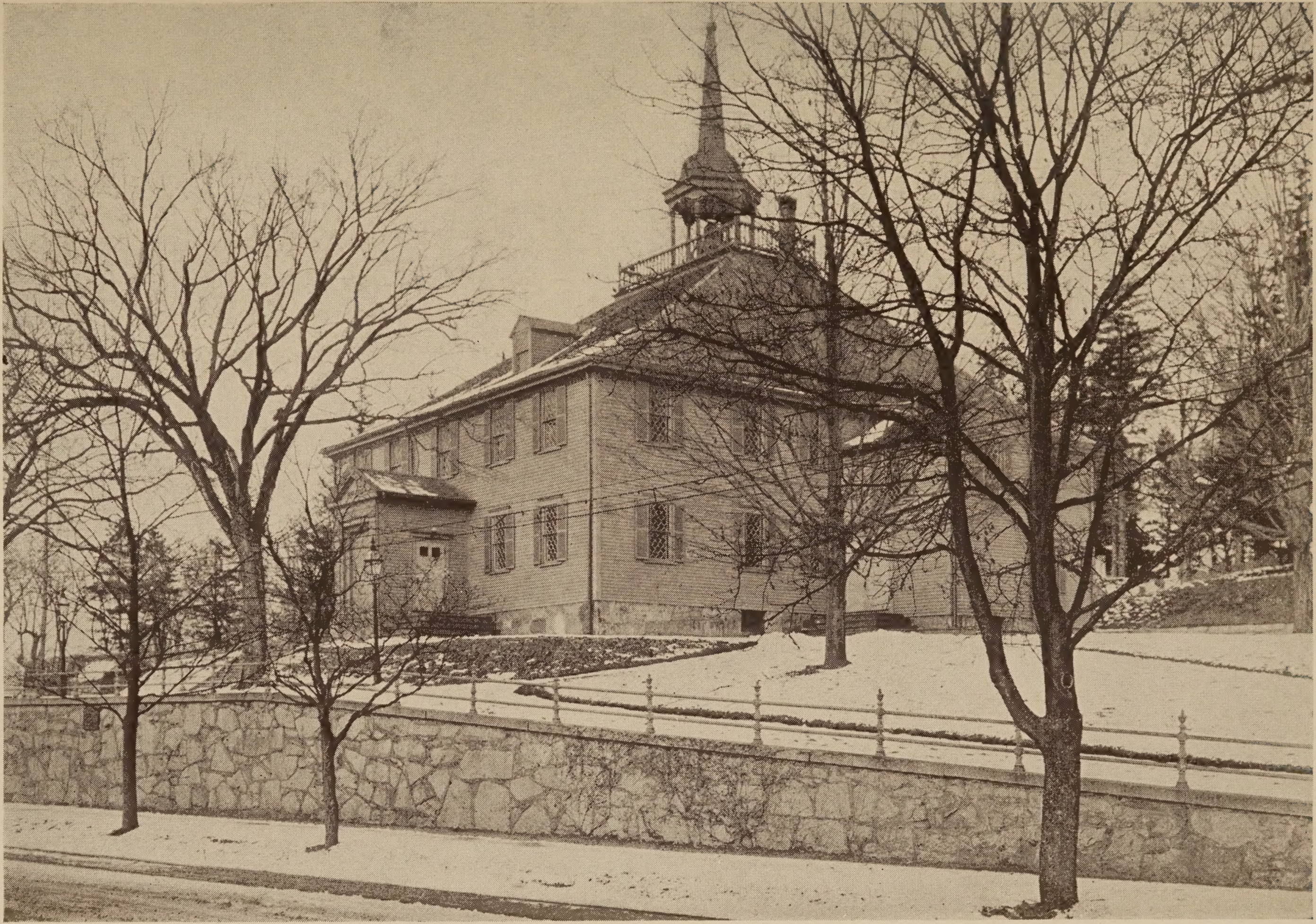
OLD SHIP MEETINGHOUSE

The Old Ship Meetinghouse, built in 1681, standing on the easterly side of Main Street in Hingham, is the oldest building in the United States that stands on its original site and has been used continuously for the worship of God.

In the year 1635 a group of people, under the leadership of Peter Hobart (a young minister from Norfolk, England, who later preached in Hingham forty-three years), sailed down the bay, probably from Charlestown, and landed at Bare Cove near what is now Ship Street, Hingham. Here they held a service of worship, and a tablet now marks the spot.

On September 2, 1635, the name of Bare Cove was changed to Hingham. Here Mr. Hobart " gathered " the church which was the twelfth in order of time in Massachusetts proper. Shortly after, the first meetinghouse was built. It stood on a low hill, near the present site of Derby Academy, guarded by a palisade from possible Indian attacks and served as a place not only for religious services but for all civic gatherings until a larger building was needed. After much discussion a new location was chosen and on July 8, 1681, the site of the present meetinghouse, which has " stood foursquare to all the winds that blew," was deeded to the town. In six months the building was opened for public worship. Parts of the old house were used in the construction of the new. Until 1731 there was no ceiling — all was open to the rafters.

Two rows of square pews were built around the four sides, leaving the space in the center for long oak benches without



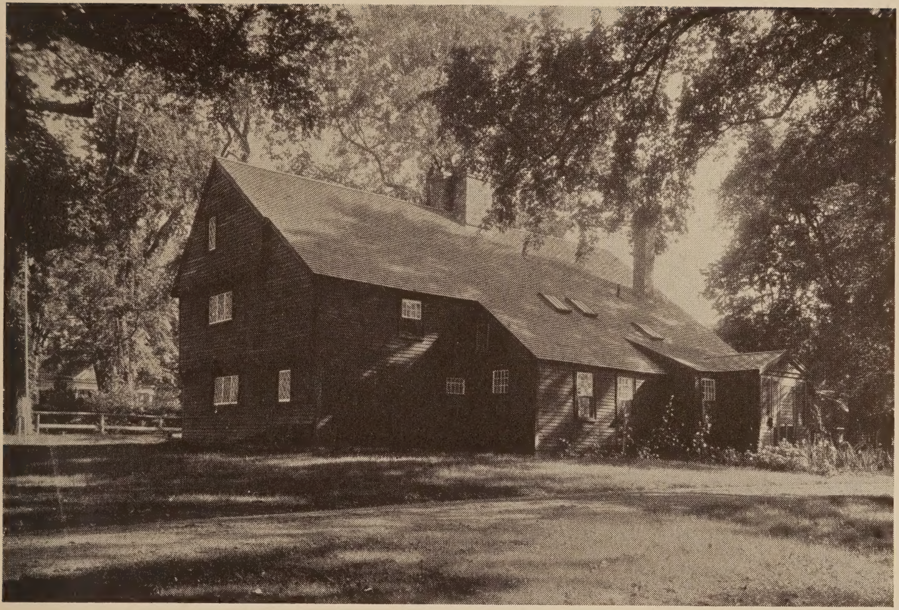
Old Ship Meetinghouse. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

backs. Here the men took their places on one side of the broad aisle, and the women on the other. There was a pew in front of the pulpit known as the elders' pew or seat, and an enclosed pew or seat in front of the elders' pew, facing the broad aisle, for the deacons. The two latter pews were removed in 1828. In 1869, when it became necessary to replace the floor timbers, modern seats were installed. In 1775 the present pulpit was built and placed nearly in its present position. As late as the year 1822 there was no heating apparatus except tiny, portable footstoves. When one considers that the sermons were sometimes two hours long, and that there were two services on each Sunday, the fortitude of our forefathers calls for admiration. For a period of one hundred and fifty-two years there were only three ministers. Another preacher held office for sixty-five years. In 1867 an organ was placed in the front gallery. Previous to this date for many years the choir had been accompanied by a flute, bass viol, and other instruments at various times.

The offer of Mr. Eben Howard Gay of Boston to restore the ancient meetinghouse in memory of his great-great-grandfather, Reverend Ebenezer Gay (third minister of the old church) was accepted October 21, 1929, and this restoration, now nearly completed, will make the building one of the most interesting meetinghouses in the country from the standpoint of the architect and the antiquarian.

The two additions, one in 1730 and the other in 1755, resulted in the destruction of the early windows and entrance doors. The original balcony fronts, the old high pulpit, and the roof framing, however, with its unique curved trusses, is almost entirely complete and is excellently preserved. It is from an imagined similarity of this part of the structure to the inverted hull of a ship that the building probably received its name. The removal of the two-hundred-year-old ceiling has revealed once more the hand-hewn timbers of the roof, with their marks of the broadax and many evidences of skilful craftmanship. These timbers and their trusses, distributing in a very complicated manner the various stresses of the roof, are said by engineers to form one of the most remarkable examples of wood engineering on this continent. Box pews, identical with the few old pews that still exist, have been built with original sections of the old pews retained. The pulpit has been raised to its former height, and the original arrangement of one flight of pulpit stairs has been put into effect.

The Old Ship Meetinghouse is open to visitors Sunday mornings, or by appointment with the Sexton — Telephone Hingham 178-M.



Whipple House. *Courtesy Walter R. Merryman, Photographer*

JOHN WHIPPLE HOUSE

IN THE year 1634 when the land in Agawam (Ipswich) was being divided among the settlers, a house lot was assigned to Mr. John Fawn, and early documents show that he built a house on this lot before 1638. Within a few years Mr. Fawn sold this lot and the new owner was undoubtedly Mr. John Whipple. As structural examination discloses that the eastern and western ends of the present Whipple house were built at different periods, the latter being less elaborate and expensive, the conclusion is that it was the house mentioned in the inventory of Elder John Whipple who died in 1669. It is probable that the main house was standing at the death of Captain John Whipple in 1682.

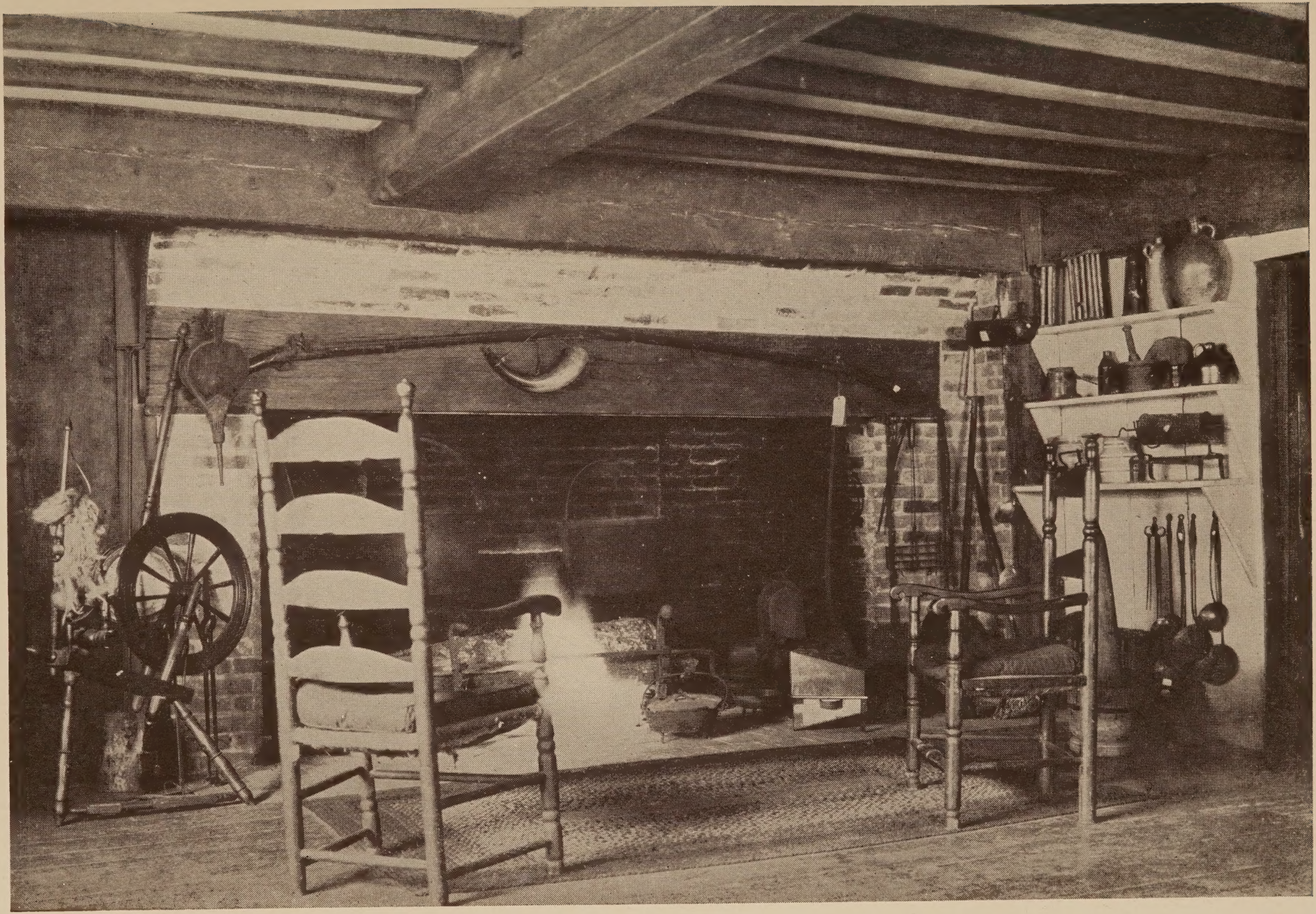
The original house did not include the chimney and the heavily timbered eastern end with its hewn overhang. The chimney was at the end, as was frequently the case in houses of the first period. In the initial portion of this house there was a single room in each of two stories. The lean-to, ordinarily of only one full story, in the Whipple house as it now stands is of two stories. The walls were filled with bricks and portions of an ancient " daubing " with clay and hay were found in the inner plastering. The present chimney is as large as the width of the house admits, allowing room for the entrance and stairway.

The individuals and families who have dwelt under the old rooftree are of unusual interest. " Mr." John Whipple, the simple prefix indicating higher social standing than the more humble " Goodman," was the first. He came from Bocking, near Ipswich, in England, at some date between 1636 and 1638, and in 1640 was admitted to be a freeman. Three times he was deputy to the General Court, and he also was chosen one of the "Seven Men," as the selectmen were then called. The final honor of his life came to him in the year 1658, when he became a ruling elder of the church, an important official whose seat was directly under the pulpit above the Deacons. He died June 30, 1669, and willed his estate to his only son, John.

Captain John was a man of different temper. His tastes were martial, rather than churchly, and he was distinctively a man of business. He received a license in 1662 "to still strong water for a year and retail not less than a quart at a time and none to be drunk in his house." In the year 1667, he had already built a malt house on the homestead lot. He had been chosen cornet of the Ipswich Troop in 1668, under Captain John Appleton, and at the outbreak of the King Philip War he was a lieutenant in Captain Paige's troop. Fresh levies of foot and horse soldiers were ordered in February, 1675–6, to repel the Indian foe, and Cornet Whipple was appointed captain of the new troop of horse. Valuations lead us to believe that Captain Whipple's inventory of £3314 indicated that his mansion was the grandest dwelling in the neighborhood.

Major John Whipple, son of Captain John, was twenty-six years old when he inherited the Whipple mansion from his father. On July 6, 1706, the then Captain John Whipple with his troop passed Haverhill ferry on an Indian alarm. Later in life he became major, and a justice of the Sessions Court. A descendant, William, was a general in the Revolutionary War and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Through Major Whipple's daughter Mary (Whipple) Crocker, the homestead passed to her son John Crocker, a



"Great Fire-room," Whipple House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

deacon of the South Church; at his death the administrator of his estate sold five-sixths of it to Colonel Hodgkins but reserved for Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Crocker, " the great chamber in the west end of the house, with the privilege of going in and out at the front door, and a right to use the entry way and stairs in common, and a right to bake in the oven in the northeasterly room, to go to and from the well," and so on.

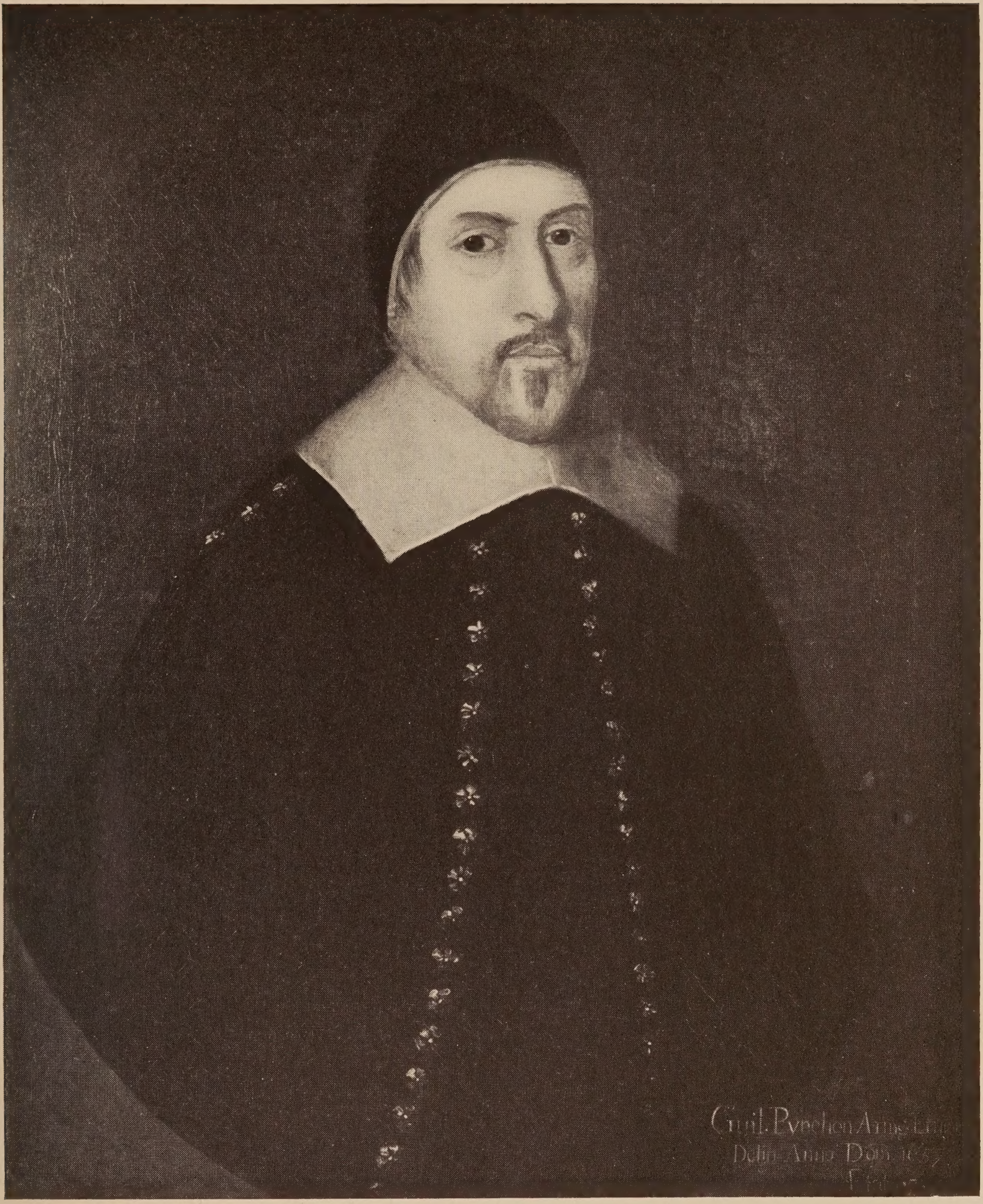
Colonel Hodgkins dwelt eleven years in the old mansion. He marched in Captain Nathaniel Wade's company of minute-men on the Lexington alarm, and was first lieutenant in Captain Wade's company at the battle of Bunker Hill. At his death in September, 1829, the ancient house which had been occupied by Whipples for six successive generations passed out of the family.

On May 12, 1898, the Ipswich Historical Society purchased the house and land about it; at that time it stood on its original location near the railroad station, but in 1928 it was removed to its present location near the Lower Green. It has been furnished as nearly as possible in seventeenth-century manner and is open to visitors for a small admission fee.

WILLIAM PYNCHON

William Pynchon, founder of Springfield in Massachusetts, was the squire of Springfield in the County of Essex, where his family had been prominent for centuries among the country gentry. He was one of the wealthiest, most energetic, and best connected men among the founders of New England. One of his cousins married the Earl of Portland. Another was Dorothy Osborne, the celebrated letter writer. Pynchon was sent at a tender age to Hart Hall, in the University of Oxford, but did not stay long enough to take a degree.

One of the original patentees of the colony, Pynchon came to Massachusetts with Winthrop, 1630, sat in the first Court of Assistants at Charlestown, and served as treasurer for two years. He first settled at Roxbury, but in 1636 moved to the Connecticut River and founded the settlement which he named Springfield after his English home. He was a pioneer of western settlement, and of " big business." The fur trade, organized by him with great acumen and conducted with a fairness which gained him the confidence of the Indians, was a leading industry of the colony, and furnished one of the few commodities which found a good market in England. Although he could not always make the long journey to Boston, Pynchon was annually elected Assistant until 1651; and was left out that year only because he wrote and had printed in England a book called *The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption* which denied the orthodox doctrine of the atonement. The General Court ordered the book to be burned and an answer to be prepared. Finally Pynchon


Guil. Pynchon Armig. Effi
Delin. Anno Dom. 1657

William Pynchon

stated to the Court that " it hath pleased God to lett me see that I have not spoken in my booke so fully of the prize and merrit of Christs sufferings as I should have done." Nevertheless he was placed under bonds for good behavior. Refusing to continue to reside in Massachusetts under such conditions, and wishing to enjoy the benefits of toleration, he voluntarily returned to England in 1652, and continued to write on theological questions until his death ten years later. The business at Springfield was carried on successfully by his son John, who with him shares the credit of founding the industrial prosperity of the Connecticut Valley.

This painting is owned by the Essex Institute, Salem. About all we know of it is in the inscription:

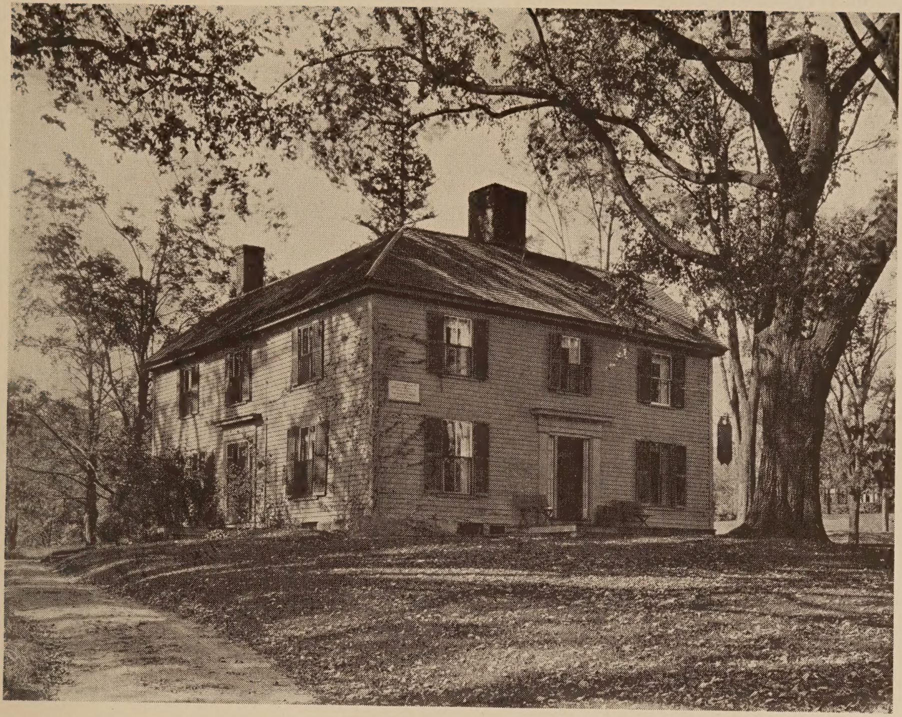
Guil. Pynchon Armgi Effigies
Delin. Annô Dom 1657
Aetat. 67

MUNROE TAVERN

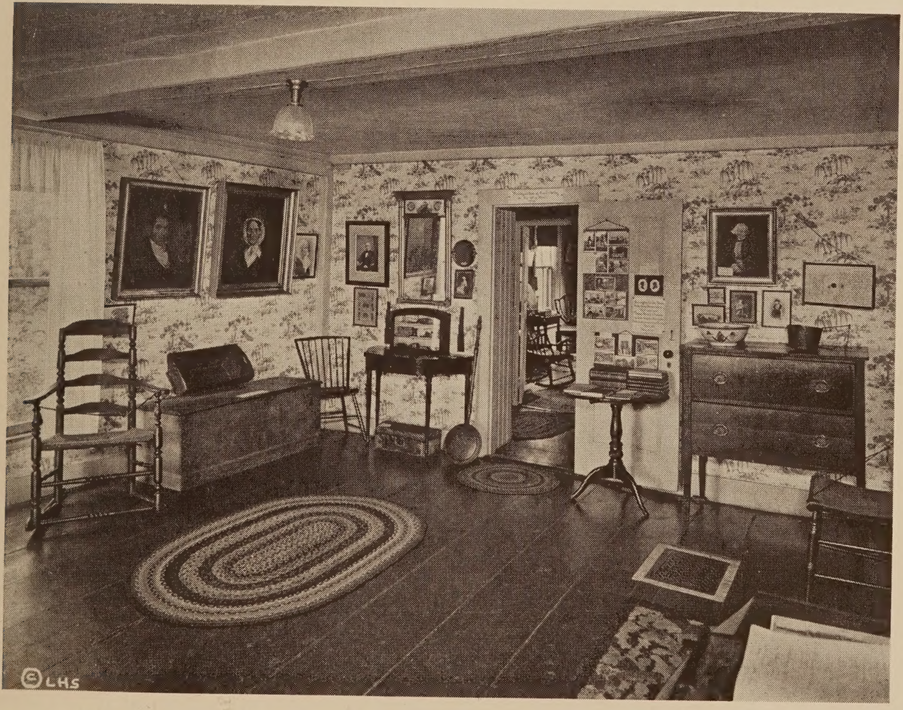
William Munro, Senior, who had been taken prisoner by Cromwell's soldiers at the battle of Worcester and deported to Boston, settled in Lexington (then Cambridge Farms) about 1660. William Munro, Junior, his second son, built the tavern in 1695 and it remained in the family until 1730. The family tradition is that in 1696 he was licensed to keep a public house. In 1770 the tavern was again purchased by William Munroe, a grandson of the builder, who added an " e " to the name. It remained in the family until 1910, when it passed as a gift from the two remaining brothers to the Lexington Historical Society.

The original sign of Munroe Tavern was made of one wide board, with hand-made nails, and from old hard white pine. It hung outside the tavern April 19, 1775, and on the day that Washington was a guest.

The wood in the house is the early native white pine, and throughout the house are hand-hewn timbers put together with wooden pins; the chimney is of bricks made locally in 1694, and originally put together with clay mortar. The original front door of 1775, on each side of which were two windows with small panes, is now the shed door. The door to the garret is one of the old 1695 doors, but most of the inside doors are of about 1860, when the house ceased to be a tavern and became a residence. The wall papers were put on by the Historical Society and are reproductions of papers of the revolutionary period. Peat was burned in this house, which perhaps accounts



Munroe Tavern. *Courtesy Lexington Historical Society*



Earl Percy Room, Munroe Tavern. *Courtesy Lexington Historical Society*

for the fact that the fireplaces are smaller than in many old houses.

The so-called " Earl Percy Room " was the dining room in tavern days. About two o'clock in the afternoon of April 19, 1775, Earl Percy reached Lexington with reinforcements of one thousand men and two cannon, and made this old hostelry his headquarters. Behind the " Earl Percy Room " is the Munroe " little new sitting room " in which the woodwork was probably done when Colonel Munroe came into possession of the house in 1770. There is also a " Washington Room." Colonel Munroe knew beforehand that Washington would dine at Munroe Tavern, so they cleared a bedchamber to arrange a private dining room for him. President Washington visited Lexington on November 5, 1789, in company with Samuel Phillips, founder of Phillips Andover Academy.

In front of the entrance to the taproom was the bar. In the taproom the cupboards over the shelf are original; one door has the old H-hinge, put on with nails, but the shelf is probably somewhat later, though handwork. In the right-hand cupboard is the flue from the kitchen fireplace and the brick oven. On the original hand-hewn summer beam, an excellent specimen, the marks of the adze are visible along the whole length.

Sometime after 1770 an ell was built on the northwest side of the house, containing a hall about 60 by 20 feet in which balls and parties were held, but was removed in 1860. A hundred horses could be stabled in the barns at the rear of the house.

Munroe Tavern contains many valuable and interesting relics of Washington, of April 19, 1775, and of the early occupants of the hostelry.

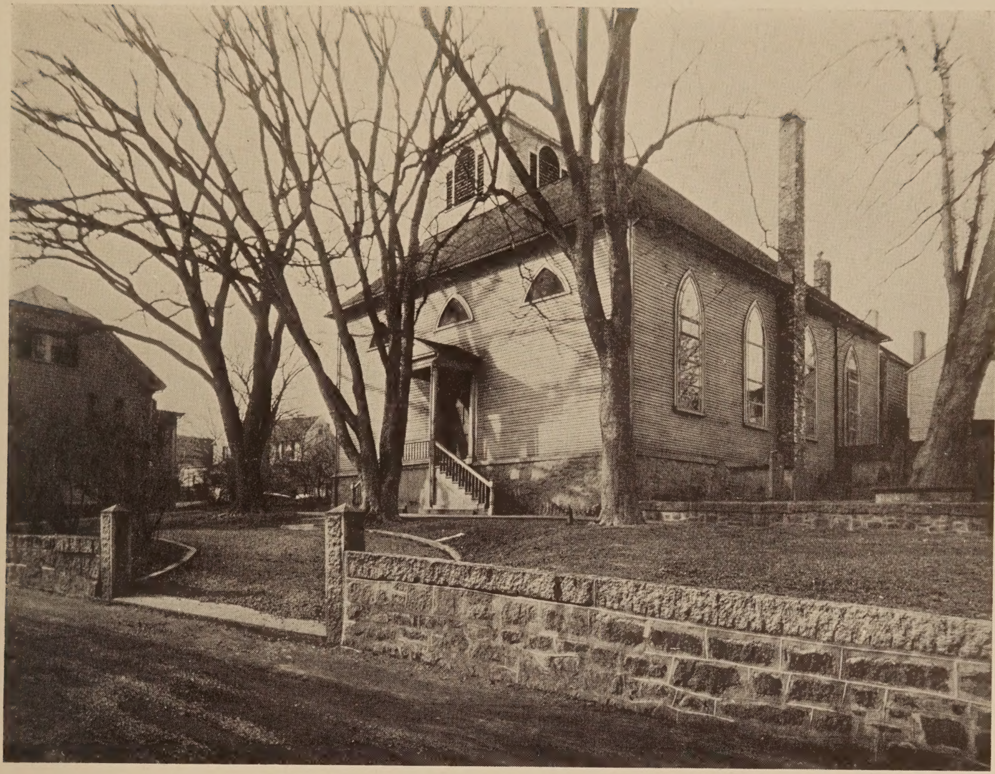
THE CHURCH CALLED ST. MICHAEL'S

As early as 1707 measures were taken and a subscription raised to build a "Handsome Church in the Town of Marblehead," to be used for the worship of God, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England." In the earliest records preserved are found the names of thirty-four "Benefactors": Colonel Francis Nicholson, twenty-nine captains of vessels, and four other gentlemen. Colonel Nicholson gave the Church its name — St. Michael's.

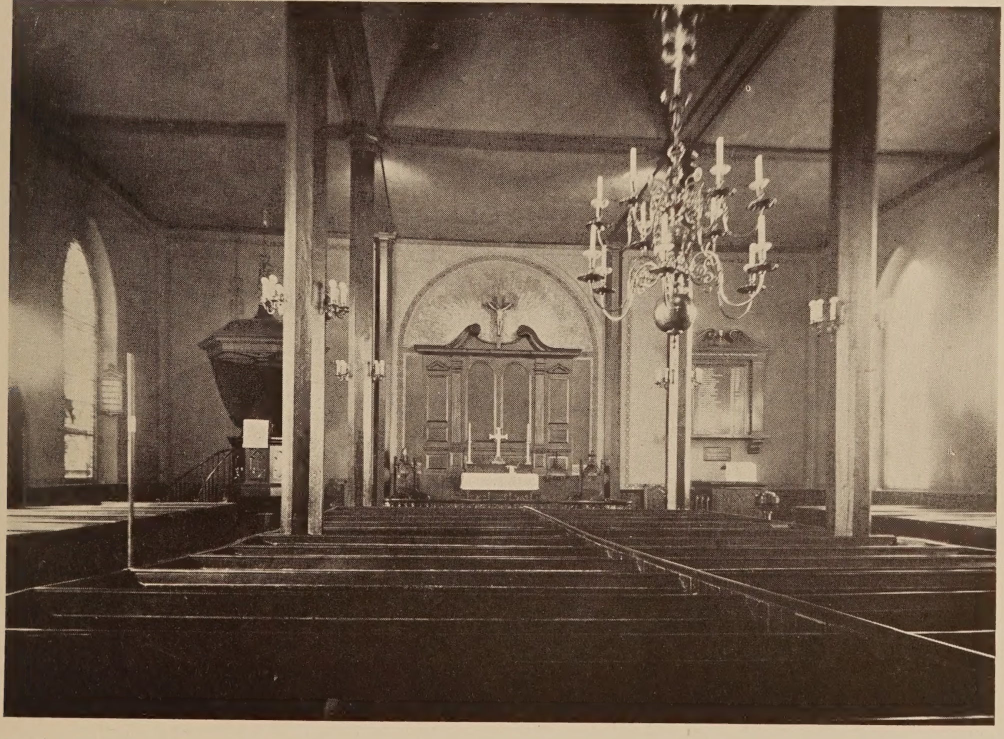
On the second day of September, 1714, "the committee erected and raised a Church on the dimentions following, viz: 48 foot square, 23 foot had the tower, being 50 foot from the ground, and 17 foot square, and we design the spire 53 foot above the Tower." This structure stands with its square, low tower sidewise to Summer Street, near the Town Hall. Its architecture is simple, yet beautiful and quaintly striking.

The entire oak frame was brought from England. The ceiling was in the form of a Saint George's cross, corresponding to the form of the aisles, and supported by four solid oak columns; two doors — one on the south, the other on the west — opened onto the aisles; the roof had seven gables, the original form of which can be seen under the present snow-roof built to cover the other when an addition of fifteen feet was made in 1728.

The octagonal pulpit of a wineglass pattern had an hexagonal sounding board above and a prayer desk below. The pews were square; family dead are buried beneath and beside the



The Church called St. Michael's. *Courtesy Fred B. Litchman, Photographer*



Interior, The Church called St. Michael's. *Courtesy Fred B. Litchman, Photographer*

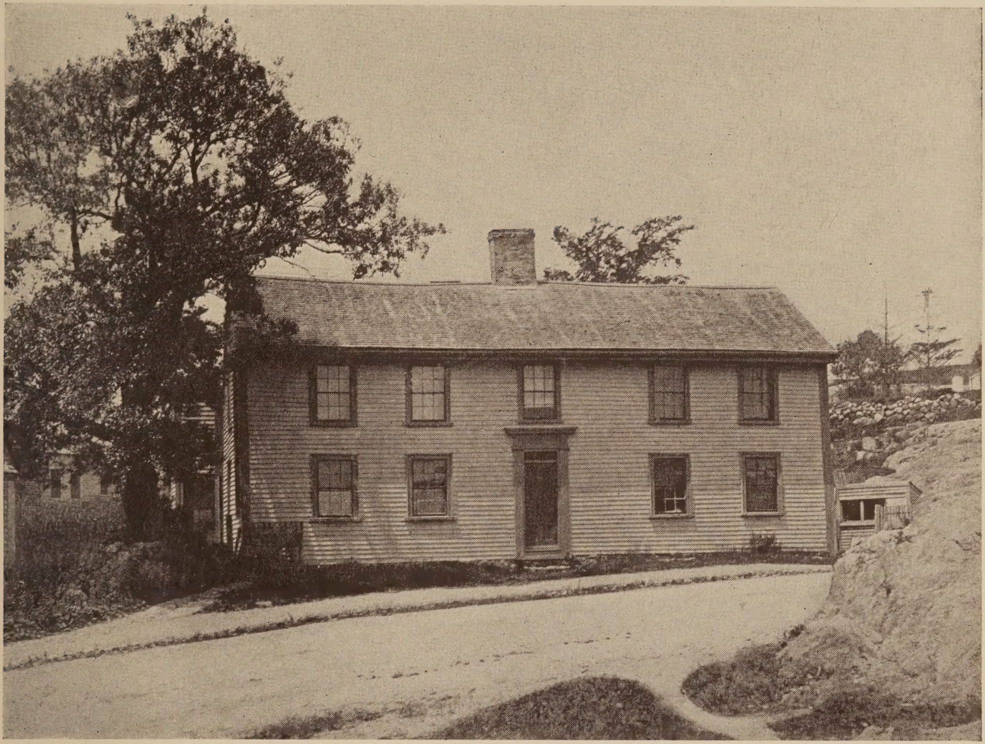
building. In all renovations, the original characteristics as far as possible have been carefully preserved.

The reredos was brought from an ancient church in England. It panels the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostle's Creed. Between the carved Tudor roses was formerly the Lion and the Unicorn which was torn down by men who broke into the building during the excitement attending the signing of the Declaration of Independence. While the royal coat of arms was blazing in the celebration bonfire the church bell, of English make, was rung until it cracked. Paul Revere recast it in 1818 and it still hangs in its tower — a good bell. The brass chandelier of unusual beauty and still in use, was the gift in 1732 of John Elbridge, Esq., collector of the Port of Bristol, England. With the Communion silver is a flagon weighing four pounds, presented (and so inscribed) by David LeGallais, " in the year of human Salvation 1745."

In 1763 the singing gallery was built — the first in New England. Many of the early settlers of Marblehead were from the Channel Islands and their Norman love of music brought this about. It was a dangerous innovation in Puritan New England and the prudent wardens and vestrymen permitted it to be erected, not by the parish, but by those parishioners who desired it and at their own expense. The old organ which played at Washington's inauguration in New York was later brought here, the frame of which is a part of the present instrument.

The first rector was William Shaw who arrived on July 20, 1715, with full credentials from the Bishop of London. This old parish has given two bishops to the Church and among its vestrymen have been numbered such men as General William B. Lee, the first Adjutant-General of the Continental Army, Captain Samuel R. Trevett, who captured the British cannon at Bunker Hill; Captain William Blackler, who commanded the boat that took General Washington across the Delaware, and Chief Justice Samuel Sewall. St. Michael's sent one of its ministers to New York to become president of Columbia College, and another of its rectors, David Mossom, went from Marblehead to New Kent County, Virginia, and there married the Widow Custis to George Washington.

The present rector is Albert R. Parker. The church is open daily.



Old Brig, or Moll Pitcher's Birthplace. *Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Company*

OLD BRIG, OR MOLL PITCHER HOUSE

FORMERLY a tablet above the door of the two-story house standing at 42 Orne Street, Marblehead, and directly opposite the " old burying hill " bore the inscription: " Yea Old Brig. Birthplace of Moll Pitcher. Erected in 1650 A.D."

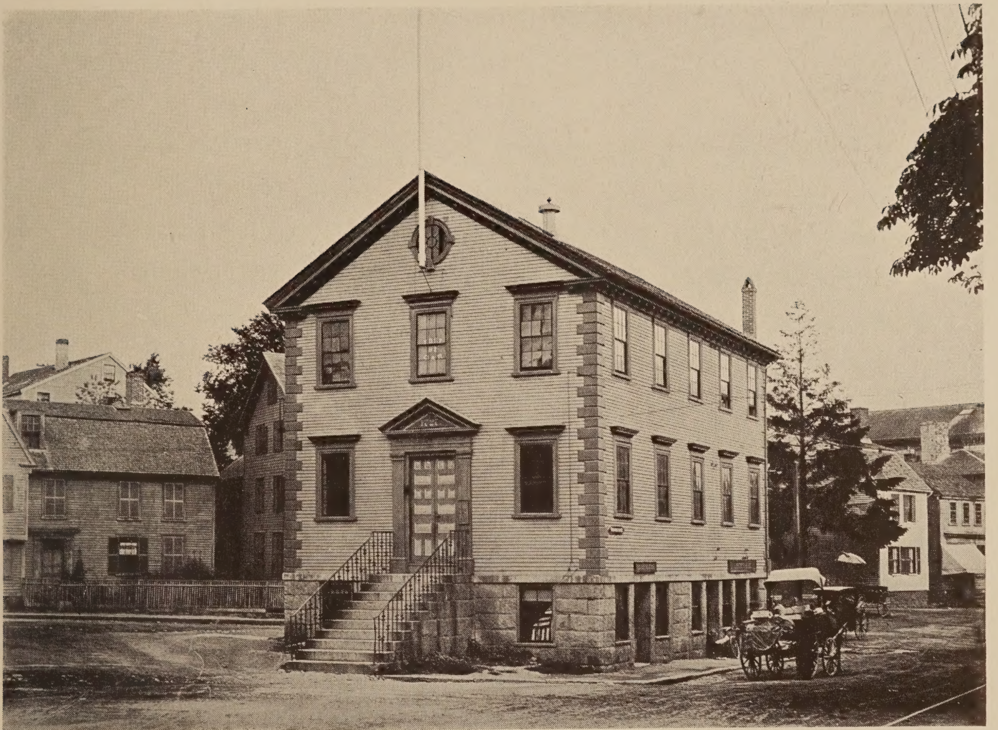
Records show that in 1673 Moses Maverick — a selectman, town clerk, tything man, and member of every important committee chosen by the town — sold this house to Edward Dimond. The house is now enlarged and modernized. Its lines have bulged and sagged, but withal it bears its years well enough. It stands amid the rocks, the front plain and unadorned.

In April, 1709, the commoners leased all that great head of land on the northwest side of Charles Island in Little Harbor to Edward Dimond, " shoreman," for the sum of thirteen shillings yearly. This person was probably " Old (Edward) Dimond," the strange character who formerly lived in the Old Brig and of whom such fabulous stories were told and believed. It is said that he possessed the " black art " which enabled him to foretell coming events, avert disasters from his friends, and bring distress upon his enemies. The simple and superstitious fishermen listened credulously to the tales of his wonderful powers.

It was said that, when at sea, he would often send the crew of his vessel below after darkness set in, telling them that he should have other assistance during the night. The terrified men would hear him giving orders to the invisible crew on deck: " Redcap " would be ordered to perform one service;

" Bluecap," another. At sunrise, the fishermen coming on deck would often find a deckload of fish which had been caught in the night by the goblins. Old Dimond had as much power on land as on sea. When the night was dark and stormy and the wind gave evidence of blowing a gale, he would wend his way to the burying hill, and " beat about " among the graves and tombstones, to save his vessels at sea from shipwreck. Once when a guilty fellow who had stolen wood from a poor widow came to him for advice, the wizard " charmed " him, and caused him to walk all night with a heavy log on his back. These stories illustrating the superstition of our ancestors are not exaggerated in the least. There are aged people living in Marblehead today who remember with what faith and earnestness they were told by their parents and grandparents.

The Old Brig has the reputation also of being the birthplace of Mary (" Moll ") Pitcher, Old Dimond's granddaughter. Tradition has it that Moll Pitcher gathered a few neighbors behind her house, whose beating on tin pans drove away the British lying in Little Harbor, just across from the Old Brig, the noise being misunderstood for the sound of guns. Mary Dimond grew up in Marblehead, married Robert Pitcher, shoemaker, went to live in Lynn, and became famous as a fortune teller. All kinds and types of people visited her home and believed her predictions. The Old Brig is privately owned today.



Old Marblehead Town House. *Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Company*

OLD TOWN HOUSE

Not far away we saw the port,
The strange old-fashioned silent town,
The light-house, the dismantled fort,
The wooden houses, quaint and brown.

— LONGFELLOW

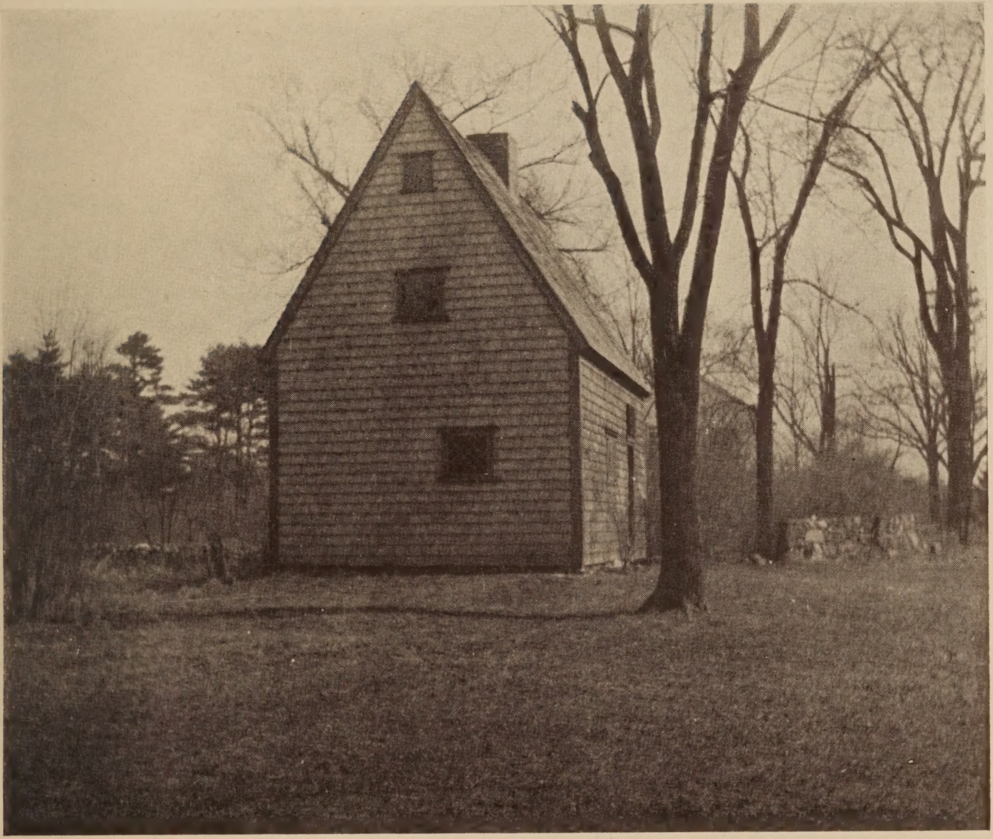
NARROW, crooked streets and picturesque old houses, pretty gardens and bold, rocky ledges with deep fissures against which the surf beats, and a magnificent land-locked harbor make Marblehead one of the most charming spots along the New England coast.

Marblehead, settled about the year 1629, was originally a part of Salem, but was established as a town by an act of the General Court on May 2, 1649. In 1684, the land now comprised in Marblehead was purchased by Winnepawauken, Quonapohkownat, and several other Indians, for the sum of £16. The Indian deed, written on skin and bearing the totem signatures of the Indian chiefs, hangs in the office of the town clerk, Abbot Hall. The first settlers were from the English Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Fishing was their chief industry.

At a town meeting held March 4, 1727, it was voted to build a town house, and the selectmen were chosen a committee to " treat with some workmen in order for the building said house and make return to go to ye next town meeting." It was also voted that " the Town House shall be built on ye land where the Gale and Cagge (Jail and Cage) now stands on." April 17, the town voted, in accordance with the report of the selectmen, to build " the Town House fifty feet long, thirty feet wide and twenty-three feet stud." The selectmen were chosen to superintend the erection of the building, and the following year, 1728, the work was completed. The first town meeting held in the town house of which there is any record, was held on March 17, 1728.

This old building, still standing on Washington Street near the head of State Street, is without exception the most historic building in Marblehead. In former years the hall now used for public purposes was the town market, the town meetings for more than one hundred and fifty years being held in the room above. A public school was kept in the same room, and it was there that many of the most distinguished citizens of the town received the rudiments of education. Its walls often re-echoed the voices of Gerry, Lee, and Orne, as they appealed to the patriotic citizens in the days before the Revolution. Up three flights of battered stairs is the dingy and dusty loft under the roof, a small room with one circular window, which was the secret meeting place of Ebenezer Gerry and other patriotic plotters against King George. The Grand Army veterans use it as a storeroom.

In this building the Marblehead or " Marine " regiment during the Revolution was recruited by General Glover, and here the troops assembled on April 16, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call to defend the Union. It is now used as the Police Station and Grand Army Hall.



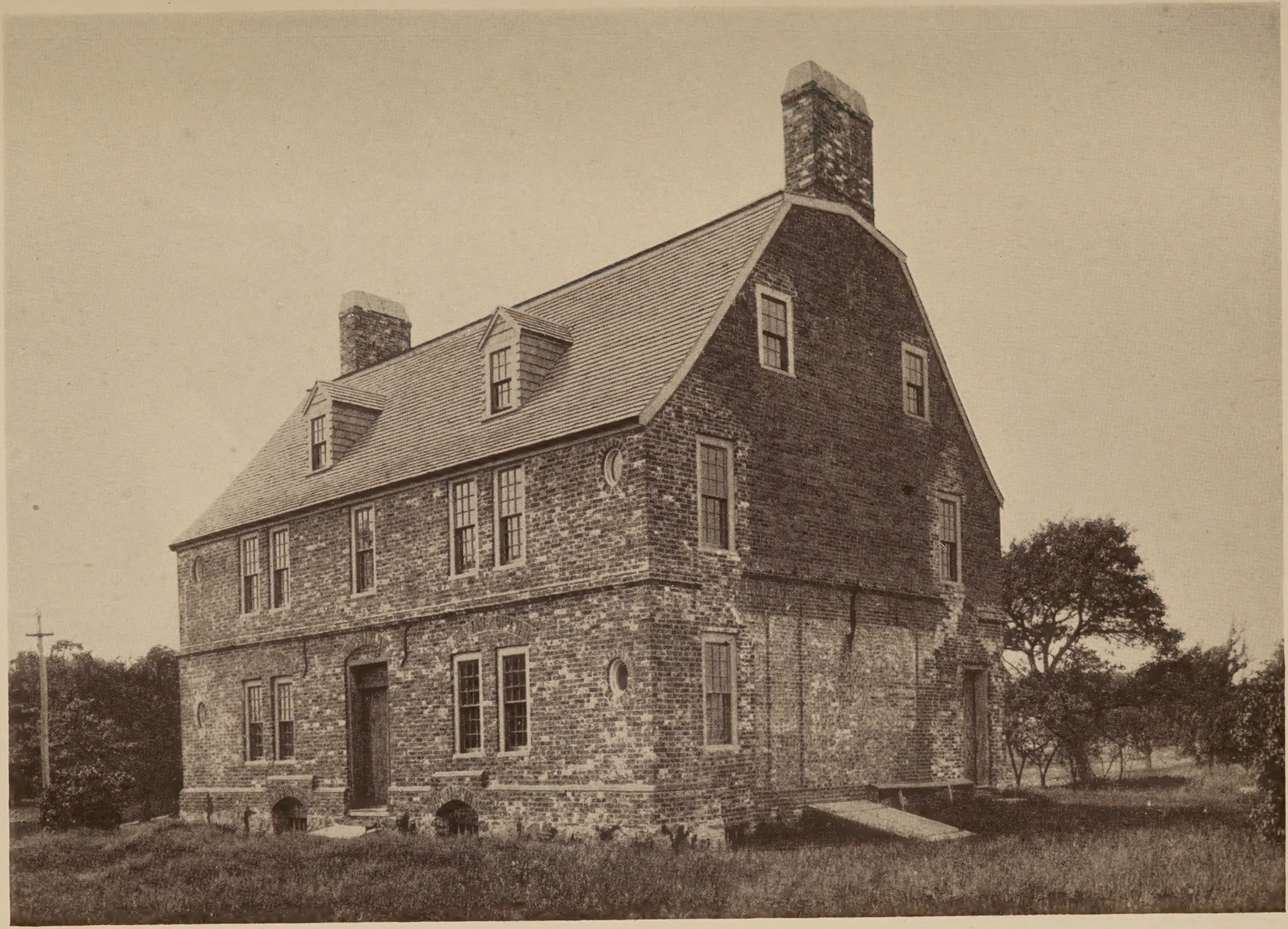
PEAK HOUSE. *Courtesy Rev. Jason G. Miller*

PEAK HOUSE

The Peak house on the old Hartford turnpike, now Main Street, Medfield, so called because of its curious architecture, is a small building, twenty-four by fourteen feet, two and one-half stories high, with low-studded rooms, oak beams and timbers. On the first floor is one room partly divided by a large fireplace with brick oven; the second floor is one room, and there is a low room on the third floor. It is the oldest house in Medfield, and some of the original panes of glass in the windows, which were imported from England, still remain.

This building is a curious exception to the types of houses that have been preserved in the older settlements in the Bay colony: at Salem the first settlers built "cottages," as appears in early deeds and records. This one-room-on-a-floor house differs from every other example that has survived from its exceedingly long and steep-pitched roof in which the attic occupies only the upper part of the pitch of the roof. As early as 1838 Barber published his *Historical Collections of Massachusetts,* in which he included some account of these houses and an interesting wood engraving. The Peak house was undoubtedly built in the seventeenth century. Indisputable evidence of this fact was the casement window openings revealed at the time of its restoration a few years ago.

Soon after the beginning of King Philip's War the only town between Medfield and the country of the Indians was Mendon, and it was not long before this town was also attacked. Lancaster was attacked on February 10, 1676, and the inhabitants of Medfield then became thoroughly alarmed. They wrote to Governor Leverett for assistance, and he sent a company of eighty men as further protection; but the Indians assaulted Medfield on February 21, 1676, killed many of the inhabitants and burned half of the houses in the village. Among the homes burned was the original house on this site built in 1651 by Seth Clark. Medfield was allowed by the colonial government £87 10s. for the loss sustained. With the share of this indemnity which Seth Clark received, he built the Peak house in 1680, an exact reproduction of its predecessor. There were four other owners before the Medfield Historical Society received the Peak house as a gift in 1924.



Peter Tufts House. *Courtesy Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities*

PETER TUFTS HOUSE

This house, situated on Riverside Avenue, formerly known as Ship Street, Medford, for many years has been known as the Cradock House from the popular belief that it was built on order of Matthew Cradock, the first Governor of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, who never came to this country.

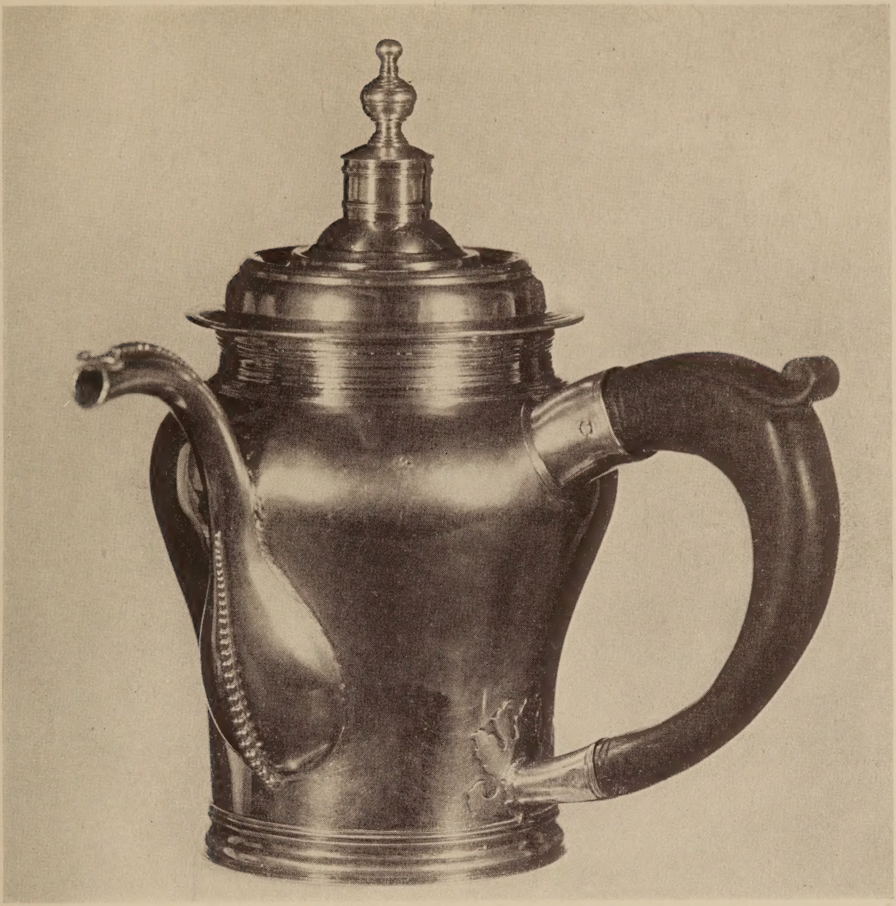
Research in the land titles discloses the fact that the land on which this house now stands was sold to Captain Peter Tufts, born in Malden in 1648, and that the house was built between 1670 and 1680. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, brick house now standing in New England.

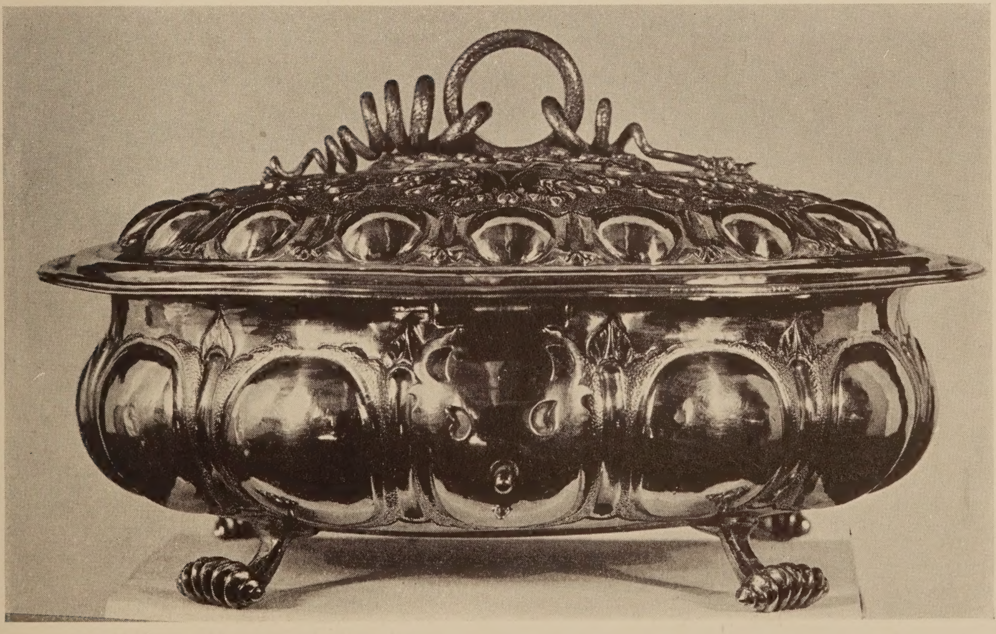
It has a steep-pitched gambrel roof with much the same lines as that of the wooden Blanchard-Wellington house in Medford. These two gambrel roofs are probably the oldest examples of this style of roof construction remaining in Massachusetts, and the framing of the roof timbers is of great interest to antiquarians. As usual with early houses, various alterations were made in the building from time to time. The ancient casement windows were removed long ago and the window openings probably enlarged or altered. At the easterly end and in the rear, small additions, built of wood, were made. These are now removed. The larger part of the brick work on the easterly end has been relaid in recent times.

About thirty-five years ago the interior was remodeled to suit modern needs for occupancy, but much of the oak frame yet remains exposed to view. On each floor are four superb girts extending from the front to the rear wall, each having beautifully chamfered edges with elaborate stops. The staircase is original from the first floor to the second. Evidence of the exact location of the old windows is apparently still to be traced in the brick walls. The curious bull's-eye windows lighted deep closets next the fireplace.

This ancient dwelling is now the property of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities — its twenty-first house — having been acquired two years ago as the result of contributions ranging from one dollar to two thousand dollars. The house will be open to visitors during the tercentenary summer of 1930.

George Francis Dow





V. Chocolate Pot and Sweetmeat Box by John Coney. *Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts*
(*See pages* 209–210)

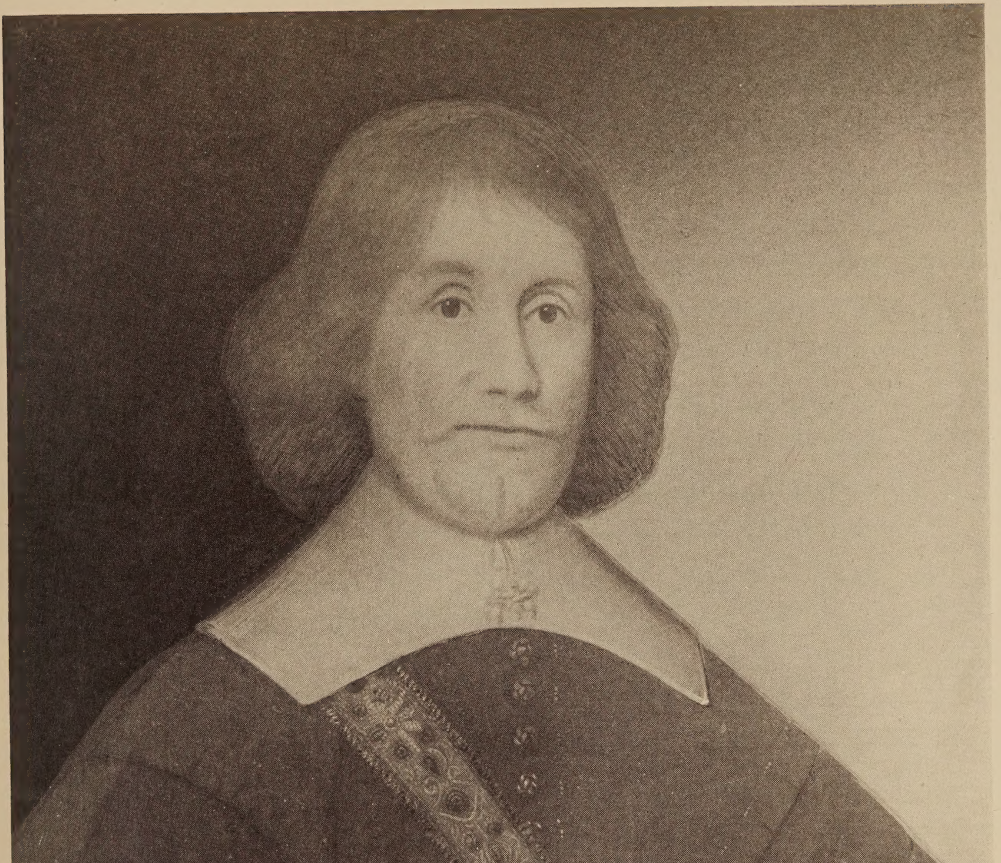
SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL

Sir Richard Saltonstall, of the parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire, was born in 1586, first of the eleven children of Samuel Saltonstall. His uncle Sir Richard was Lord Mayor of London in 1597. The family was prominent in the city, the first Sir Richard being governor of the Merchants Adventurers Company, master of the Skinners' Company, and a stockholder of the East India Company. Samuel probably combined the functions of a country gentleman and wool merchant. Richard attended Clare Hall in the University of Cambridge, settled in Yorkshire, became a justice of the peace, and was knighted in 1618.

Early in 1629, Sir Richard's name appears in the records of the Massachusetts Bay Company. His first wife having died, he embarked for New England on the *Arbella* with his children. He was appointed the first assistant, and organized the settlement at Watertown. The climate and the hardship of pioneer life did not agree with him, and he returned to England the following spring, leaving Richard, Junior, and another son in the colony. But he was elected assistant in 1633, in the hope that he was about to return — a hope that was not fulfilled.

Sir Richard seems to have settled in London, where he used his influence at Court to aid Massachusetts and the Connecticut colony. During these years he kept in close touch with the New England leaders, but was sorely tried by their intolerance, which injured the cause of the Independent party to which he belonged during the Civil War. His long letter to his " reverend and deare friends" Cotton and Wilson, joint ministers of the Boston church, makes one regret that a man of such enlarged views did not remain in Massachusetts. But perhaps if he had remained, and had experienced the difficulty of carrying on a small colony and preventing it from being torn asunder by the ebullient sectarianism of the time, he would have felt differently.

"It doth not a little grieve my spirit to heare what sadde things are reported dayly of your tyranny and persecutions in New England, as that you fine, whip and imprison men for their consciences. First you compell such to come into your assemblyes as you know will not joyne with you in your worship and when they show their dislike thereof, or witness against it, then you styrre up your magistrates to punish them for such (as you conceyve) their publicke affronts. Truely, friends, this your practice of compelling any in matters of worship to doe that whereof they are not fully persuaded, is to make them sin, for soe the Apostle (Rom. 14 and 23), tells us, and many are made hypocrites thereby, conforming in their outward man for feare of punishment. We pray for you, and wish you prosperitie in every way, hoped the Lord would have given you so much light and love there, that you might have been eyes to God's people here, and not to practice those courses in a wilderness which you went so far to prevent. These rigid wayes have layed you very low in the hearts of the saynts. I doe assure you I have heard them pray in the publique assemblies that the Lord would give you meeke and humble spirits, not to strive so much for uniformity as to keepe the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. . . ."



Rich. Saltonstall

The writer of this remarkable letter continued his interest in the Massachusetts colony, and had much to do with the founding of settlements on the Connecticut River. His son Richard, Junior, was one of the founders of Ipswich, and like his neighbor Bellingham a supporter of the popular cause in the struggle against the oligarchy of Winthrop, Dudley and Endecott. Like those three families, the Saltonstalls have been prominent in the history of Massachusetts for three centuries.

This portrait, inscribed " Aetat, Suae 58 A.D. 1644 " is supposed to have been painted by Rembrandt when Sir Richard was in Holland. His hair is light brown, and his eyes blue. The coat is brown, and the belt green and gold. The portrait belongs to Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall of Boston.

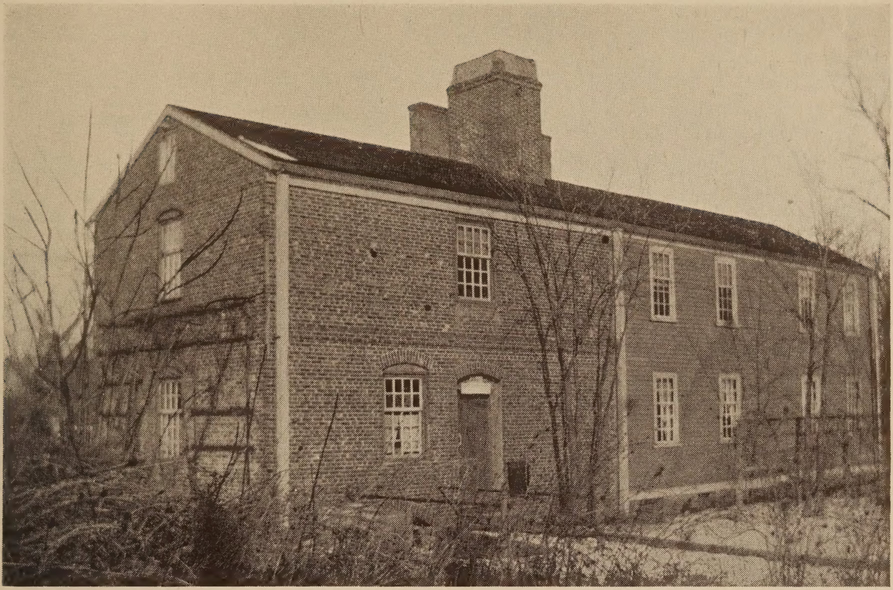
ROYALL HOUSE

THE Royall house on Main Street in Medford is especially significant as one of the very few remaining well-preserved mansions of the first half of the eighteenth century. It is famous for the beauty of its proportions, strength of construction, and elaborate interior finish.

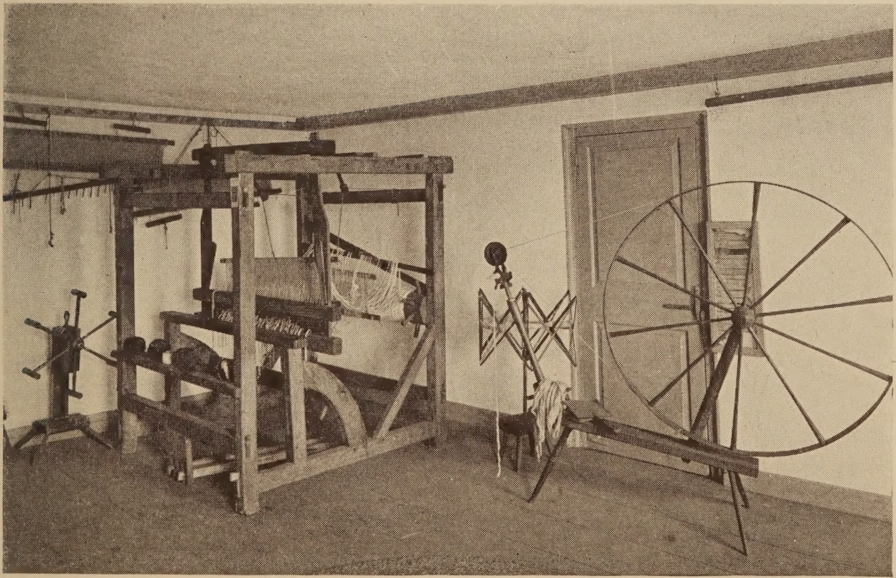
The house has brick walls on the north, south and east sides, and a fourth brick wall running through the center of the house. On the west front of the house the Doric pilasters fifteen diameters in height are exceptional. On the east side the cornice and corners are to this day relieved by ornamental woodwork. The windows in the east façade have a rich casing, including a cornice, and the angles are adorned with quoins.

In one of the parlors the paneling, none of which is believed to be original with the house, is of unusually wide pine boards — one of them forty-three inches wide. On the third floor the spinning garret is interesting. Every room in the house once had fireplaces with tiles in different colors and designs brought from Holland. The slave quarters, which housed Isaac Royall's retinue of servants, remains in a good state of preservation.

This house is probably the one mentioned in a mortgage deed of 1707 as " the brick house in which the said John Usher now dwells." A portion may have been added during the occupancy of the Ushers, or after the purchase of the place in February, 1732–3, by Isaac Royall, who seems to have raised and modified the east front prior to taking up his residence in the house in 1737.



Slave Quarters, Royall House. *Courtesy Medford Historical Society*



Spinning Chamber, Royall House. *Courtesy Medford Historical Society*

Isaac Royall, a descendant of William Royall of Boston, was a West India planter. When New England shipping had made Medford a prosperous center of trade, he returned to Boston from Antigua in the Windward Islands, bringing his family and a force of negro slaves. It is said that neighbors watched in astonishment the transformation of the house from a small house to an "elegant residence" with an inclosing wall, a sweeping driveway bordered with trees, a great barn, numerous outbuildings, and slave quarters.

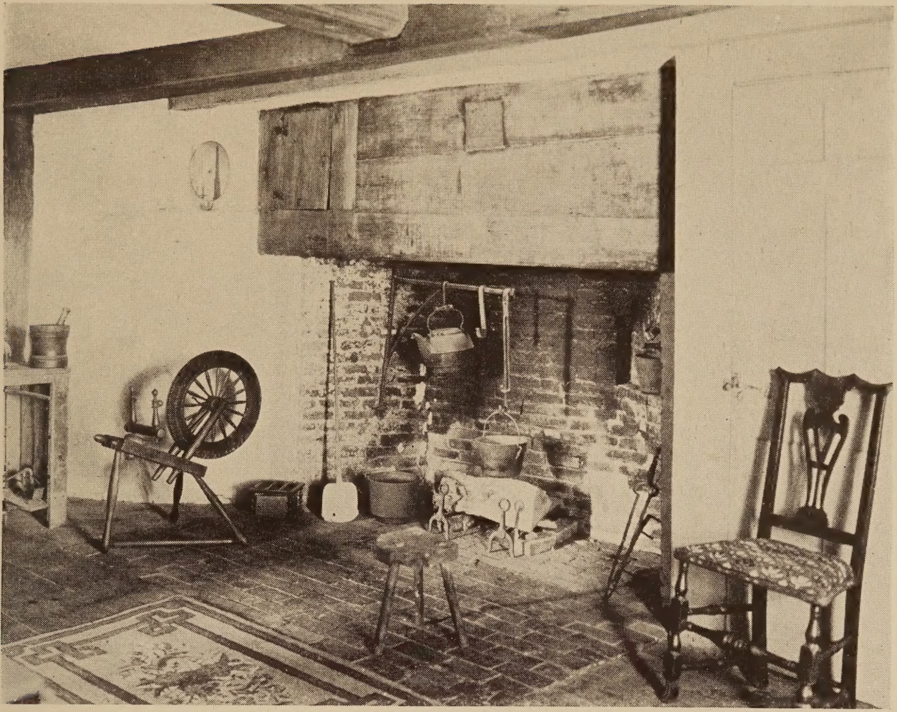
His son, the second Isaac Royall, was noted for his charity and hospitality, and served for many years as Councillor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. More by force of circumstances than by inclination he became a Loyalist, and although persecuted and banished by the State, he left by a will, executed in 1778, considerable landed property to his Alma Mater, Harvard College, to found a law professorship. This Royall Professorship is the oldest chair of law in the United States.

Isaac Royall was in besieged Boston with the British army but his mansion was sequestered by the Provincial Congress and assigned to Colonel (later General) John Stark for headquarters. His regiment, the one he had raised himself and which he paid out of his own pocket for some time, was encamped near by. It was from the Royall house that Stark and his men set out for the battle of Bunker Hill. On the day the British evacuated Boston, he watched from Dorchester Heights to see his wife Molly's prearranged signal to the anxiously waited movement. Molly Stark never allowed the reputation of the house for abundant hospitality to languish.

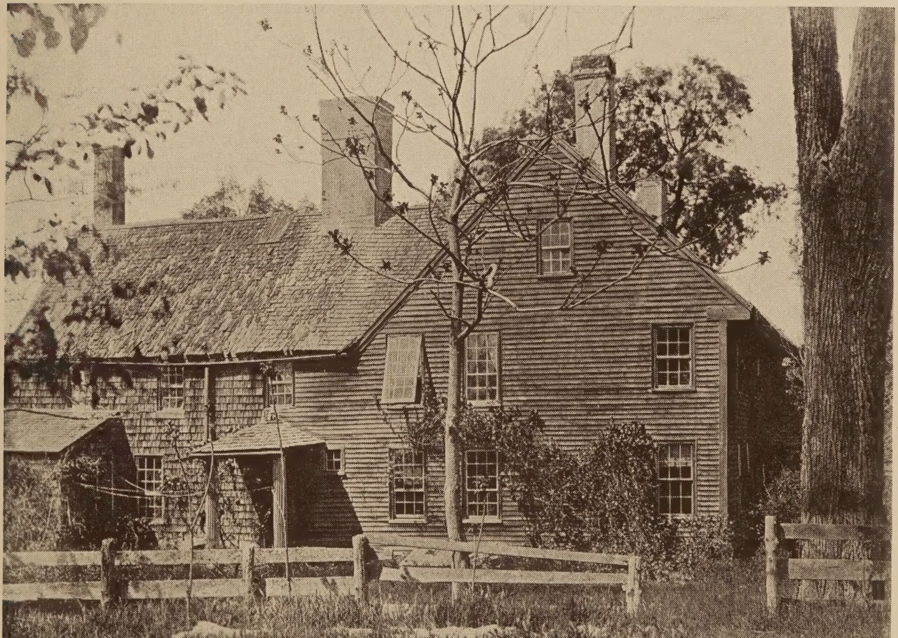
In 1810 the house passed into the possession of Jacob Tidd who owned it for fifty years. Now it is owned by the Royall

House Association, maintained by membership fees and donations. Individuals and patriotic organizations have restored rooms which are marked by appropriate tablets. The fittings are a superb record of its past; a chest among them is said to have been the only chest that survived the abrupt rigors of the Boston Tea Party.

The house is open to the public daily except Friday and Sunday, and can be seen by appointment at any time. The custodian lives in the slave quarters at No. 15 George Street.



INTERIOR, ORIGINAL PORTION OF THE COFFIN HOUSE. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*



COFFIN HOUSE. *Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Company*

COFFIN HOUSE

Tristram Coffin came from Devonshire in 1642, bringing his mother, two sisters, his wife and five children. He remained in Newbury for several years, operating a ferry and an ordinary, but later moved to Salisbury and then to Nantucket. His son, Tristram, Junior (born in Brixton, England, 1632), remained in Newbury and married in 1653 Judith (Greenleaf), widow of Henry Somerby. Some authorities believe that the rear part of the old Coffin house was built by Henry Somerby previous to his death, and that it was the home of his widow at the time of her marriage to Tristram Coffin, Junior.

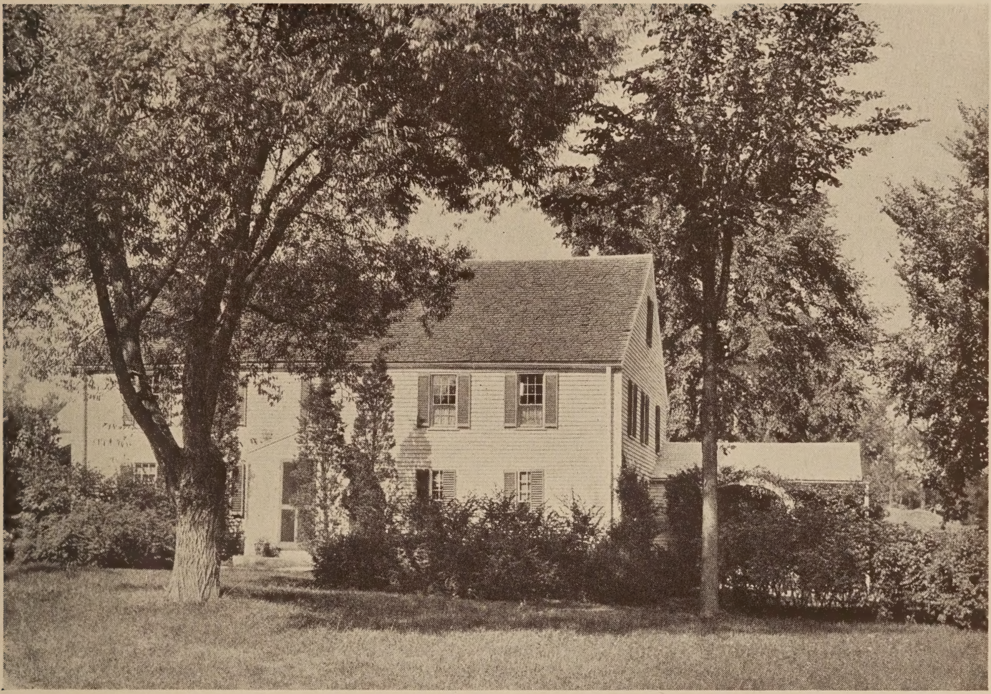
It is evident that the house as first built, probably about 1651, faced the south, and the side door was once the front door. The Coffins had ten children, and for the better accommodation of the family an addition was built across the easterly end, and a new door was provided opening to the street. Subsequently the house was occupied by two families, one using the side entrance exclusively, and the other using the front entrance. The old house stands today substantially the same in outward appearance as it did during the later years when Tristram Coffin lived there. Around the fireplace in the front parlor and in the chamber above are some remarkable Dutch tiles, of dark blue and dingy white color, illustrating scenes from the Bible, among them " Jonah and the Whale " and " The Miraculous Draught of Fishes."

Tristram Coffin, Junior, made a freeman of the colony in 1668, was for some twenty years deacon of the First Church in Newbury. In 1695 and in 1701–2 he was chosen representative of the town in the General Court. He died in 1704. His youngest son, Nathaniel, born in 1669, was the next owner of the property.

Joshua Coffin, the author of "Ould Newbury," who by the will of his father came into possession of one-half of the house in 1805, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and during his early life taught school in East Haverhill, numbering Whittier among his pupils. The poet has pleasantly alluded to the labors of his old friend and teacher:

> "Grateful smiles my lips unseal,
> As, remembering thee, I blend
> Olden teacher, present friend,
> Wise with antiquarian search
> In the scrolls of State and Church;
> Named on history's title-page
> Parish clerk and justice sage;
> For the ferule's wholesome awe
> Wielding now the sword of law."

Inside the house there are many relics of bygone days, but the chief glory of them all is the old dresser standing in the kitchen where it has remained for perhaps two centuries. Since the occupancy of Tristram Coffin, the house has been continuously in the hands of his descendants until February, 1929, when the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities received the house as a gift. It is open to the public for a small admission fee. The Old Bay Road from Ipswich to Newburyport passes the door.



Jacob Toppan House. *Courtesy Miss Harriot W. Colman*

JACOB TOPPAN HOUSE

TOPPAN'S LANE, as it is now called, was probably laid out previous to August 5, 1650. On that day Edward Woodman sold to Henry Sewall forty acres of upland, with house and barn thereon. In the conveyance of a portion of this land to Jacob Toppan, twenty years later, the lane is called Woodman's Lane, identified in the deeds as "leading down to the Aspen Swamp."

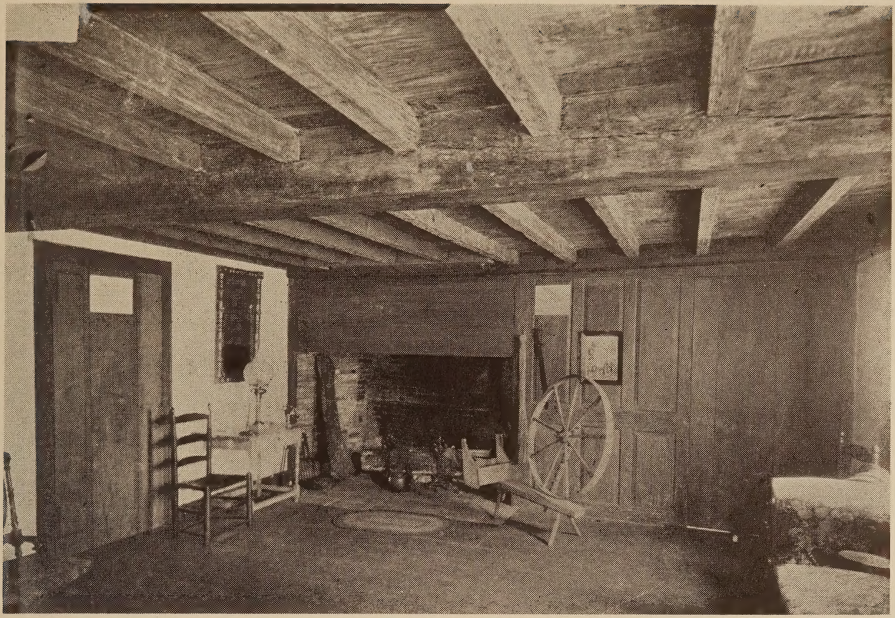
The house now standing on this lot of land was built by Jacob Toppan at or about the time of his marriage to Hannah Sewall, daughter of Henry Sewall, in 1670. Among the interesting papers and documents in the possession of the Historical Society of Old Newbury is the original contract or agreement providing for the transfer of this land in 1670. Apparently, only one of the contracting parties signed this agreement; and for this reason, probably, it was not acknowledged before a justice of the peace or recorded with other important papers at Ipswich.

Judge Samuel Sewall, the famous diarist, often mentions "brother Jacob Toppan and sister Hannah Toppan," and was a frequent visitor at the house. On July 12, 1701, on his way from Portsmouth to Boston, he writes:

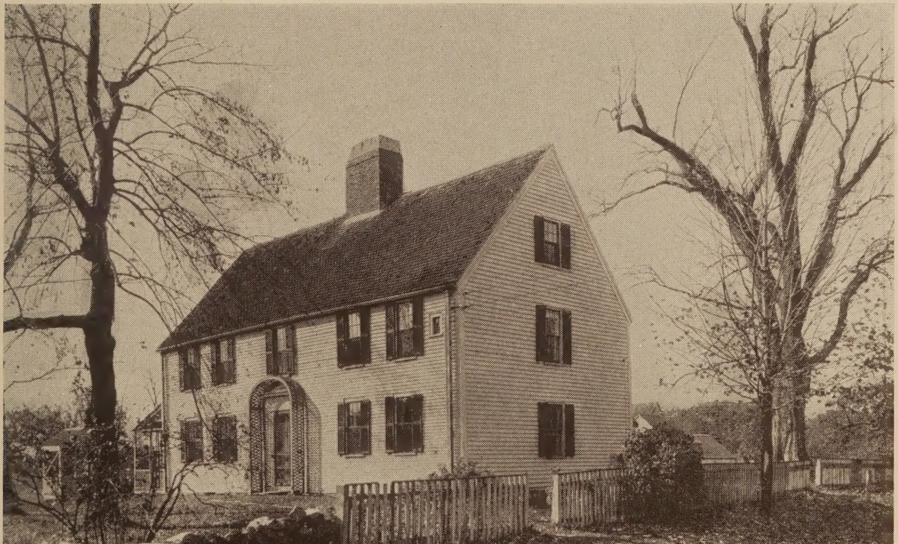
"Bairsto and I alone goe to Newbury betime, over Carr's bridge. Dine at Brother Topans, visit Arch. Woodman; Lodge at sister Gerrishes." Carr's bridge was the floating bridge in connection with Carr's Ferry, and was the only route by which travelers could reach Newbury from the east.

Hannah Toppan died November 11, 1699; but Jacob liked the Sewall family so well that he married for his second wife, Mrs. Hannah Fessenden Sewall, widow of John Sewall. The interchange of hospitalities occurred with even greater frequency during the next ten or fifteen years. In his Diary, Judge Sewall often notes the arrival in Boston of some member of " brother Jacob Toppan's family."

Jacob Toppan died December 30, 1717, aged seventy-three. This house in which he lived has remained in the possession of his lineal descendants from that day to the present time.



Interior, Swett-Ilsley House. *Courtesy Miss Harriot Colman*



Noyes House. *Courtesy Boston Herald Traveler*

NOYES HOUSE

On the ship *Mary and John* which sailed from Plymouth in 1630 and arrived before the *Arbella,* came two cousins, both sons of nonconformist ministers, educated at the University of Oxford: Master James Noyes, born in Choulderton, Wiltshire, in 1608, and Thomas Parker born in 1595 at Newbury in the same shire. It was some years before they found a permanent place of abode. James Noyes and his wife came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in May, 1635, with the first settlers. Sailing from Ipswich through Plum Island Sound, up the River Quascacunquen (now River Parker, named after Thomas Parker) they landed on the north bank near the present bridge.

The early Puritan churches of Massachusetts Bay which were able to afford it (and some which were not) had two ministers: the " preaching elder " or pastor who took care of the pastoral work in the parish, and the " teaching elder " or teacher who was supposed to spend most of his time in his study, searching God's truth in the works of the Church fathers, the reformers, and above all the Bible. Both preached sermons, and both were regarded as equal colleagues. With two such learned and pious men in the town as Parker and Noyes — cousins and friends withal — the brethren of Newbury did not have far to seek; and they promptly ordained the one their pastor and the other their teacher. Parker, however, was the better scholar of the two. He had studied not only at Oxford but at Dublin under Archbishop Ussher and at Franeker in Holland under William

Ames; and his learned pen was much respected by divines both in New England and Old.

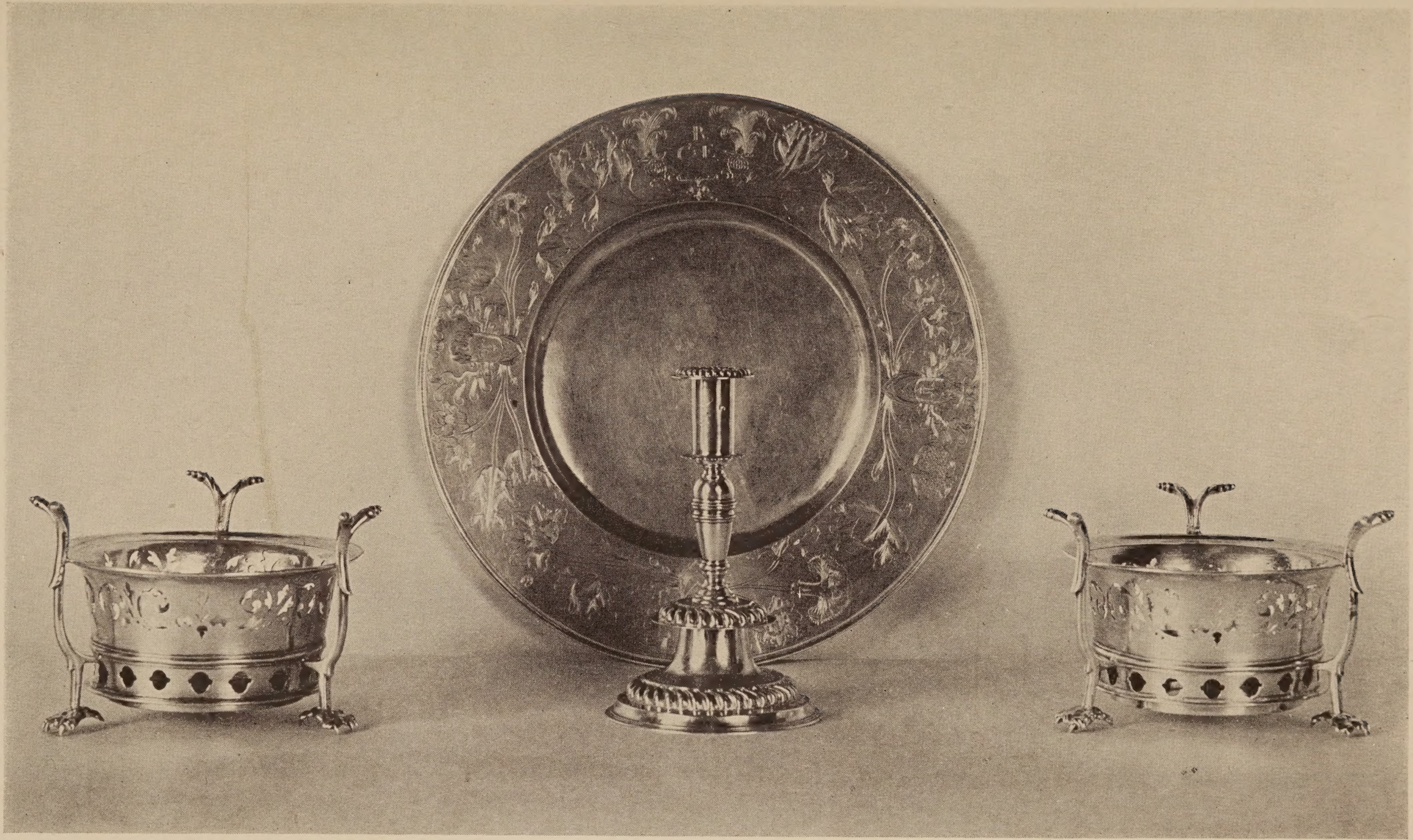
About the year 1642 the scarcity of good tillage in the first settlement, and the desire to engage in commercial pursuits, led a majority of the inhabitants to favor a removal to Noyes' Lane (now Parker Street) two or three miles distant. It is recorded in the Proprietors' Book, page 12,

> " In consideration of Mr. James Noyes his Resigning up into the towns hands four acres by the River side, two acres in Richard Kents Island, and four acres in the neck behind the Great Swamp, they granted him eight acres by the new Pond at the new Towne to Continue to him and his heyrs for euer."

It is probable that the grant did not take effect until 1646, when James Noyes built the ancient house still standing on what is now Parker Street, with its oaken frame as stout and strong as the day it was built, a monument to the devoted ministry of Noyes and Parker. The house has been owned continuously by his descendants, bearing the name of Noyes until acquired in 1924 by Mr. Albert Hale, himself a descendant. After the death of Mr. Noyes, in 1656, Mr. Parker continued to live in the same house with the Noyes children, until his death in 1677 at the age of eighty-two.

Cotton Mather wrote in his *Magnalia* of Parker and Noyes, quoting a kinsman of the last named:

> " There was the greatest Amity, Intimacy, Unanimity, yea Unity imaginable between Mr. Parker and Mr. Noyes. So unshaken was their friendship, nothing but death was able to part



VI. Silverware by John Coney. *Courtesy Dudley Leavitt Pickman.* (*See page* 210)

them. They taught in one School; came over in one Ship; were Pastor and Teacher of one Church; and Mr. Parker continuing always in Celibacy, they lived in one House till Death separated them for a Time; but they are now both together in an Heaven."

Noyes and Parker were great characters among the early clergy, noted for their strict Sabbaths, their enthusiasm for psalm singing, and their Presbyterian principles. They governed the Newbury church by the autocratic Presbyterian rather than the democratic Congregational system, but were not disturbed by the authorities, and deeply loved by their people. Edward Johnson, in his *Wonder-Working Providence* thus alludes to the understanding of these two colleagues:

" Loe here love's tribunes by Christ are sent to preach
In wildernesse his little flock among;
Though Christ's church-way you cannot fully reach,
So far hold fast as you in His word are strong."

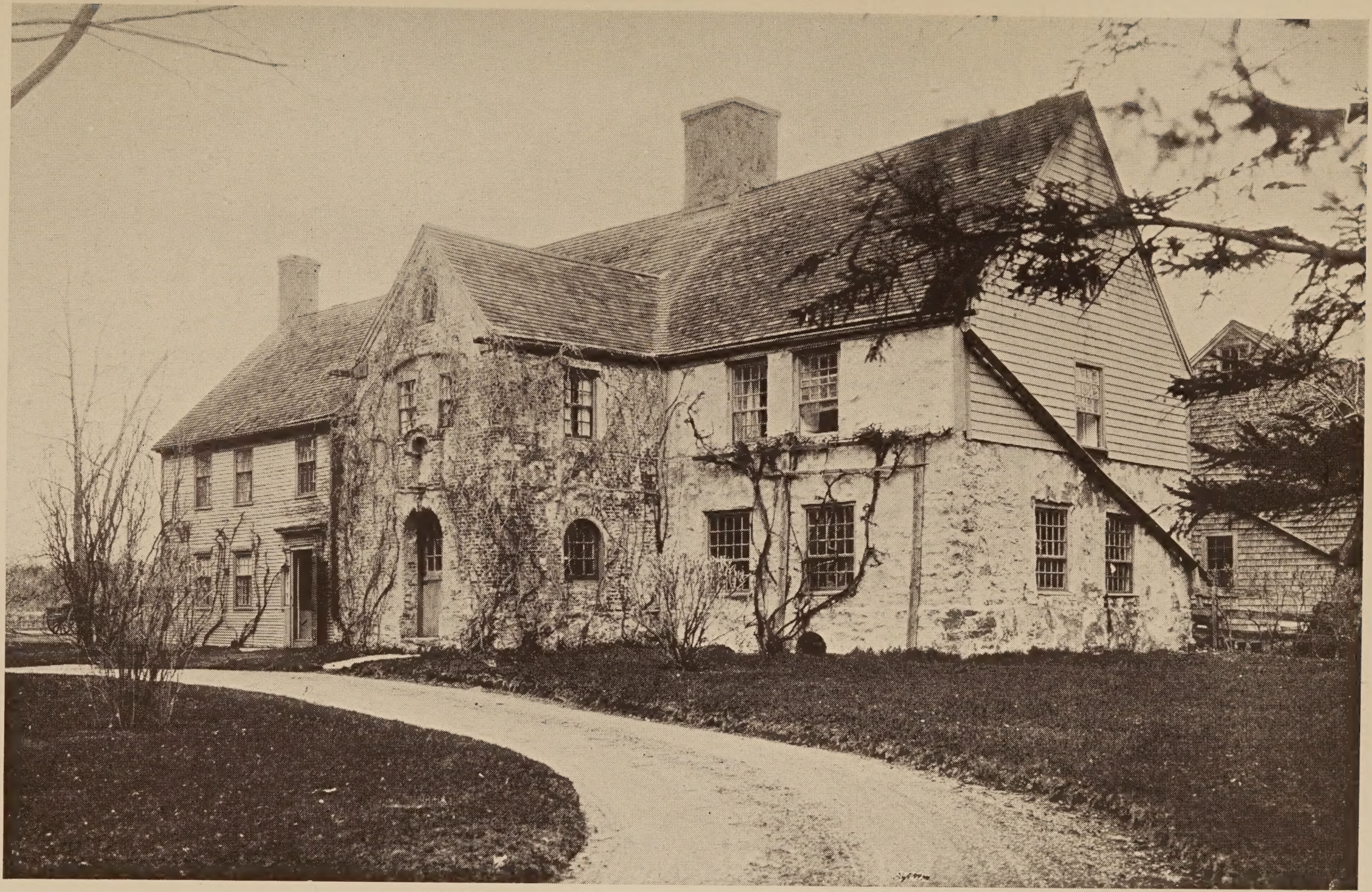
SPENCER-PIERCE-LITTLE HOUSE

WHEN the age of this old stone house is considered, with its picturesque exterior, the solid masonry of its walls, and the men who have owned and occupied it, it tells an interesting story of colonial days.

Some authorities assert that it was erected by John Spencer between the years 1635 and 1637, and others that it was built for his nephew of the same name, between 1640 and 1650; others still are of the opinion that its first owner and occupant was Daniel Pierce, who bought the farm in 1651.

Among the first settlers who landed at River Parker was John Spencer. He came to New England with Mr. Noyes and Mr. Parker in the *Mary and John* and was at Ipswich in 1634, where he was made freeman and chosen deputy to the General Court. The next year he came to Newbury, and his name appears on the first page of the Proprietors' Records as the grantee of a house and lot " next the great river, also a farme lotte of foure hundred acres of upland & meadow." This farm remained in his possession until his death.

It is possible that young Spencer may have begun the construction of a stone house soon after the farm came into his possession, but, finding the total cost would exceed the amount of ready money at his disposal, sold the property to his uncle Daniel Pierce. The following deposition, preserved in the court records of Essex County, has reference to the old English method of transferring landed property by turf and twig:



Spencer-Pierce-Little House. *Courtesy Miss Harriot Colman*

" Mr. Pierce said to Mr. Spencer you promised to give me possession by turfe and twigge. Mr. Spencer said soe I will, if you please to cutt a turfe and twigge, and Mr. Pierce did cut off a twigge off a tree, and cutt up a turfe, and Mr. Spencer tooke the twigge and stuck it into the turff, and bid us bear witness that he gave Mr. Pierce possession thereby of the house and land and ffarme that he had bought of him, and gave the turff and twigge to Mr. Pierce and further saith not.

Taken upon oath 10 Jan. 1679. Before me

John Woodbridge, Commissioner."

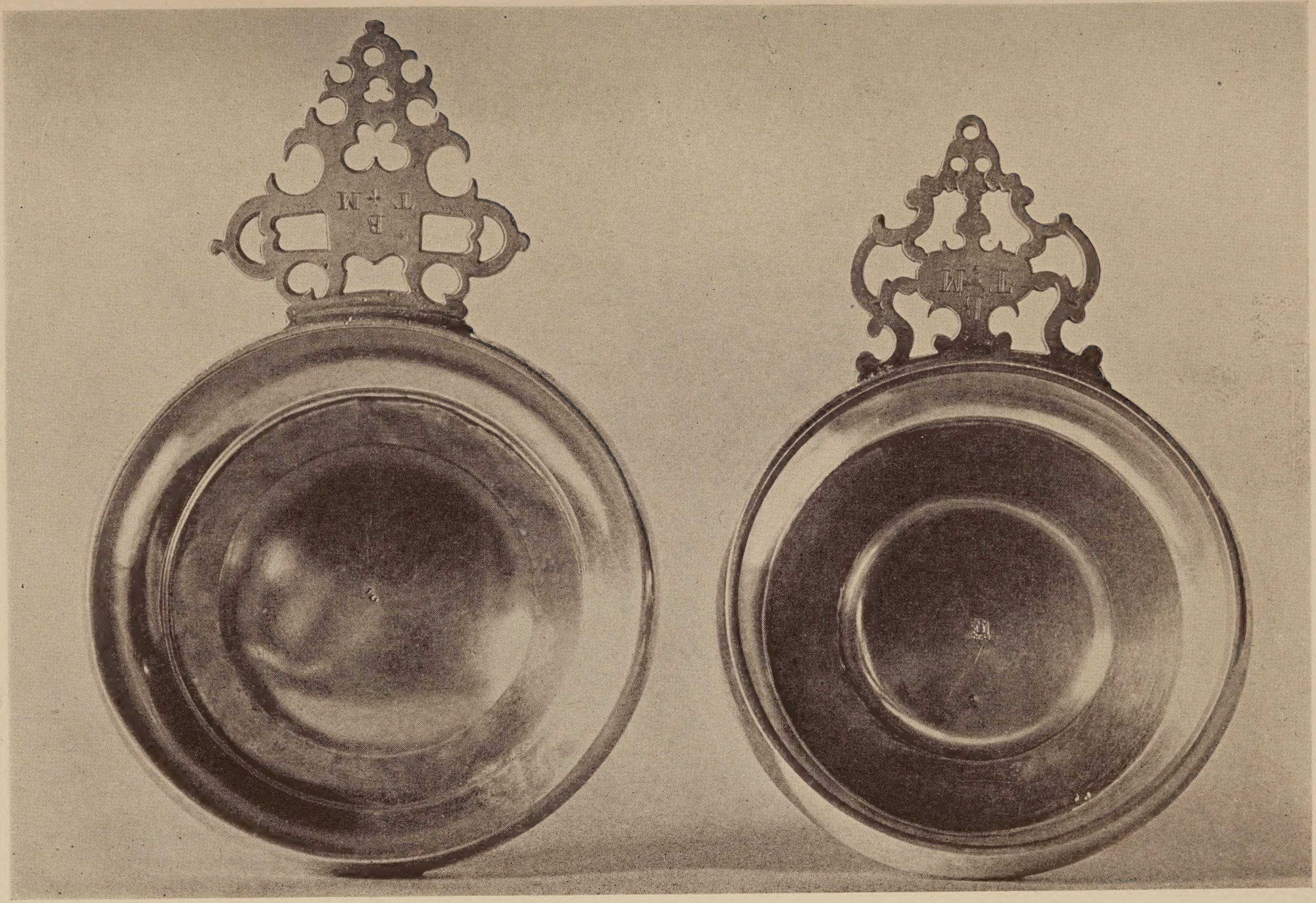
Daniel Pierce came in the ship *Elizabeth* from Old Ipswich in England, in 1634. He was made a freeman May 2, 1638, and removed to Newbury the same year. His will provides that his wife Anne should " enjoy her former libertyes in the house during her life." There is no further reference to the house in his will, and the description is not sufficiently minute to enable anyone at this date to say positively that the house then standing on the farm was built of brick and stone.

Colonel Daniel Pierce, Junior, settled the estate in due season, and took quiet possession of the house and farm. He was prominent in civil, ecclesiastical, and military affairs. His will proved May 8, 1704, gives to his wife ". . . the Parlor in the *Stone* house, with as many pertitions made in it as she shall see cause to have, also a passidge throw the kitchen for her more convenient going to the well. . . ." Edward H. Little came into possession of the place in 1861.

In its environment and in itself this house is an aristocrat, standing as it does far back from the main highway on Little's Lane (off High Street), in Newbury. Its architecture is remarkable. The house was built in the form of a cross. On the northern projection a huge buttressed brick chimney rises from a stone foundation outside the rear wall to the roof above. The walls of the house are composed mostly of several varieties of stone, some of which must have been brought from a long distance — perhaps by boat down the Merrimack River. The front porch is one of the most remarkable in America. The lower portion is of stone. As the walls rise bricks appear mixed higgledy-piggledy. These bricks, as well as the square tiles on the floor of the porch, may have been brought from England. Brickyards were established in many places previous to 1680; but the finished product of these yards was of an inferior quality, and the size of the bricks, fixed by order of the General Court, was larger than these. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford wrote in Harper's Magazine, July, 1875,

> "The great porch of this old house is said to be the most beautiful architectural specimen in this part of the country. . . . It was once used to store powder in, — a fact that was fixed in the popular memory by an explosion there which blew out the side of the house, and landed an old slave of the occupant on her bed in the boughs of an adjacent apple tree."

The niche over the front door has always remained a mystery. Was it intended for a statuette, sundial, or what? When this house was erected, there was a strong local prejudice against a house of stone or brick, founded on the belief that houses so constructed meant only "dampness and consumption" for its occupants. At one time there lived in this house a person afflicted with this dread disease. When the family physician ordered for his patient an abode constructed of wood, the end of the house so built was added.



VII. Porringers by John Coney and John Edwards. *Courtesy Dudley Leavitt Pickman*
(*See page* 211)

SWETT-ILSLEY HOUSE

THE house numbered 11–13 High Street, Newbury, seems to have been built by Stephen Swett in 1670 or very soon afterwards. In 1691 he sold it to Hugh March, Junior, and a succession of later transfers brought the estate into the possession of members of the Lyon, Woodbridge, Noyes, Clark, Pierce, Colman, Titcomb, Putnam, and Ilsley families.

In local history the house has been a factor of importance. It is claimed that the first newspaper published in Newburyport was printed here, and at various times it is certain that a chocolate works and other enterprises were carried on in the house, for in 1780 Dudley Colman, selling to Nicholas Titcomb, included " the mills and tools for carrying on the chocolate, tallow chandlery, and tobacconist business." In the period of Oliver Putnam's occupation a part of the house, at least, was used as a tavern.

Some time in the eighteenth century, perhaps 1756–60, extensive alterations were made in the house. Their general effect was to deprive it of much of its seventeenth-century appearance, but fortunately they were carried out without destroying all the older work, and probably the lean-to was added at about the same time. The northern end is of much later date than the main body of the house, but just when it was erected is uncertain. In the older portion there are several features worthy of mention.

One of the fireplaces was about four feet eight and one-half inches high by ten feet two inches wide. Part of this space was later made into a smaller fireplace and paneling made to fit it; the other part was made into a closet, with a short strip of the old mantelshelf left in place above it; but a partition-wall across the room now leaves the new fireplace in one room and the closet in another. It is still possible to pass through the side of this closet into the original fireplace and, standing there with plenty of room, to look upward and see the blue sky. The chimney foundations are exceptionally large.

In the second story south is a remarkably fine summer beam, with chamfering and stops of somewhat unusual design. The southern end of the house has a slight overhang, hewn out of the posts.

On November 8, 1797, Oliver Putnam sold to Isaiah Ilsley, and the house remained in the hands of the Ilsleys or their descendants until the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities purchased it of a great-granddaughter of Isaiah Ilsley, Miss S. E. Small, of Newbury. The house has been leased for the general purposes of a tea room and gift shop.

SIR HENRY VANE

Sir Henry Vane, the younger, was baptized May 26, 1613, at Debden in Essex. He received his education at Westminster School and possibly at Oxford; but it was probably in the course of a visit to Geneva in 1631 that he imbibed republican and puritan principles obnoxious to his father. The time-serving " old Sir Henry," encouraged " young Harry " to emigrate to Massachusetts Bay in 1635, hoping that he would there see the errors of Puritanism in action. Partly because of his personal charm, and partly in order to gain favor at the Court of Charles I, where his father was *persona gratissima,* Harry in spite of his youth, was put forward by the magistrates in 1636 and elected governor, Winthrop being deputy governor that year. Unfortunately for Governor Vane, Anne Hutchinson was this very year giving lectures at her house on religious subjects with a highly political tendency. The governor approved both her views and her courage, and became known as her defender. Bitter discord followed, and, the whole colony became rent by dissention between " white coats " (the Winthrop Puritans) and " blew coats " (the Hutchinson followers). The country was mostly for the conservatives and Boston for the radicals. Hence the majority of the assistants adroitly transferred the spring election of 1637 to Cambridge, where many Bostonians could not attend, and put up Winthrop again. Overruled on a point of order, and somewhat irresolute, Governor Vane, who presided at the electoral court, postponed the election until the Reverend John Wilson had an opportunity to harangue the crowd from a tree on Cambridge Common; and Winthrop won. The four halberdiers who accompanied Vane on state occasions refused so to honor Winthrop, and the governor-elect had to return somewhat forlornly to a sullen and disappointed Boston. The freemen of Boston elected Vane a deputy, and the election was disallowed; they promptly reëlected him. Vane, however, grew disgusted with Massachusetts, and returned to England, his friends gathering in great numbers, as Winthrop states, to see his ship sail.

There he was knighted, elected Member of Parliament for Hull, joint treasurer of the navy, and a friend of Pym and Hampden. Backed by Cromwell, he was a leader of the Independent party in England from 1643 to 1653. Still (as Milton wrote in his famous sonnet) " young in years but in sage counsel old," Sir Harry became an opponent to Cromwell, retired to Raby Castle, where he wrote his *Healing Question* (1656), and was committed to prison for four months. After Cromwell died he returned to public life. Charles II said to Clarendon: " He is certainly too dangerous a man to let live, if we can honestly put him out of the way." He was arrested, convicted of treason, and executed on Tower Hill, June 14, 1663. Samuel Pepys speaks of his noble courage on that unhappy day.

This distinguished portrait of Sir Henry Vane, possibly by Vandyke or one of his pupils, remained in possession of the Vane family until 1925, when it was presented jointly by his descendant Lord Barnard and the Society of Colonial Wars to the Commonwealth. It now hangs in the State House.

Bradstreet House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

BRADSTREET HOUSE

THE Bradstreet house is the oldest house in North Andover of which there is an authentic record, having been erected in 1667 to replace and duplicate as nearly as possible an earlier one that was destroyed by fire in July, 1666. It is especially interesting not only because of its great age but because of the notable people who have made this house their home.

Simon Bradstreet and his wife Anne, the daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, sailed in the *Arbella* with Governor Winthrop and landed in Salem in 1630. After living for a time in the New Town (Cambridge) they removed to Agawam (Ipswich). In September, 1638, Mr. Bradstreet and eleven others were authorized to begin a plantation on " the land about Cochichowicke " (Andover), but he probably did not remove to Andover until about 1652. His first house was built on this site.

Simon Bradstreet was one of the original assistants of the colony, and after marrying a second time and returning to Salem to live, became Governor of Massachusetts (see biographical sketch). His first wife, Anne, was the first woman poet in America, and most unusual for her day, when women spent little time in writing or reading. Of her eight children she wrote:

" I had eight birds hatcht in one neft,
Four Cocks there were and Hens the reft.
I nurft them up with pain and care,
Nor coft nor labor did I fpare,
Till at the laft they felt their wing,
Mounted the Trees and learn'd to fing."

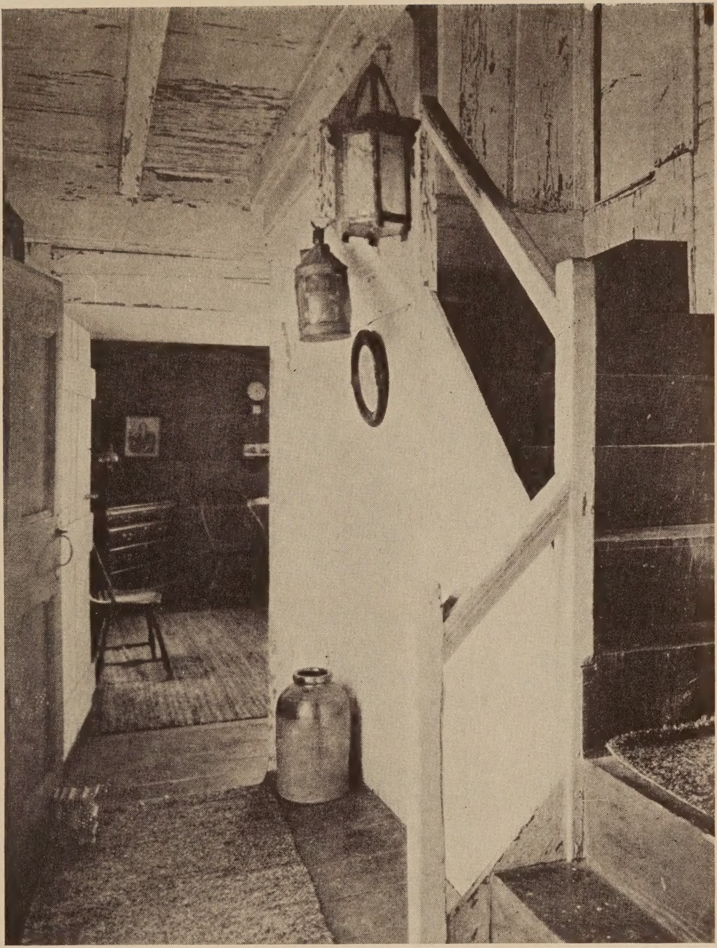
With the burning of her first North Andover house in 1666, a library of eight hundred volumes was destroyed. Madam Bradstreet expressed her grief as follows:

“ I, ftarting vp, the light did fpye
And to my God my heart did crye
To ftrengthen me in my Diftreffe
And not to leaue me fuccourleffe.
Them coming ovt beheld a fpace,
The flame confvme my dwelling place.

And, when I could no longer look,
I bleft his Name that gave and took,
That layd my goods now in the dvft:
Yea fo it was, and fo ’twas jvft.
It was his own: it was not mine;
Ffar be it that I fhould repine.

He might of All iuftly bereft,
But yet fufficient for us left.
When by the Ruines oft I paft,
My forrowing eyes afide did caft,
And here and there the places fpye
Where oft I fate, and long did lye.

Here ftood that Trunk, and there that cheft;
There lay that ftore I covnted beft:
My pleafant things in afhes lye,
And them behold no more fhall I.
Vnder thy roof no gveft fhall fitt,
Nor at thy Table eat a bitt.



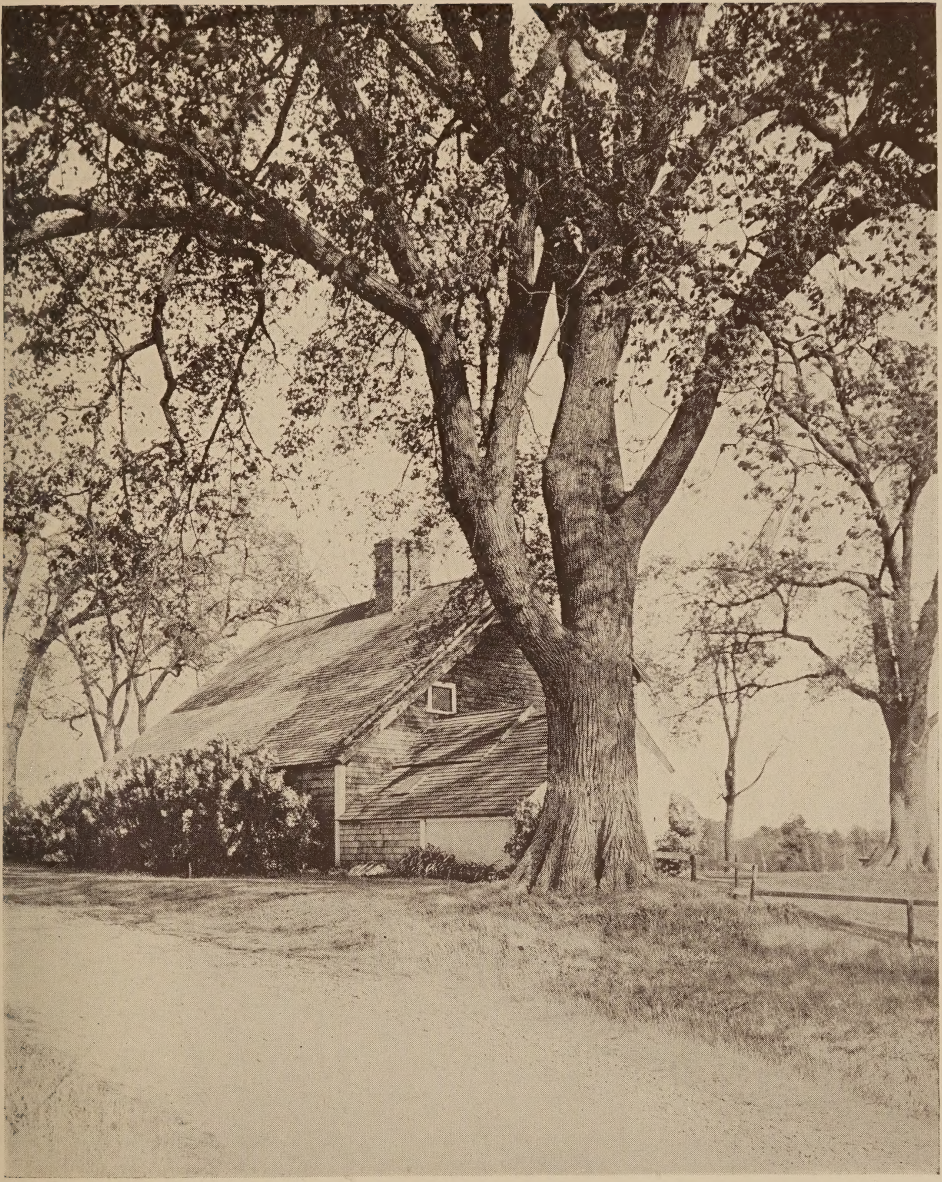
Interior, Manning Manse. *Courtesy Manning Association*

After her death in 1672 Simon Bradstreet removed to Salem, and their son Captain Dudley Bradstreet occupied the house until his death in 1706. He held the offices of selectman, colonel of militia and magistrate, and was a man of broad and moderate views. Accused of witchcraft he was obliged to flee in the night and to remain in hiding for some time. During King William's War, in 1698, the Indians attacked and plundered the Bradstreet house, and Dudley with his family were carried off, only to be released and allowed to return. There is a record of the death in 1683 of Jack, a negro servant of Dudley Bradstreet. Ten years later, in 1693, Dudley Bradstreet lost by drowning " a mullatoe " named Stacy, born in his house.

Later the Bradstreet house was purchased and used as a parsonage by the First Church. During the fifty years which included the French and Indian Wars and the War of the Revolution, it was occupied by the Reverend William Symmes, D.D. In 1818, Simon Putnam, or " Old Put " as he was often called, became the principal of Franklin Academy and the owner and occupant of the Bradstreet house. Among his students was Amos A. Lawrence, father of Bishop Lawrence. In 1834 the house became the property of the Bailey family, one of whom, Miss Sarah Loring Bailey, wrote a comprehensive history of Andover. The same family still owns the house. A direct ancestor of this family was Samuel Bailey of Andover who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Governor Bradstreet House, as it is locally known, has been kept in good repair and has been occupied until quite recently. It stands with its present sloping roof toward the road (now Osgood Street) while the front looks across the field to the ancient cemetery where its first mistress, Anne Bradstreet, is supposed to have been laid at rest. The windows, roof and clapboards are of the eighteenth century, but the old frame and the original great pilastered brick chimney remains. There is an ample fireplace around which the Bradstreets dispensed hospitality to their early friends and neighbors.

Modern critics consider Anne Bradstreet's poems for workmanship, sincerity, and lyrical expression, by far the best poems written in colonial America. A selection of them will be found in Conrad Aiken's *Anthology of American Poetry* in the Modern Library, and an account of her life and works in S. E. Morison's *Builders of the Bay Colony.*



Manning Manse. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

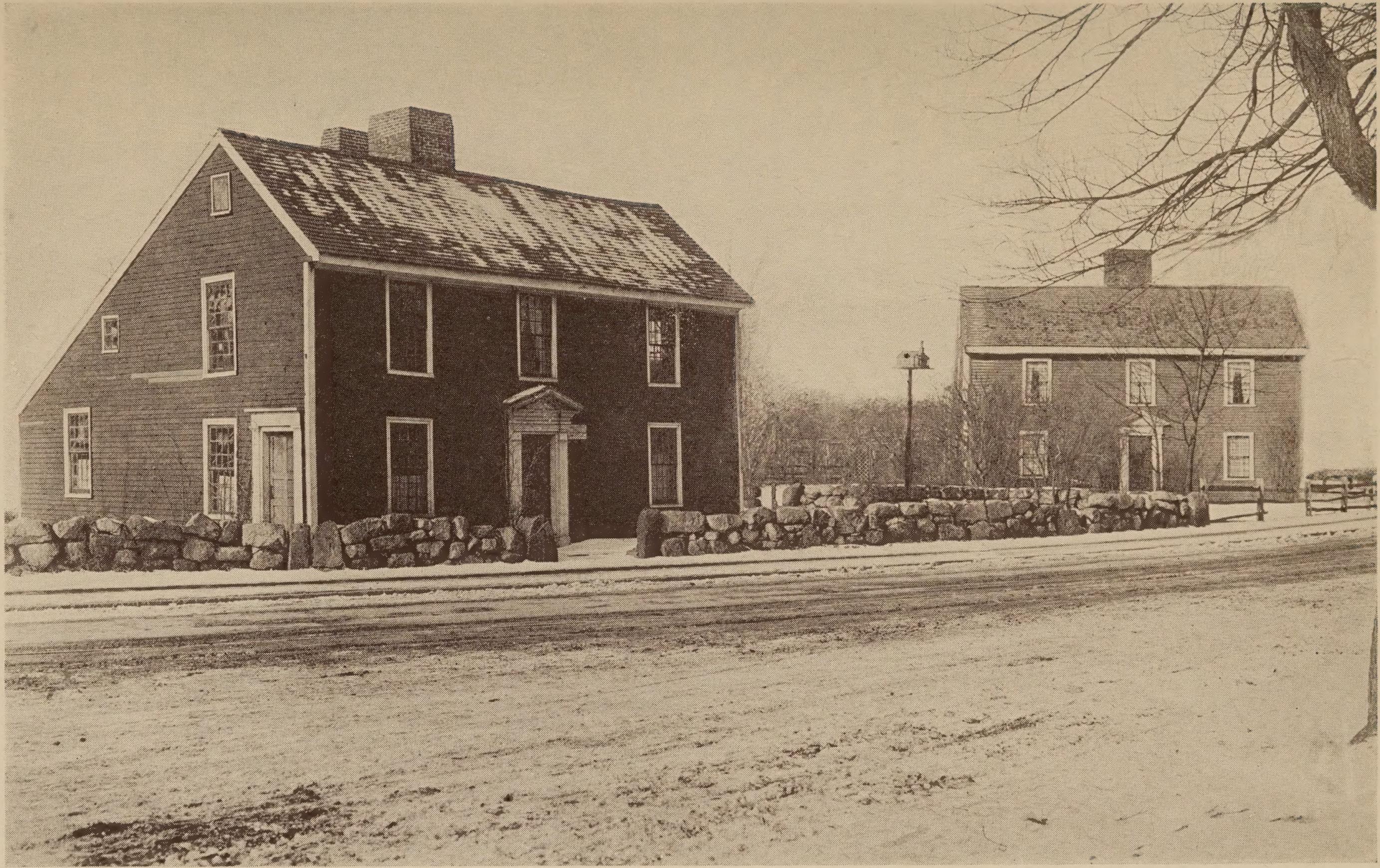
MANNING MANSE

William Manning came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and received land grants in 1674. His son William was a trusted town and church official in Cambridge, and his son Samuel was a pioneer of Billerica in 1665. He built the Manning Manse in 1696. It was later occupied and managed as a tavern successively by three William Mannings, Samuel's son, grandson, and great-grandson — all outstanding citizens of Billerica. The last named wrote here in 1796 a most interesting tract called *The Key of Libberty,* which was an effort to found a labor party and establish a labor magazine. It has recently been published by the Manning Association, and attracted much attention from political scientists and others for its pithy and provocative analysis of American society at the end of the eighteenth century.

This William Manning left a family of daughters — one of whom, Lucinda, a school teacher, acquired full title to the house and left the property with trustees who were to expend the income for religious instruction in the town. When the house was acquired by the Manning Association the money obtained was used to carry out " Aunt Lucinda's " intent. The house has been named the Manning Manse, and in order to defray the cost of its upkeep, the Association has established in it a " tea tavern " for summer guests. The location is at North Billerica.

As indicated in the picture, the manse is a lean-to house with two stories on the south and and one on the north. The frame timbers were hewn from great logs; the boarding under the present clapboards was bevelled at the joints to shed water. The north and west walls were filled solid with brick, " nogged," it was then called, for protection against cold winds. The walls of the rooms are sheathed in wide pitch-pine boards and the upper rooms have the original wide flooring. There are four rooms and an attic in the main house, and two rooms and two attics in the lean-to. There were two cellars and, of course, the big chimney with its four fireplaces resting in a stone foundation.

Some fifteen thousand valuable documents, old farming implements, household utensils and relics, contributed by members of the family in many states, are stored in the ancient barn near by. Admission to the manse is free.



ADAMS HOUSES. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

ADAMS HOUSES

John Adams

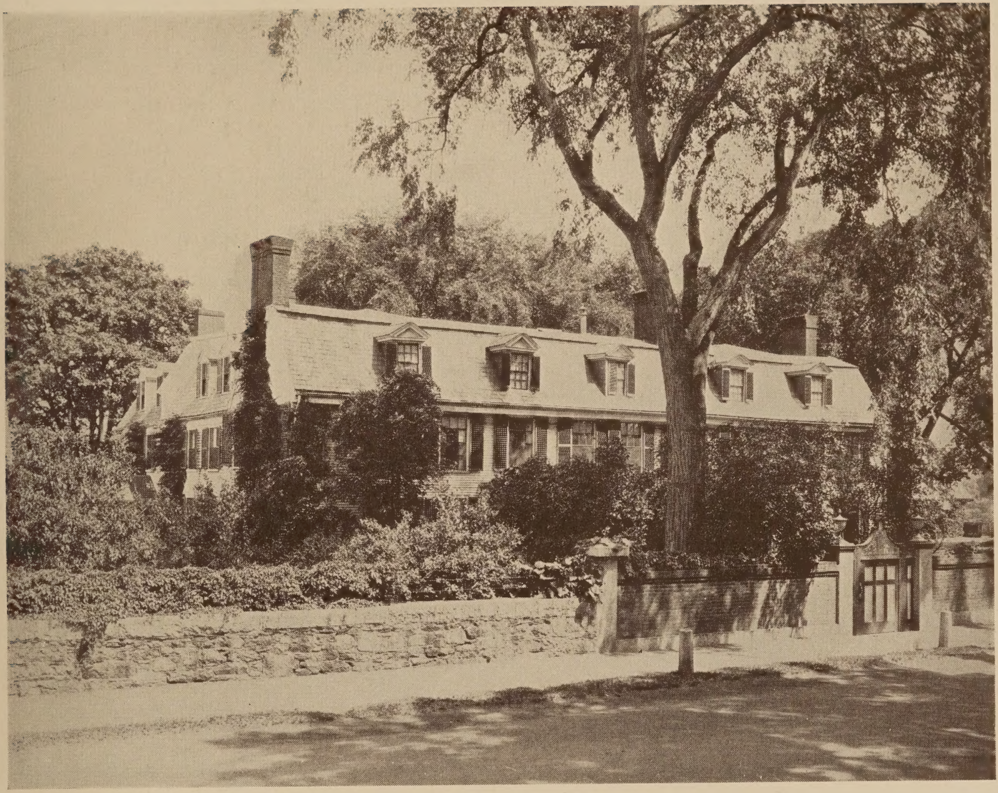
In a triangular area not far from the center of Quincy, divided only by a strip of lawn, stand two of the Adams houses, the older built in 1681, the other in 1716. In the one was born the second President of the United States in 1735, in the other the sixth President in 1767. John Adams, the deacon and cordwainer, lived in the older dwelling with Susanna Boylston, his wife.

The building is "a plain, square, honest block of a house, widened by a lean-to and scarcely two stories high, of the type commonly built by the farmers of the period," and today looks much as it did two centuries ago both without and within. The windows are of twenty-four panes. Timbers hang from the very low ceilings; the doors swing askew. The original structure had only two rooms below and two above, but the addition of the lean-to doubles their number. In the kitchen is a huge fireplace with a plain shelf for a mantel. In one room the whole front of the fireplace swings out by means of hinges which the rebuilders have attached, and there beside the brick chimney is a recess in which by packing the limbs in small compass a fugitive might stow himself away. Some ancient furnishings remain in the house and the walls have been hung with such documents as the Declaration of Independence, by the Daughters of the Revolution (who have charge of the structure), which is open daily.

John Adams as a boy played hereabouts with John Hancock, also born in Quincy, and together they wrought in later years in the cause of independence. The deacon wanted his son to become a minister, the son insisted upon the practice of the law. As a youth he recorded in his diary that he " rose at sunrise, unpitched a load of hay, and translated two more leaves of Justinian," an entry that gave promise of the man he became, industrious, a lover of learning. Again he soberly stated that there should be " no girl, no gun, no cards, no flutes, no violin, no dress, no tobacco, no laziness." Laziness there never was, but once he met the " superb Abigail," daughter of Parson Smith, he capitulated to Cupid, and in 1764 the couple began their married life in the little house at the apex of the triangle.

Almost immediately there began the public career which made John Adams one of the foremost figures in the struggle for independence and the establishment of the new nation once independence was won. For a time he lived in Boston, but about 1770 he returned to his " little hut and forty acres " in Braintree (Quincy). He became eminent in the law, boasting the possession of the only complete set of British statutes-at-large in the colonies. As a member of the Continental Congress he brought about the choice of Washington as commander-in-chief of the American armies, an event of the first importance for the union of the colonies in a common cause. His famous speech was mighty in procuring the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. There followed several years of service in Europe in the interest of the colonies, and after independence had been acknowledged he became the first American minister at the Court of St. James's.

On his return he occupied the new home which he had lately



ADAMS MANSION. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

acquired, a long and low gambrel-roofed mansion, set in an old-time garden and shaded with stately elms, which had been considered a marvel of architecture when built in 1731 by Leonard Vassall, a fierce Tory, who had made a fortune trading in sugar in the West Indies. To this day the house known as the Adams Mansion retains its strong appeal to the imagination.

The original house was of brick, and John Adams made an addition of wood at the eastern end. The most remarkable room in the house is the " panel room," so called from the paneling of St. Domingo mahogany. The study of the sixth President is another room of note, and in it the second President breathed his last with the name of Jefferson on his lips.

Let it not be overlooked that in this house there were celebrated in 1814 the golden wedding anniversary of John and Abigail, in 1847 the like anniversary of John Quincy and Louisa Catherine, and that again in 1859 Charles Francis, the son of the sixth President, and Abigail Brooks Adams, his wife, also kept their fiftieth anniversary. So the mansion is known also as " the House of the Golden Weddings."

When Washington was made first in peace, as he had been first in war, Adams became the Vice President of the United States; upon Washington's retirement he succeeded him as President, although the political complications of the time limited him to a single term. All his life he had been willing to endure abuse once he was persuaded of the correctness of his course, and at this time he performed one of the bravest deeds of his long career: with the country bitterly resentful of the assumptions of France and war actually in existence although unavowed, he appointed commissioners to negotiate for peace. He returned to Quincy to rest, and write and attend to his farm.

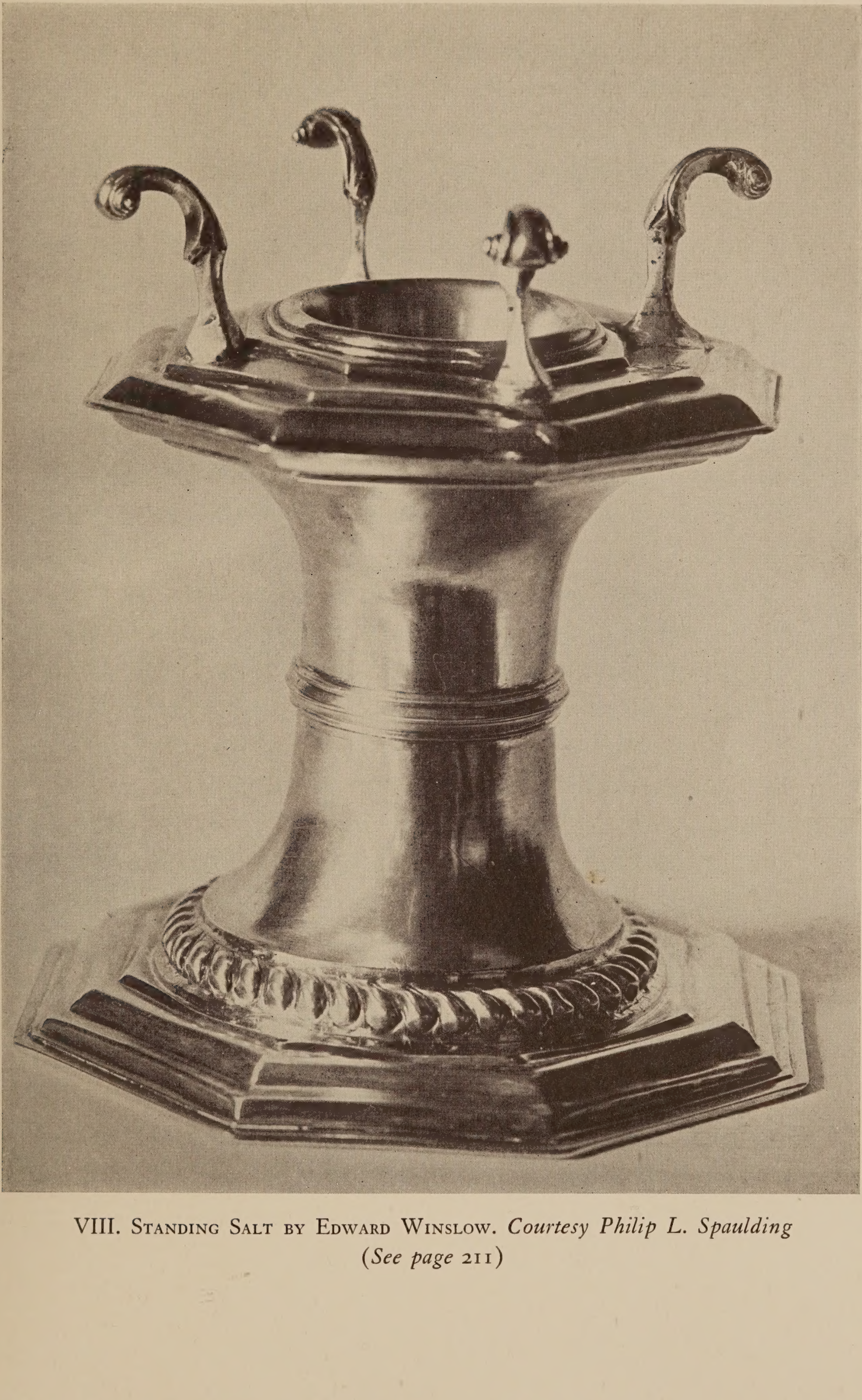
In 1818 his "beloved and only wife," passed away. He survived until 1826, and died on the fiftieth anniversary of the great Declaration and within a few hours of the death of Jefferson, its author. In his will he provided for a "stone temple" to replace the wooden meetinghouse in which he had worshipped, and in a granite chamber under the portico of this famous structure John and Abigail Adams still abide together.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Very similar in appearance to its older neighbor was the house in which John and Abigail (Quincy) Adams established their home and in which their son "Johnny" was born on June 11, 1767. The Quincy Historical Society which now owns the house of his boyhood has stocked it with memorials of the days when the Adamses lived there. The doorways with their handsome, simple pediments, are easily the most distinguished features of the two companion buildings.

"Johnny" matured rapidly. Those were stirring days, especially for a boy whose father was a leader in the struggle for justice and liberty. From Penn's Hill, a half-mile from the Adams houses, on June 17, 1775, Abigail Adams, with her (nearly) eight-year-old son at her side, "watched the smoke of burning Charlestown while listening to the guns of Bunker Hill"; at nine the boy was post-rider to Boston; at ten he embarked with his father aboard the frigate *Boston* for France, as companion and secretary, and then he began the keeping of what developed into one of the most valuable of all diaries.

In France he studies dancing and fencing, music and drawing, Latin and French. He is at The Hague when Franklin,



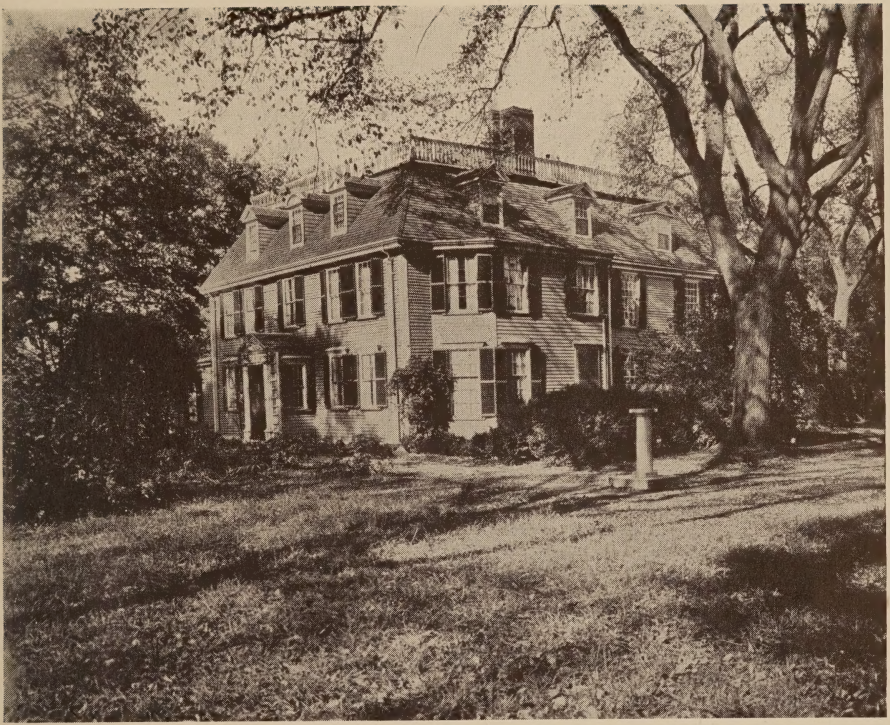
VIII. Standing Salt by Edward Winslow. *Courtesy Philip L. Spaulding*
(*See page* 211)

Jefferson and his father sign the treaty of peace, and Jefferson writes home to congratulate the country on " the prospects of this young man." Harvard graduates him with honor in 1787; he studies law with Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport; in 1791 he is admitted to the bar and starts practice in Boston. He writes for the press under various signatures, as Publicola against the opinions of Thomas Paine in *The Rights of Man,* and in another guise he assails the insolence of Citizen Genêt, the French emissary. Washington sends him as " Minister Resident of the United States of America to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands," and later appoints him Minister to Prussia where he remains four years. In London in 1797 he marries Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of the American Consul. In 1802 he is elected to the Senate of his State and the next year to the Senate of the United States. Madison sends him abroad again, as Minister to Russia, and during his four years' incumbency at St. Petersburg he renders his country excellent service. Soon he is assigned to the Court of St. James's and there he repeats many of the experiences of his father.

He returns home to become Secretary of State, and, amidst the difficulties of the relations of the South American countries with the nations of Europe, he and President Monroe formulate the Monroe Doctrine. He succeeds Monroe in the presidency, but in the next campaign, amidst an affective barrage of bitter personalities, he is defeated by Jackson. He retires to Quincy only to respond to the voluntary request that he enter Congress as the Representative of the Plymouth District. In the House at Washington he spends the last seventeen years of his life and performs a service held by many to have been the most important of his long life. His memory is prodigious, he knows the history of the constitutional government of the country completely, and his integrity procures him the respect of all his confreres.

On February 21, 1848, he fell in his seat in the House under a second paralytic stroke, the first having befallen in Boston some months before, and was carried to the Speaker's Room where he died on the evening of the second day. His body rests in a second granite chamber under the portico of the Stone Temple in Quincy, where " his partner for fifty years " lies beside him. The emotions of the hour when the North and South paid him reverence still throb in Whittier's verses:

> " He rests with the immortals; his journey has been long:
> For him no wail of sorrow, but a paean full and strong!
> So well and bravely has he done the work he found to do,
> To justice, freedom, duty, God, and man forever true."



Dorothy Q. House. *Courtesy Boston Herald Traveler*

DOROTHY Q. HOUSE

Almost opposite the Adams mansion is the famous old house which bears the name of " Dorothy Q." To appreciate all that the house suggests one should inform himself as to the various Quincy mansions and the several " Dorothys " to each of whose names there was appended a " Q."

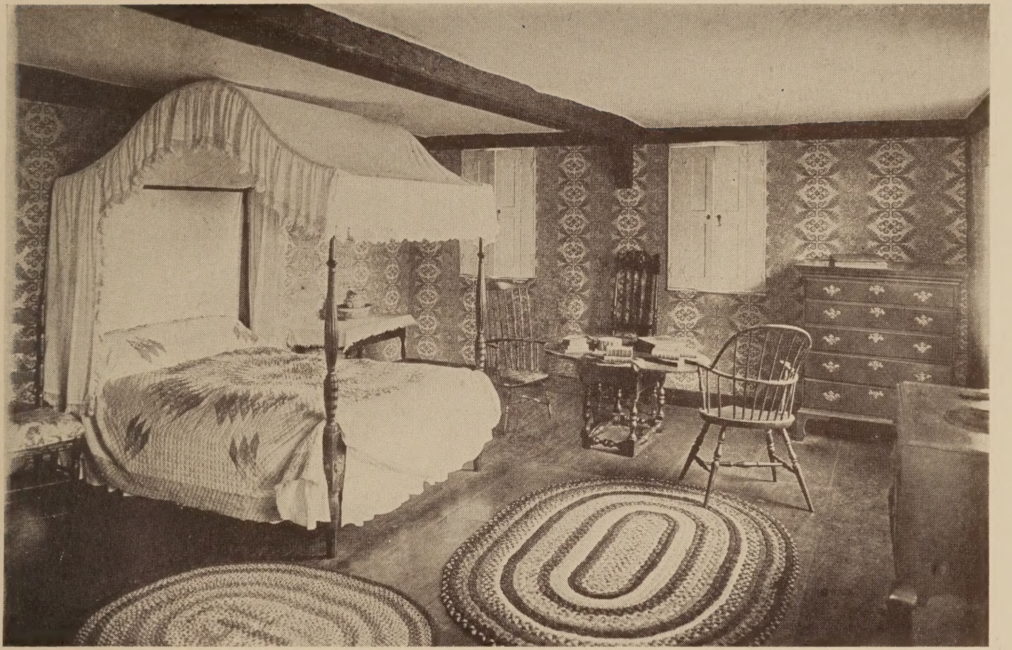
There is the Quincy mansion at Wollaston, which was built in 1770. It represents a line of Quincys whose descent has been traced, according to the wits, not only from sire to son, but from 'Siah to 'Siah. Another Quincy mansion was built by a Josiah, a son, of course, of a Josiah, two miles north of the " Centre." This building is now used by the Quincy Mansion School. Most interesting of the three is the Dorothy Q. house.

Edmund Quincy arrived in Boston in 1633 with his wife Judith and two children. Two years later there was granted to him and William Coddington a large tract of land, on which Coddington at once built a farmhouse. Judith Quincy became a widow, married Moses Paine, and entered upon the full occupancy of the house. Her son, Edmund Quincy, married the famous Joanna Hoar, and his many children married and intermarried in a way that is a fond delight to the genealogist. Then, when the third Edmund Quincy built a new house in 1705, he incorporated with it the Coddington farmhouse, and the structure took the shape which it has today.

It is interesting because it has associations of the first historic importance, because the Coddington portion is one of the most ancient structures in New England, and because it has secret chambers and underground passages and other enchanting equipments. This romantic house stands amid beautiful grounds, and its excellent proportions make it a fine specimen of the homes of the colonial era. Not much of the furniture is original, but all of it is illustrative of colonial conditions, and many of the pieces throughout the house have histories associated with them. They were given by members of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts (the owners) for the furnishing of the house when they undertook to care for it. Under their direction the house is shown daily for a small admission fee.

The dining room is beautiful, all in white, with a fireplace. In the drawing-room is the wall paper covered with Cupids and Venuses in blue with pendant wreaths of flowers in red, which was intended for the wedding of Dorothy and John Hancock. But the war came, the family became scattered, and the nuptials were celebrated in Connecticut. This room has a double fireplace. When the renovators were at work the front was so fashioned that the original, enormous fireplace made of plain beams and plaster might be shown. In the old part of the house, above the Coddington chamber (see illustration) is a space eighteen inches in height, lighted by the upper panes of the windows of the chamber itself, from which a shaft a foot square passes to the kitchen. This is the hidden chamber which the old stories associate with the Regicides. Food came up the secret passage on a rude dumb-waiter.

The kitchen is a large room with exposed beams and a big, wide fireplace with a settle beside it; one marvels that the heavy oak timbers ever were framed together in those early days. This is part of the Coddington kitchen, built in 1636, which means that the beams were hewn with an adze from wood taken off



Coddington Chamber, Dorothy Q. House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

the estate, and that the lathing was split by hand. The room is now in its original color: when restoration was made it took the labor of ten men three weeks to scrape off the layers of paint.

There were several Dorothys and each had her romance. The first Dorothy Q. was born in 1642. The second Dorothy Q. appeared in 1678 in Dorchester, where her father was minister of the first church. She married Edmund Quincy, and, while she was born Dorothy Flynt, her marriage made her Dorothy Q. For her brother, Henry Flynt, the tutor, as he is called by all who love the story of the old mansion, she caused to be built on that side of the mansion which is next to the brook, the ell containing the study below with its tesselated board floor, and a bedroom above. Then came the Dorothy Q. of whom Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the poem which made her about as well known as President Adams himself. After her came the Dorothy who married John Hancock, " the signer with the signature which could be read without spectacles." She was the niece of Holmes's Dorothy who was born in 1709, — just a century before the advent of the poet and wit who wrote of " My Dorothy: "

" Grandmother's mother: her age, I guess,
Thirteen summers, or something less;
Girlish bust, but womanly air;
Smooth, square forehead with uprolled hair;
Lips that lover has never kissed;
Taper fingers and slender wrist;
Hanging sleeves of stiff brocade;
So they painted the little maid."

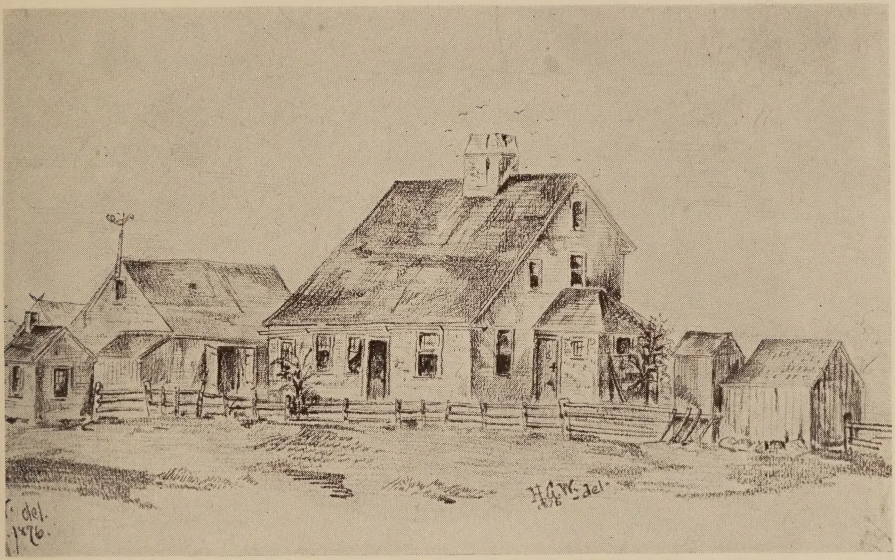
PARKER TAVERN

Setting itself in order for the tercentenary year, the town of Reading has by a community gesture lifted its most historic landmark, Parker Tavern, out of the vagaries of uncertainty and deeded it to future generations, in the custody of the Reading Antiquarian Society.

There is no positive record as to when this house was built but historians generally believe that it was in existence prior to 1700. It is a popular theory that the house may possibly have been built by Thomas Parker who in 1635 settled in the easterly part of Lynn village, soon to be set apart as Reading; but it is known that his grandson Ephraim was living in the house in 1749. Ephraim married Ruth Bancroft of Reading when he was twenty-one and she, eighteen. The graves of Ruth Parker, and of Rebecca, his second wife, are identified and numbered in the local cemetery.

Ephraim Parker participated in the French and Indian Wars of 1745 to 1760 although the extent of his service is unknown. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Ephraim and a son Ephraim were privates in Captain Thomas Eaton's Company of Colonel Green's Regiment of militia, and both were called out on the morning of April 19, 1775.

It is said that Ephraim's house was also a tavern before and during the Revolution; hence its name. A story which came down through Thomas Sweetser who knew Master Ephraim, and perhaps his father, is given in Eaton's *History of Reading:*


H.G.W. del.
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1876.

Parker Tavern. Sketch by Horace G. Wadlin, 1875.
Courtesy Reading Antiquarian Society

"It is said that several British officers boarded there while their army held Boston, and that some of the prisoners belonging to Burgoyne's Army were quartered there; and it is related that they were accustomed to march around the pond for exercise."

The family name of Parker ceased to be associated with the tavern in 1807 when Ephraim Parker sold it to Thomas Sweetser of Reading, who in turn was succeeded in ownership by his son, Thomas Sweetser, Junior. The latter was prominent in Reading affairs of his day and represented the district in the legislature in 1836.

Among the ancient dwellings in New England, which are still standing, the old Parker Tavern is unusual in the fact that it faces west. In colonial days it was customary to erect houses facing south, so that the long, sloping roof might deflect the north winds.

Parker Tavern is a single building, with two stories in front, and the roof sloping somewhat irregularly on the other side down to only one story; but according to old records there were formerly several smaller buildings connected with it. From descriptions contained in these records the late Horace G. Wadlin, Litt.D., a former librarian of the Boston Public Library, in 1865 made the sketch which is here reproduced.

The house has a fine old chimney containing a brick oven; and there is a fireplace in nearly every room, one of which (on the first floor) has a cupboard on the right-hand side in the form of a shallow recess in the wall, and a stairway on the other side. In these rooms the Antiquarian Society is assembling fixtures and furniture of early days connected with the town's history, converting it into a local museum. The work of rehabilitation is now practically completed and the house is open to the public.

A metal marker standing a short distance from the house as a guide to visitors, erected by the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission, bears the following inscription, taken from Mr. Wadlin's brochure:

> "The simple home of an ordinary man, not wealthy, not particularly distinguished, but a type of the God-fearing yeomanry . . . As Ephraim Parker left it, it remains today an unchanged relic in the midst of a changed world."

Witch House, Rockport. *Courtesy Oliver E. Williams*

WITCH HOUSE

Standing well in from the main road, on the left, beyond the churches in Pigeon Cove (Rockport), almost hidden by trees and old-fashioned shrubs, is a rambling, weather-beaten old house known as the Witch house, also known in recent years as the Garrison house and the Old house.

There are no authentic records indicating the precise time of the construction of this house, but its type indicates that it was built for security against Indian attacks and it may be contemporary with King Philip's War in 1675. However, the fact is now well established that in 1692 it was a place of refuge of Elizabeth Procter, who, with her husband John and four others, was in that year convicted of witchcraft. All were executed on August 19, 1692, except Elizabeth Procter: she being with child was spared by decree of the court upon condition that she be removed from Salem.

The original portion of the house was of the four-room garrison type. During succeeding centuries, in common with most seventeenth-century houses, it has received additions in accordance with the prevailing types of architecture, but the original interior of the garrison portion remains in evidence. On Cape Ann there are at least two other houses of hewn log construction, — the Riggs house near Annisquam Willows, and the Poole house in Rockport. Both of these are story-and-a-half structures, one room long, and are reputed to be of great antiquity. The Witch house, however, is probably the only true garrison house in the vicinity of Boston.

The first and second stories are built of hard pine logs seven or eight inches thick, dove-tailed at the corners, the second story overhanging the first by thirteen inches. This over-hang still exists on the front, west end and rear; the east end was cut off above the second floor level and rebuilt of frame, probably at the time of building the northwest additions. Internal evidence shows that the logs were originally not covered, either inside or out; the smooth hewn surface is once more exposed in the old kitchen, with no signs of ever having been painted. The workmanship was very good on the lower part of the house, some of the seams being almost invisible. Upstairs, on the other hand, wider seams bear witness perhaps to hurried construction due to lateness of season or perhaps to the addition of the second story at a later date. The framing of the second floor is most interesting. The girts are of oak, about seven by eleven inches, the end girts being part of the end walls of logs. These girts project through at each end to support the over-hang and are rounded off at the ends.

The house is now owned and used as a summer home by a resident of Boston.

John Whelewright

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT

THE Reverend John Wheelwright, who troubled the waters of New England from his coming over to the time of his death in 1679, was born in Lincolnshire in 1592 or 1593. He became a scholar of Sidney Sussex College in the University of Cambridge, and an athlete whom Cromwell affected to fear above an army in the field. Coming to Boston in 1636, he was scarcely settled at Mt. Wollaston when he became implicated in the politico-religious movement of his sister-in-law Anne Hutchinson. The Conservatives had Wheelwright convicted of sedition for a sermon that he delivered, and when Winthrop defeated Vane for governor the suspended sentence was executed. Wheelwright was disfranchised and banished.

With his sympathizers, Wheelwright founded Exeter, New Hampshire. When the Bay colony annexed Exeter, some six years later, he led his friends to Wells on the coast of Maine. Shortly after, weary perhaps of the severe climate and the rough settlers, or possibly convinced of his errors, Wheelwright obtained permission to return to Massachusetts, confessing himself misled by " the False glare of Satan's temptations and mine own distempered passions." He became an assistant to the pastor at Hampton in 1647, but ten years later went to England, where he lived much with Vane until Sir Henry was executed. Then he returned to become pastor of the church at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was at heart an opponent of Calvinism, believing that conduct is no evidence of indwelling grace. His many children, two or more sons and six daughters, showed by alliance and friendship that they were more in sympathy with the Church of England than with Puritan theology.

This portrait, which hangs in the State House, is inscribed:

(AETAT) IS SUAE 84
(ANNO D) OMINI 1677

It was long supposed to represent the Reverend Francis Higginson, who died in 1630, or his son John; but the inscription fits only Wheelwright among the early pastors of New England and this attribution is made almost certain by the peculiar attitude of the thumbs, a physical trait inherited by his descendants to our day.

HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES

Salem has a group of three houses all of which date back to the seventeenth century. This group is probably unique in the United States, or at least in that part of it first settled by English-speaking people, and includes the House of the Seven Gables, 1668, the Hathaway house (formerly known as the Old Bakery), 1682, and the Retire Beckett house, 1655. These three old houses cluster about a garden in the rear of the House of the Seven Gables at the foot of Turner Street, enclosing it like a courtyard.

Facing the harbor stands the only house that has ever been known as the " House of the Seven Gables," though its claim to that name has been sometimes disputed. The land on which it stands was bought by John Turner in 1668. Not later than 1669 he built the original portion of this house which consisted of four rooms — the hall or living room, the kitchen, two bedrooms — and a garret. He seems to have speedily enlarged it by adding a kitchen at the back and a wing in front, containing a parlor, parlor chamber, and garret. The old kitchen was then used as a shop, presumably to sell the smaller articles of merchandise that his ships brought home.

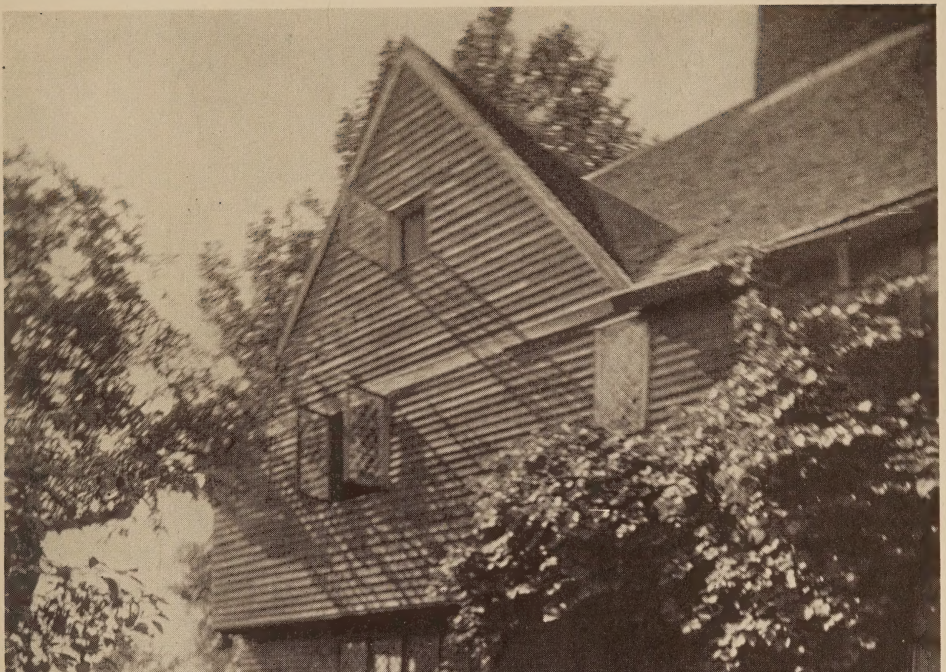
John Turner, who was a prosperous merchant, a soldier and a man of affairs, died when he was only thirty-six. He was succeeded by his son, " The Honourable Colonel John Turner, Esquire," during whose life the mansion was still further enlarged and the estate doubled in acreage. After his death in 1742 the house passed to his eldest son, the third John Turner, who in

1782 sold in turn to Captain Samuel Ingersoll, " with the land under and adjoining." It was through the Ingersolls that Hawthorne's connection with the house came about, for Mrs. Ingersoll was a Hawthorne before her marriage. Captain and Mrs. Ingersoll's daughter, Susannah, inherited this house in 1812, when she was only twenty-six — her portrait hangs in the parlor of the Gables. She seems to have maintained friendly relations with Hawthorne's branch of the family and Hawthorne was her frequent visitor. She died in 1858.

In the succeeding years the house saw many changes of ownership, until in 1883 it came into the possession of the Upton family and so remained for twenty-five years. It was then privately purchased as a residence for the House of the Seven Gables Settlement.

While the old house was under repair traces of four gables were discovered, which, added to the three gables remaining on the house, made seven. These gables were accurately restored except the rear gable, which was somewhat changed in size and position. The overhang was easily restored after it was found. The secret staircase was rebuilt according to the description recorded by Mr. Upton twenty years previously.

A small admission fee is charged the thousands of annual visitors, and money received from the sale of souvenirs is used to assist in the work of the Settlement.



HATHAWAY HOUSE. *Courtesy Miss Caroline Emmerton*

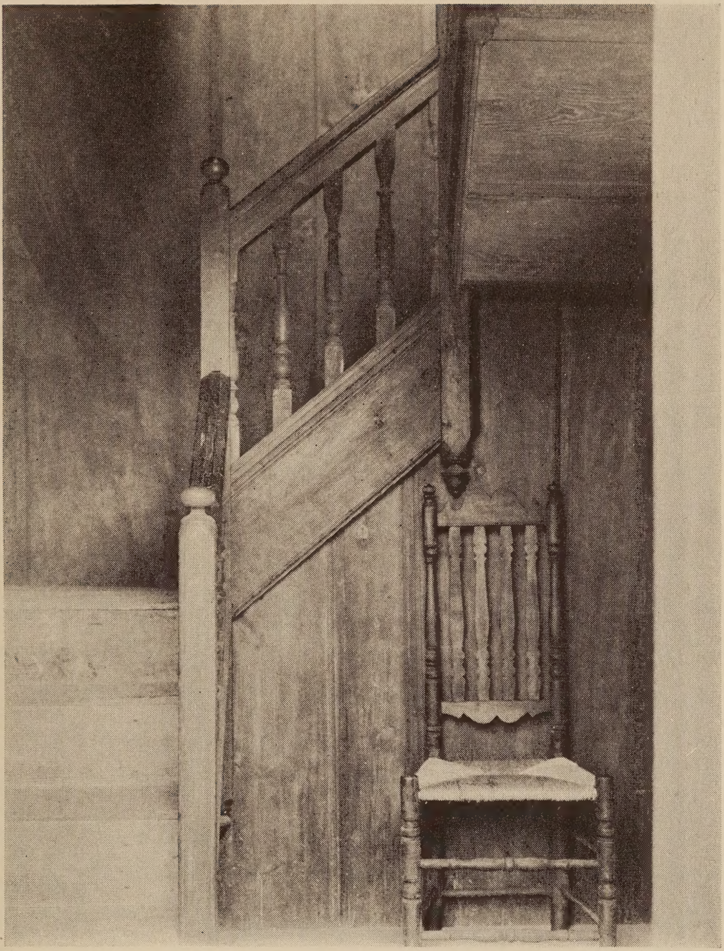
HATHAWAY HOUSE

THIS house originally stood on Washington Street close to the site of Governor Endecott's "fayre dwelling" the frame of which had been removed thither from Cape Ann when John Endecott arrived at Salem in 1628.

The tract of land on which the "fayre dwelling" of Endecott stood was originally rather extensive, and with the house finally came into the possession of Governor Endecott's son Zerrubabel, who disposed of the available house lots. One lot close to that on which Governor Endecott's mansion stood was sold to a Benjamin Hooper. He erected a house thereon in 1682 which remained for three generations in the Hooper family, then passed through various ownerships until it was purchased by the Hathaways, who were bakers.

The house was situated on the side of a hill with the bakery ovens in the basement, while the little shop for selling loaves and baked beans was overhead, separated from the living room by a slight partition. While the house was owned by the Hoopers the rooms to the left of the hall were added, but after that there were a few alterations. The razing of an eighteenth-century house on the corner of Federal and Washington Streets finally threatened to be the destruction of the Old Bakery, but Miss Caroline Emmerton, one of the incorporators of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, purchased the wonderfully interesting old house in 1911, and moved it one mile — in three pieces — to a site near the House of the Seven Gables, the famous seventeenth-century house already purchased and restored by her some years previously. But little restoration was necessary. The overhang has never been covered up. The leaded casements had to be restored, but their exact original size and shape could be deduced from the ample traces which remained.

This house is used in the winter for settlement clubs and classes, and in the summer two of its rooms are shown to an average of five thousand visitors annually.



Seventeenth-century hallway, Goulding House
Courtesy Wallace Nutting

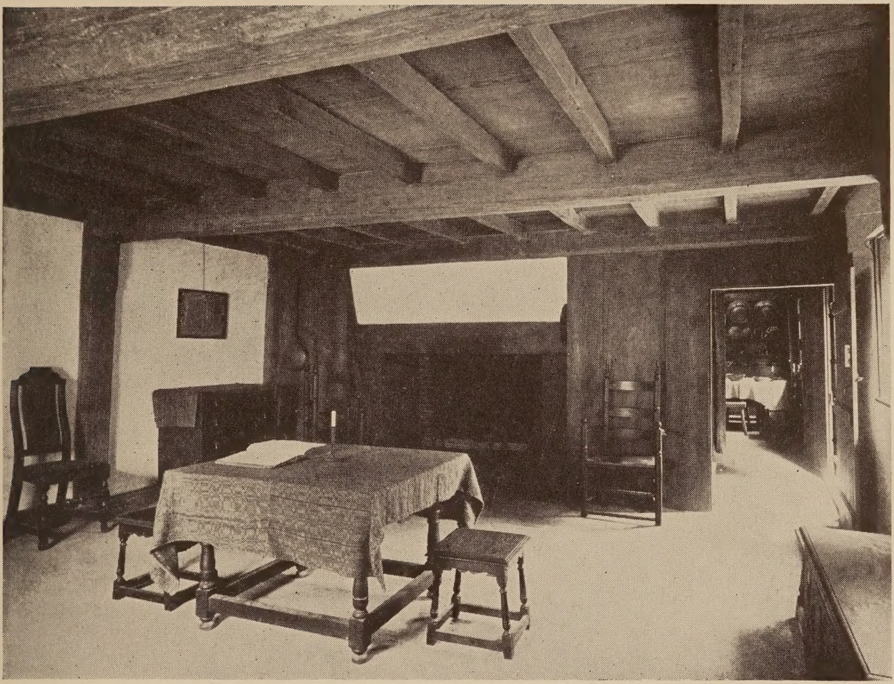
RETIRE BECKETT HOUSE

John Beckett, a shipbuilder, came over from England in the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1655 he acquired a piece of land facing Salem Harbor and erected a house for himself and family. Adjoining the house was his shipyard. In this day of frequent changes, it is significant that John Beckett's house remained in his family for two hundred years and his shipyard was operated for nearly as long.

John Beckett's house at first included only a living room, bedroom and attic, but it grew with the years, and Retire Beckett inherited a house having four rooms on the lower floor, and a two-story lean-to which made possible four rooms on the second floor, besides the vast shadowy garret under its steeply-sloping roof. Of all John Beckett's descendants, the one famous member was his great-great-grandson, Retire Beckett.

Retire Beckett, who was born in 1754 and died in 1830, was preëminent among the many fine shipbuilders of his day. He was selected by George Crowninshield to build his yacht *Cleopatra's Barge,* in 1816. Shining with brass work and mahogany, and furnished with costly china and plate, she was the last word in maritime luxury, and exceedingly fast and handy. Gossip said that she was built to rescue Napoleon from St. Helena. George Crowninshield is known to have been a great admirer of Napoleon, and he cruised in the Mediterranean; but history does not record any " rescue." She ended her days as private yacht of the King of the Sandwich Islands.

After Retire Beckett's death, the estate was kept undivided but the house was lived in by two of his daughters. In 1850, one of the daughters sold out her half of the house to Stephen C. Phillips, Esquire, whereupon the other daughter and the remaining heirs of the undivided property petitioned to the Court to prevent Mr. Phillips from cutting off his half and thereby exposing what was left to the weather. The Court ruled that if Mr. Phillips cut off his part he must supply a suitable wall to take its place. Mr. Phillips wanted only the land, so he destroyed all of his purchase but the end wall, which he reinstated on the house. This unique method of dealing with difficulty is manifest in the curious doubling of the posts and beams on the side where the old wall was replaced. However, the house soon fell into other hands and deteriorated until repaired and moved in 1924 to its final resting-place on the grounds of the House of the Seven Gables. Since 1926 it has been used for the sale of antiques, for which it makes a most suitable setting.



"PARLOR," JOHN WARD HOUSE, SALEM. *Courtesy Essex Institute*

JOHN WARD HOUSE

THE John Ward house, built in 1684, is a typical house of the better class of the period. It formerly stood on the east side of St. Peter Street, on land now within the Salem Jail enclosure, but when this land was needed for other purposes the house was moved to its present location in the garden of the Essex Institute, where it now stands at right angles with its original position.

The original house was built with one room on each floor with an attic above. The stairs ascended in an entry behind the front door. The outside walls are " nogged," that is, filled with brick, between the plastering and outside boarding. This was done for added warmth.

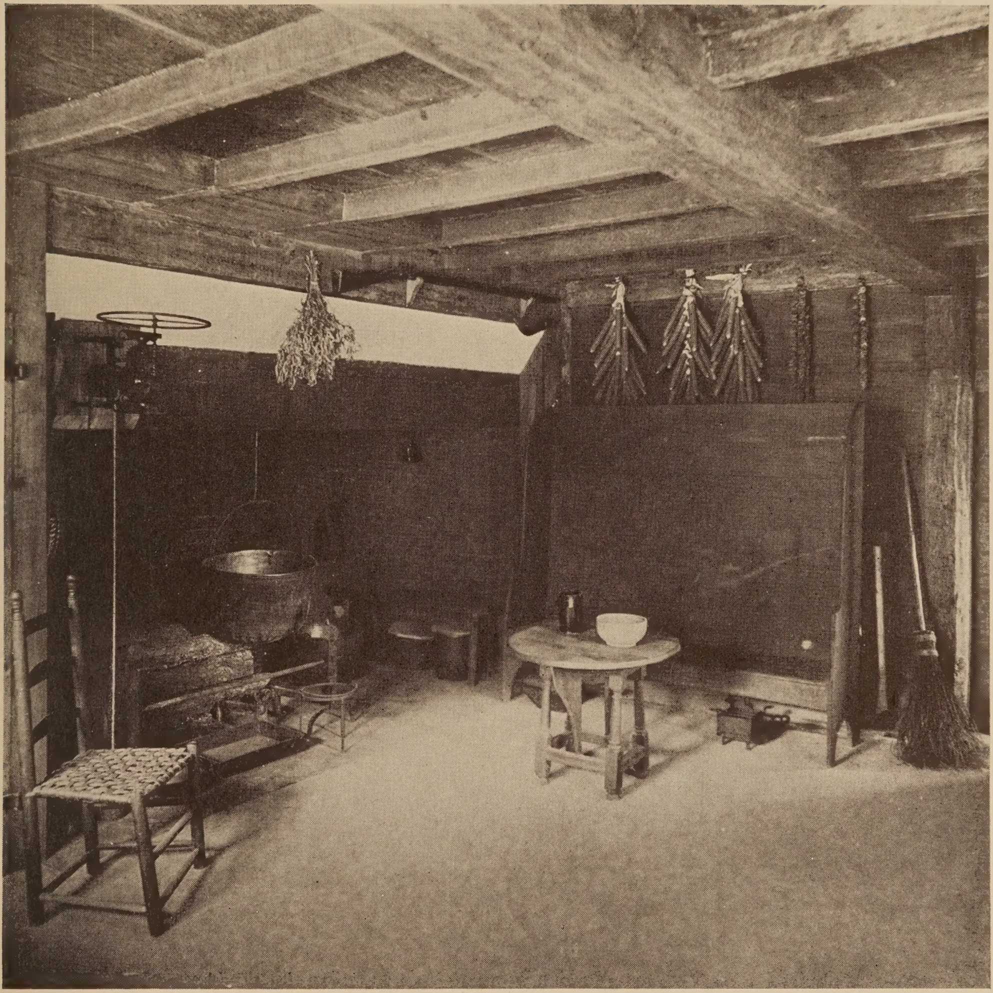
As soon as more room was needed by the family a two-story addition was built on the other side of the chimney and later a lean-to was added along the entire northern side. Proof that this was a last addition was revealed at the time of moving the house.

The modern windows which were in the house when acquired have been replaced by windows of the casement type opening outward, with leaded, diamond panes. They are careful copies of several originals owned by the Essex Institute. In spite of the " tradition " which says that overhanging second stories were for defense against Indians, they were merely the survival of a structural method which had been in use in England long before Massachusetts was founded. The original front door was not supplied with a lock but was held by a heavy bar of wood dropped into iron hooks driven into the doorposts.

The house today as shown to visitors contains in its lean-to two small counters with old showcases, and has a glass-sashed door to one of the south windows. Displayed on the shelves therein are dolls, jars of penny candy, and the usual stock of an old-time Salem " cent shop." This room at one time was actually used for a shop. A number of such lean-tos in Salem houses were formerly used for small shops of various sorts.

Passing through one of the two original rear doors into the " parlor " one notes the wide floor-boards and fine pine sheathing. Much of the furniture is original though certain pieces are reproductions. Prominent is a rare press bed. This one came from an attic in Ipswich where it had lain neglected no one knows how long. Such beds date from the end of the seventeenth to the last of the eighteenth century and were made to fold up against the wall behind a piece of drapery. In colonial times, when families were large and guests were frequent, it was customary to have a bed in the parlor. The two spinning wheels shown are for spinning flax. One is the ordinary type and the other a very rare variety with double pedals. Here also, is the slat-back armchair mentioned elsewhere in this volume, once owned by Mary English who was accused of witchcraft in 1692.

In the entry, at the top of the stairs, displayed behind glass, may be seen the brick " nogging " of the original outside end wall. Filling most of the south wall of the kitchen is the great fireplace with its huge lintel beam across the opening, and inside, at the back, is the door of the brick oven. When the oven was to be used, a fire of light, dry wood was built inside and when the bricks were heated to a cherry-red color the coals were



Kitchen, John Ward House, Salem. *Courtesy Essex Institute*

raked out, the bottom brushed out with a turkey's wing, and it was then ready for the bread, the beans or the cakes. Then the bread was also baked in a bake-kettle, a shallow iron kettle with short legs and a saucer-like cover. This was set among the coals, and the cover filled with them produced great heat.

From the kitchen through a very low doorway one enters the northern end of the lean-to which represents an apothecary shop of about 1830 with its jars and bottles of drugs, its files of prescriptions strung on wires, its scales and demijohns, its small showcase containing wafers for sealing letters, quill pens, and sundry other items.

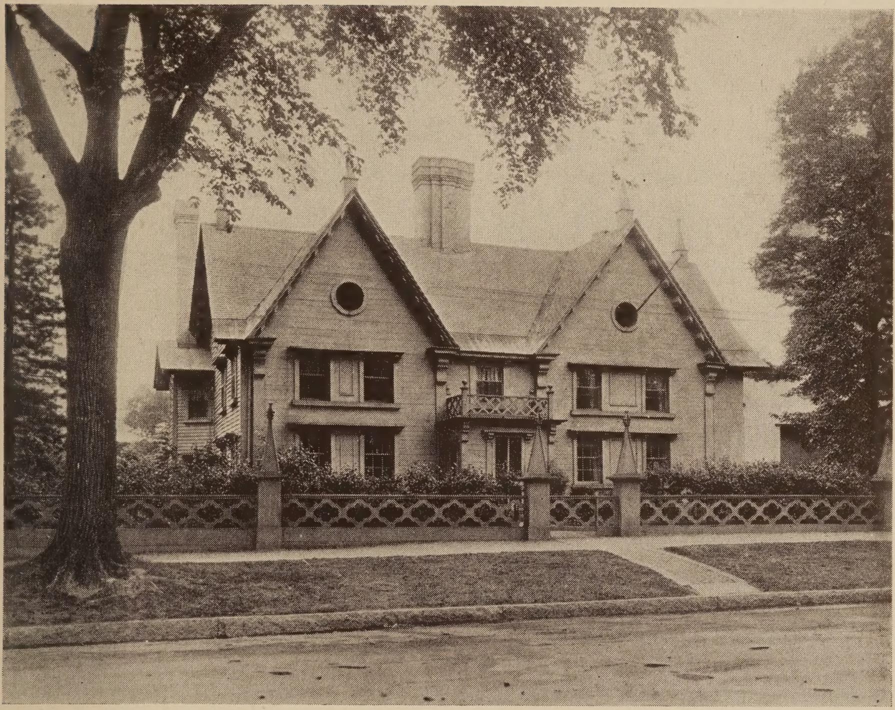
Between this and the " cent shop " is a small room in which is shown an assortment of tools of the weaver's trade, including a lace frame from Ipswich.

The John Ward house is owned by the Essex Institute and is open to visitors daily except Sunday. There is no admission fee.

PICKERING HOUSE

To the student of architecture, the buildings in Salem arrange themselves into four classes. First, those very old houses built by early settlers in the most primitive times, possessing all the dignity and simplicity and, withal, the barrenness of the Puritan character around which cluster many strange and curious traditions; second, those built between the earlier years of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the Revolution, exhibiting the influence of the architect from overseas and usually containing fine interior wood finish; third, those built in post-revolutionary days, usually by rich merchants and ship owners, when Salem had become an important commercial center, and in which the Georgian style is exhibited in its very flower; and fourth, those purely modern structures — confused, chaotic — which have sprung up everywhere, replacing the earlier types.

The Pickering house, however, is *sui generis,* for it was extensively " restored " in 1841 and represents what people at that time, before any real research had been done on our colonial architecture, thought that an early seventeenth-century mansion ought to look like. This is without doubt the oldest house existing in Salem. The eastern end of this house is said to have been erected in 1651 by John Pickering who added to the structure in 1660. His lineal descendants have occupied the house ever since. Colonel Timothy Pickering, soldier and statesman, was born here in 1745.



Pickering House. *Courtesy Essex Institute, Salem*

The Pickering house is one of the few remaining examples of the many-gabled houses with steep roofs, evidently built in imitation of the Gothic half-timbered cottages of England. The steep roof was very common in early days, at first a necessity because of the use of thatch as a covering, and later surviving as a fashion of the earlier period. The present peaked windows and the neo-Gothic exterior finish were added in 1841. It should be said that the " gingerbread work " under the eaves is not altogether fantastic, for English houses of the early seventeenth century had carved " bargeboards," as they were called, and there is evidence that " Governor Endecott's Great House " had them, tricked out with red paint, too.

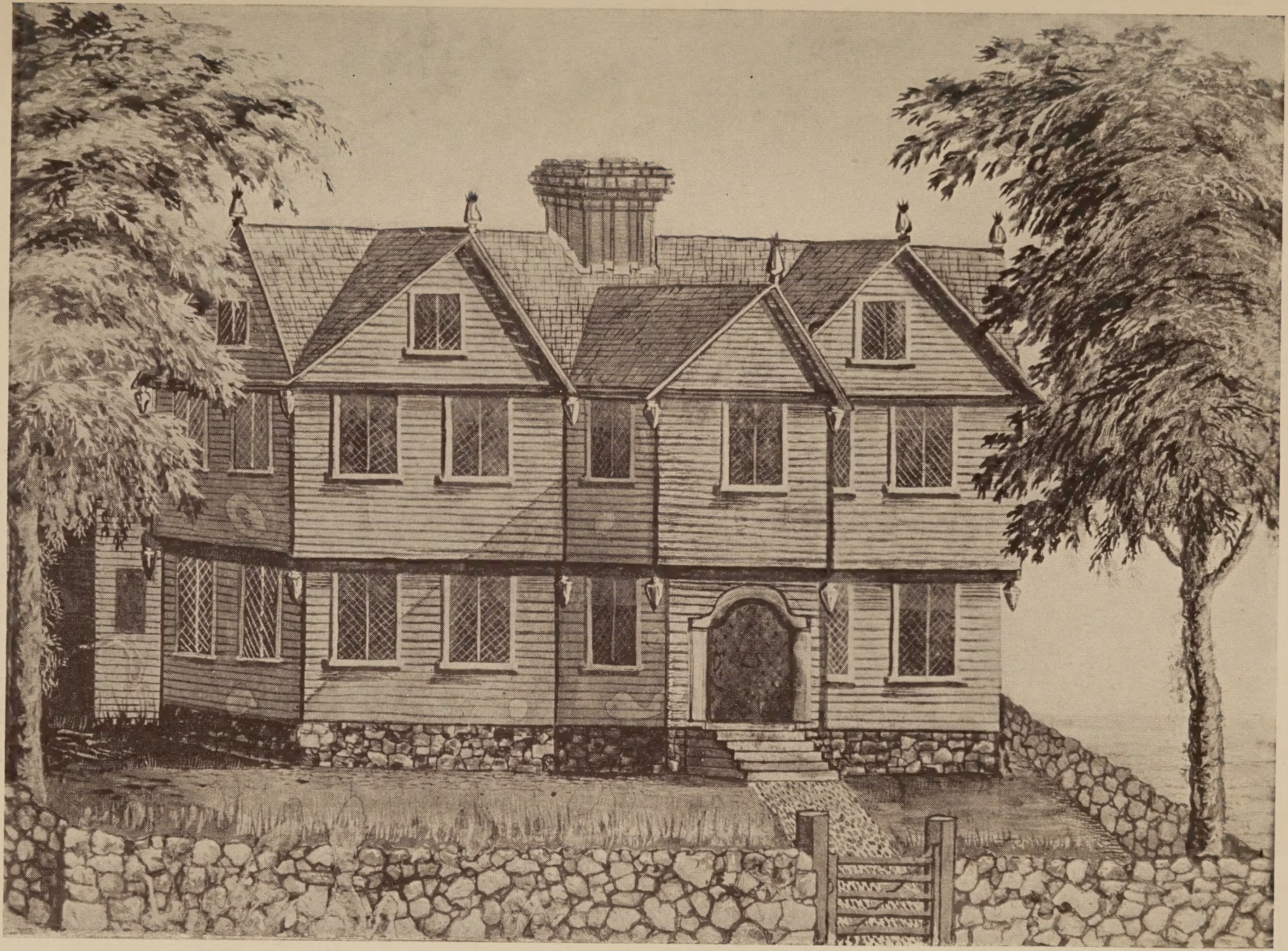
An interesting cast iron fireback made in 1660 at the Saugus Iron Works and formerly in this house may be seen in the museum of the Essex Institute.

WITCH HOUSE

THE Witch house, at the corner of North and Essex Streets, Salem, was not only standing, but was remodeled in 1675 by its owner Jonathan Corwin. It yet retains the original overhanging second story but is sadly defaced by a modern drug store which grows out of its side like an excrescence. From this drug store it is possible to pass through an arch in the great chimney which is about twelve by eight feet in dimensions at the first floor.

In the Corwin manuscripts now in possession of the Essex Institute, is preserved the original contract for finishing this house in 1674–5. A sample of early building specification, it is not lacking in the diffuseness and obscurity common to such documents at the present time. Excerpts from its eight articles follow:—

"Imprimis the said parcell of worke is to be bestowed in filling, plaistering and finishing a certain dwelling house bought by the said owner of Captain Nath'll Davenport of Boston, and is situate in Salem aforesaid. . . . the said kitchen being twenty foot long and eighteen foot wide; and to make steps with stones into the cellar . . . and to rebuild the said chimneys with five fireplaces, viz., two below and two in the chambers and one in the garret . . . He is to set the jambs of the two chamber chimneys and of the easternmost room below with Dutch tiles, the said owner finding the tiles . . . the whole work before mentioned is to be done, finished and performed att or before the last day



Witch (Corwin) House, taken from water color by S. Bartol, 1819
Courtesy Essex Institute, Salem

of August next following provided that said Daniel or any that work with him, be not lett or hindered for want of the carpenter worke . . . And for the true performance of the premises we bind ourselves . . . this nineteenth day of Feburary, Anno Domini 1674–5.

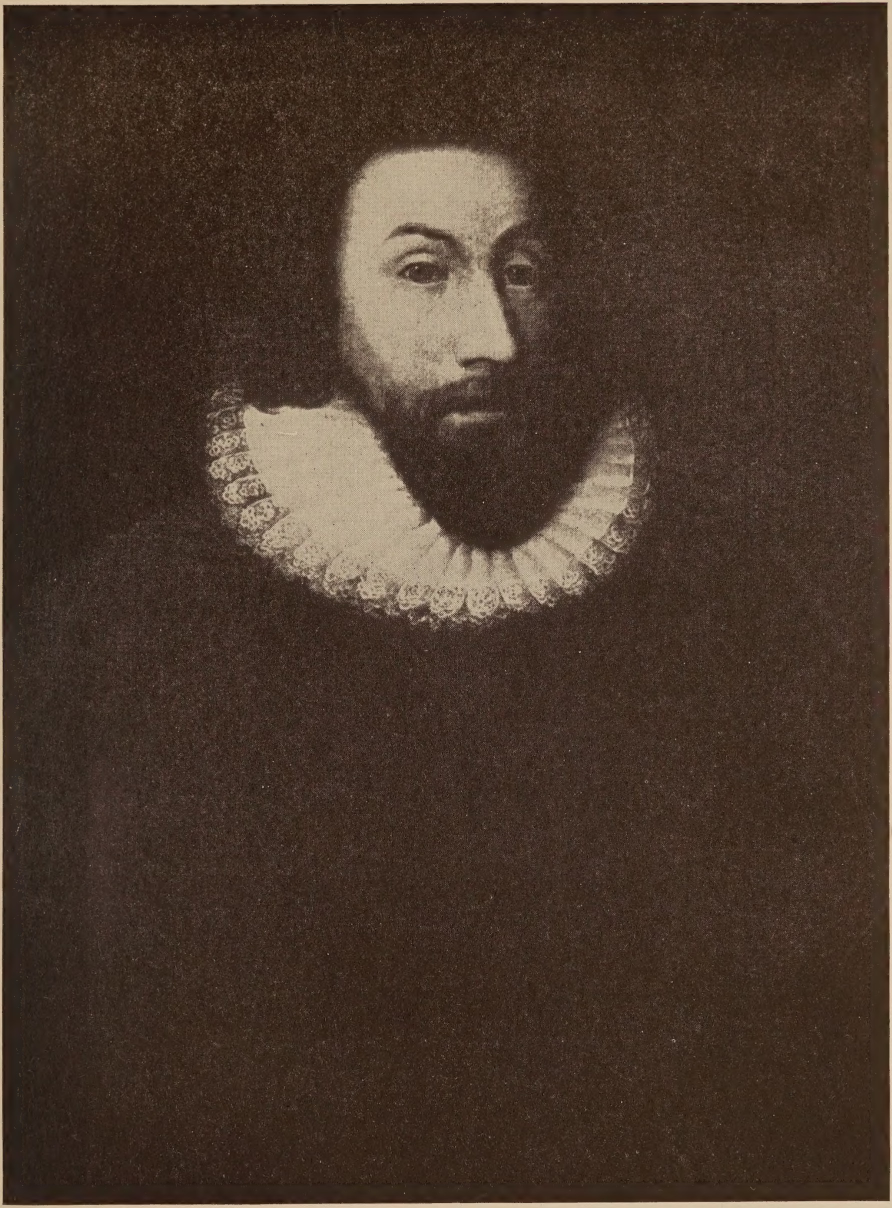
Jonathan Corwin
Daniel Andrewe"

This house was originally built with a steep pitch roof which was altered to the present gambrel roof in 1747.

Jonathan Corwin was born at Salem, November 14, 1640, and died June 9, 1718. He married Elizabeth, widow of Robert Gibbs, Boston, March 20, 1676. He was the father of nine children. One of his sons, George, graduated at Harvard in 1701, and became pastor of the first Congregational Church, Salem.

Jonathan was conspicuous for energy and influence, holding high judicial and political positions and being all his life clothed with public trusts. He was of the Provincial Council named in the Massachusetts charter granted by William and Mary in 1691, and a judge of the Supreme Court of the Common Pleas of Essex, Massachusetts, from 1692 to 1708; judge of Probate, 1698–1702. In 1707 he was appointed justice in the Supreme Court in Judicature, etc. During the witchcraft trials he and John Hathorne as magistrates of Salem issued warrants against those accused and made the preliminary examinations. He likewise formed one of the commissioners at the special court of Oyer and Terminer over which Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton presided as chief justice. The sadly misguided commissioners were among the ablest men in the colony, and none stood higher in the social scale or were better qualified for the bench.

This house seems to have had no direct connection with the trials excepting that it was occupied by a magistrate and some of the preliminary hearings took place in this house. It was inhabited by the Corwin descendants for several generations. The property is now owned by Jesse F. Upton who conducts a drug store in one end of the house. The rest of the structure contains a collection of privately owned antique furniture which is for sale.



Jo: winthrop

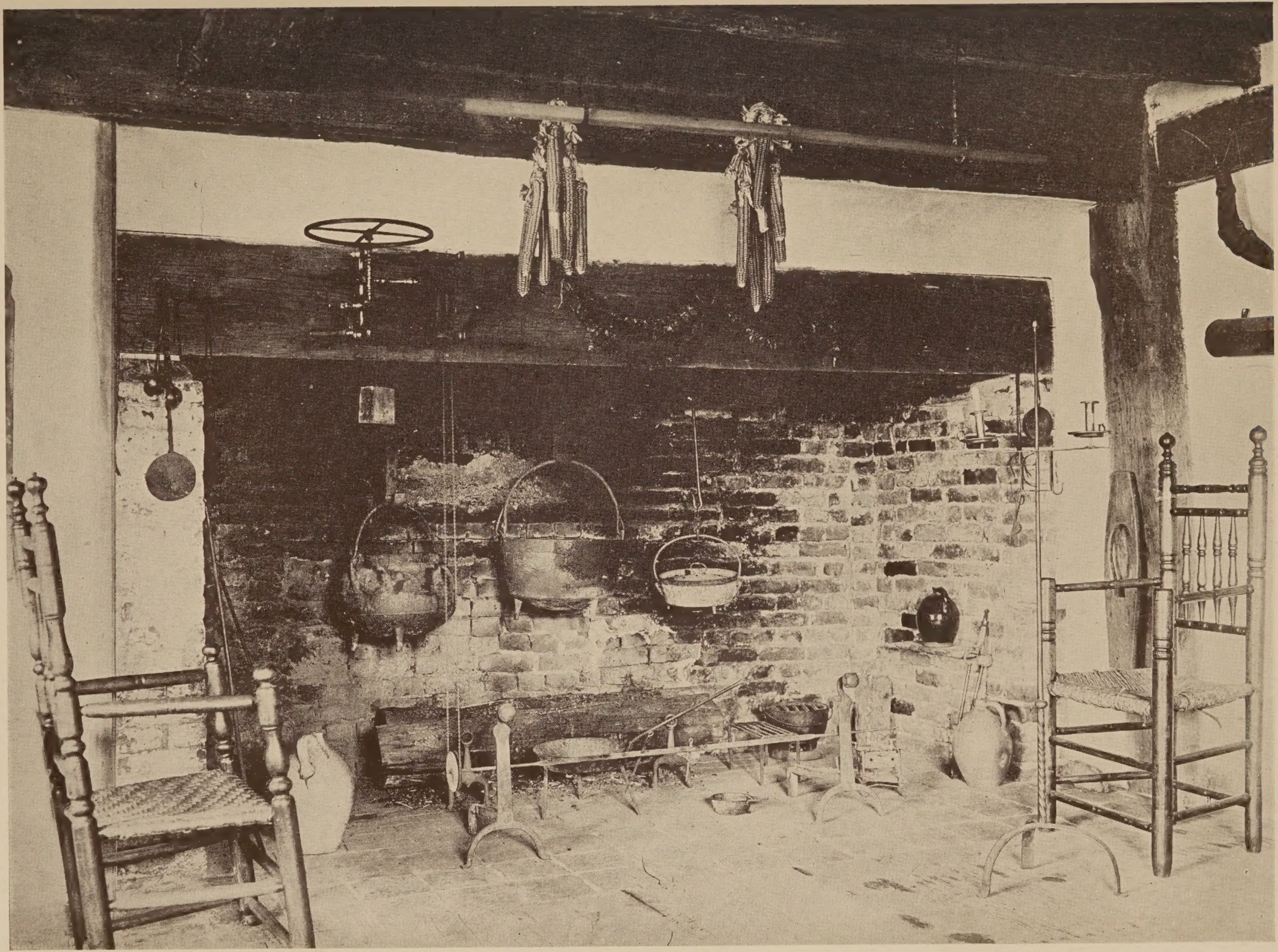
JOHN WINTHROP

JOHN WINTHROP, governor of Massachusetts, and " the Moses of New England," was born on January 12, 1588, at Edwardston, Suffolk, the son of Adam and Anne (Browne) Winthrop. His father was a lawyer, associated with the University at Cambridge, and his two grandfathers were prosperous cloth merchants, one of them master of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. Winthrop entered Trinity College, December 2, 1602, but left early in order to marry at the age of seventeen. The future Governor married four successive wives, and by two of them he had twelve children. His third wife, Margaret Tyndal, steadied and strengthened him for his work as a leader of men, and the founder of a commonwealth. Her handwriting, as well as her letters, show sanity and poise, and his letters to her testify the depth of his affection. For example, this extract from the letter he wrote to her from the *Arbella* when embarking for New England in March, 1630:

" Thou has thy share with me, but I hope the course we have agreed upon will be some ease to us both. Mondays and Fridays, at five of the clock at night, we shall meet in spirit till we meet in person. Yet, if all these hopes should fail, blessed be our God, that we are assured we shall meet one day, if not as husband and wife, yet in a better condition. Let that stay and comfort thy heart. Neither can the sea drown thy husband, nor enemies destroy, nor any adversary deprive thee of thy husband or children. Therefore I will take thee now and my sweet children in mine arms, and kiss and embrace you all, and so leave you with my God. Farewell, farewell."

Winthrop's character was essentially that of an English gentleman of the more refined and religious sort. In early days, he was of the self-accusing puritanic type; in middle life a leader of vision, energy and integrity; in later years, growing narrower and more severe. Since early youth a sincere puritan, intolerant of vice but magnanimous towards opponents, loyal to his people and his God, and spending his large inherited estate for the welfare of the colony.

Winthrop was party to the "Cambridge Agreement" of August 26, 1629, to emigrate to New England if the Massachusetts charter and government could be transferred at the same time, so that the colonists could enjoy practical independence from English control. He was elected Governor before the *Arbella* sailed, arrived in her at Salem, June 12, 1630, and served as governor during eleven of the remaining nineteen years of his life. During the other eight years he served either as deputy governor or assistant. In the small sphere that the Bay colony offered, Winthrop showed great qualities. He was ready to take advice, but determined when his mind was made up; ever resourceful in time of danger; harsh against heretics or malcontents whom he thought dangerous to the colony, but always ready to step down from office without complaint or resentment when the freemen preferred someone else. His ideal, the ideal of all the principal founders of the colony, was that of a Bible Commonwealth: a community where Englishmen might live the good life in accordance with the word of God as expressed by the Bible. In his "Modell of Christian Charity," a sermon



Fireplace in hall, Iron Works House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

preached on the *Arbella,* he expressed this high ambition for the colony, and stressed the strong community spirit for which New England has always been famous. No democrat or believer in the wisdom of the common people, Winthrop regarded government as a sacred stewardship of the few for the many. He yielded only perforce to the introduction of representative government and a measure of popular control, which the provisions of the charter and the insistence of the liberty-loving Englishmen in the colony forced upon him. He was equally interested in church affairs, in the administration of justice, in government, and in organizing the business of the colony on the sound basis of agriculture, honest artisanry, and enterprising trade overseas. His zeal to enforce principles and policies which he believed to be of God rendered him at times unpopular, and he was even tried by the General Court for exceeding his authority as magistrate, but triumphantly acquitted.

Needless to say, Winthrop's ideal of a Bible Commonwealth was too exalted for human nature, in Massachusetts or anywhere else. But his faith, energy, integrity, and devotion to the public weal, left a rich heritage to the Commonwealth of which he was the principal founder; and when Massachusetts was asked to place one statue in the Hall of Fame at Washington, she wisely chose John Winthrop as the finest representative of her ideals and her achievements. Winthrop died March 26, 1649, and was buried in King's Chapel Burying Ground, Boston.

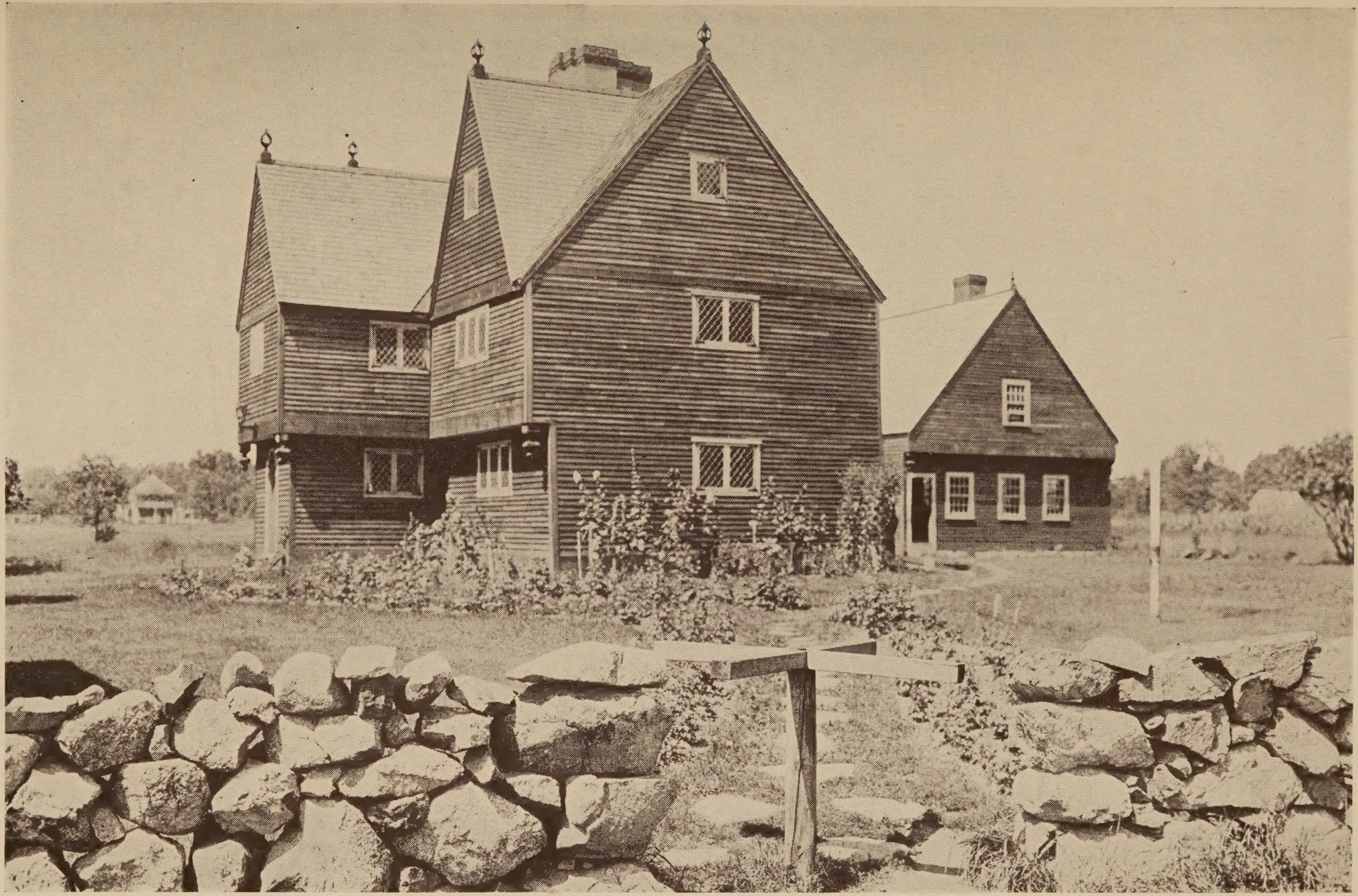
This portrait since time immemorial has been owned by the Commonwealth. It hangs in the State House at Boston. There are other portraits of him still in possession of the family, and one at the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.

IRON WORKS HOUSE

FORTUNATELY there has been allowed to remain close to Saugus center (127 Central Street) a house that the tyro in the study of colonial architecture detects at a glance as a specimen of the early better-class houses.

The Iron Works house stands in due and regular form facing the south. Its easterly outlook once commanded a view of the famous Iron Works, the primeval forest, the winding river of Saugus, and the bay beyond. It derives its name from the fact that the man who built it began the smelting of iron here in 1645, the first big business in New England, and an industry which continued in Saugus for one hundred years. The house is all that remains of this early industrial plant; it was probably used as the home and office of the superintendent, Richard Leader.

This wooden house was built so strong and sound that in spite of neglect and ill-usage it still survives. It originally contained two rooms on each of two floors. The fireplaces are very large and have at the back the regulation brick ovens. The massive pilastered chimney, and the eighteen-inch projection of the upper story over the lower point to the fact that its builder was familiar with the better class of houses in England. The frame and chimney seem to be original and intact. Two tall gables have been replaced on the front and the windows have all been changed to single, double and triple casements of diamond lights, such as were usual in houses of that class at the date it was erected. Another distinguishing feature is the front " porch "



Iron Works House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

with its " porch chamber " frequently found in the early seventeenth-century house.

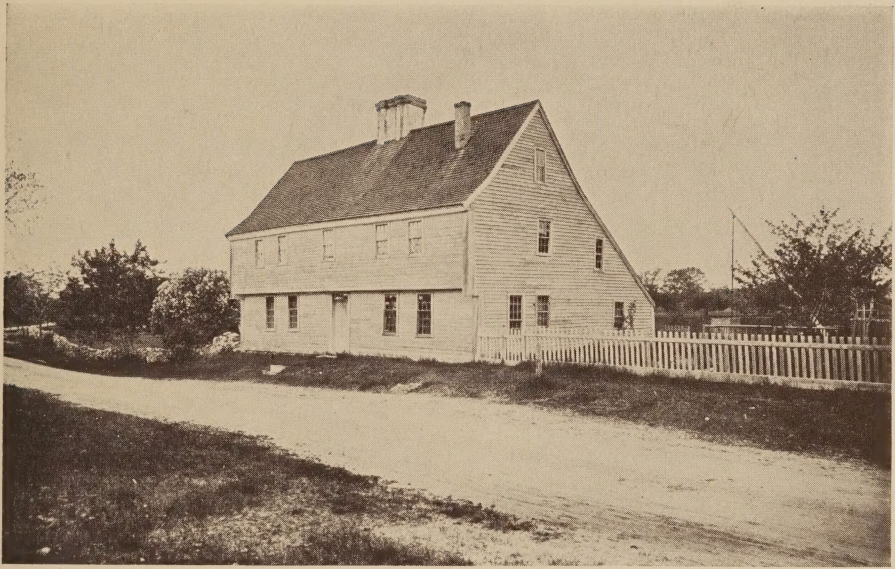
Thomas Dexter, one of the original proprietors of the Iron Works, was the first owner of the soil hereabouts, and it is claimed that he built this house between 1636 and 1645. In the latter year the " Company of Undertakers of the Iron Works " organized in England by John Winthrop, Junior, began to smelt iron on this site with bog ore obtained from neighboring ponds and swamps. A gentleman named Richard Leader was brought over to manage the works and there is some reason to believe that he resided in this house. With the land about, it was widely known as the " Iron Works Farm " at the time Governor Simon Bradstreet obtained the estate by foreclosure of a mortgage. James Taylor, an opulent merchant of Boston, treasurer of the Province 1693–1714, next obtained title and possession of " that farm and tract of land, anciently purchased of Thomas Dexter and others." His will was contested, but his son William prevailed and finally parted with the house to Daniel Mansfield, Lynn. In his time this house was the center of life in the old town, for he had a clothier's shop, a fulling mill, a dye-house, an " archhouse or vault," a grist mill, " and the conveniencey of the stream," as well as a cider mill. Thomas Mansfield, second of the name, went forth from its shelter to do a patriot's part in the war of the Revolution. The house was formerly owned by Mr. Wallace Nutting who had it restored by the late Henry Charles Dean. The present owner has modernized the ell which is occupied by a caretaker and workmen who are engaged in making wrought iron hinges, lanterns, and other ironwork from colonial models, for restored houses. So the iron industry after three centuries has come back to the Iron Works house.

"SCOTCH" BOARDMAN HOUSE

SAUGUS is an old Indian name, meaning *extended* or *long beach.* It was once the home of Nanepashemet, the Sachem of Saugus, ruler of the Indian tribes as far west as the Connecticut River.

On the very western confines of Saugus, almost upon the Melrose border, stands the "Scotch" Boardman House, one of the well-preserved ancient houses of Essex County about which we have abundant data. A unique bit of history connected with the house is that it has been in two counties — Suffolk and Essex — and in at least four towns — Boston, Lynn, Chelsea and Saugus. The early boundary line between Boston and Lynn passed through the middle of the front door, entry and staircase, as well as the chimney stack. Consequently the house is mentioned as a landmark in many perambulations of the bounds that have come down to us. For many years the front door bore the letter "B" on its westerly half and "L" on the easterly, for Boston and Lynn. In 1686–87 the estate was purchased by William Boardman, who was living there when the line still ran through the house (1738–39).

Because the tenants of the Boardman house found disadvantages in the doubled civil duties and responsibilities, Abijah Boardman, William's grandson, petitioned the General Court that the line dividing the towns of Lynn and Chelsea be so altered as to include his dwelling as well as the land under the same wholly in the Town of Chelsea. A special Act, granting the prayer, became law June 21, 1803. Probably his most prized



"Scotch" Boardman House. *Courtesy Society for the Preservation of N. E. Antiquities*

privilege was an exemption from the annual visit of the Lynn assessors; but on February 22, 1841, the General Court passed another special Act to set off a part of Chelsea to Saugus, so back into Essex and Saugus came the Boardman homestead and its belongings. Four generations of Boardmans owned and occupied the house following William's death.

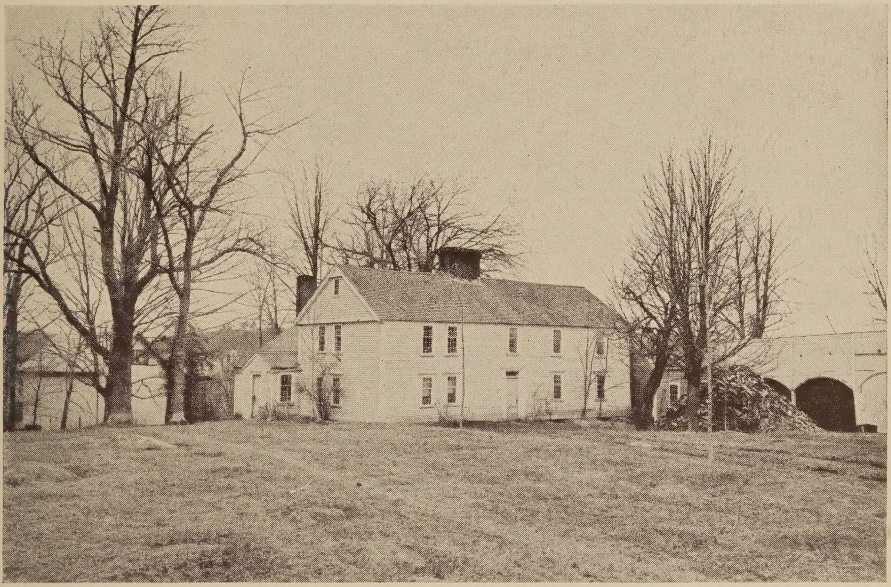
This house is an important example of the jutting or overhanging second story. It is built massively, and its impressive sturdiness is seen not only on the exterior but even more so on the interior, whose chamfered American oak timbers equals the best skill of modern artificers in wood. No drill holes are seen in the rocks that constitute its cellar walls. These stones are in the shape in which they were drawn from the farm by the plodding oxen, guided by the dexterous hands of men long dead. The remarkable chimney, the truly remarkable old wainscot sheathing make this house rank high among the surviving examples of its type. The initial portion of the " Scotch " house had two rooms in each story, the lean-to being a later addition.

In organizing the Puritan colony of Massachusetts Bay, its wise founders sent out with the planters the requisite proportion of tradesmen and artisans. Among these was Samuel Bennett, carpenter, who came over in 1635, and was granted fifty acres of land in Lynn. In 1650–51 he was commissioned to build this house in connection with the Iron Works. The house was erected on its present site which was a good two miles from the works, but the historical evidence is undeniable that the house was used to shelter a number of Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar, and sent to New England to work for a term of years as indentured servants for the Undertakers of the Iron Works in that portion of Lynn which is now Saugus.

These men when their terms were up married and settled in various parts of New England, and left many descendants.

Court Records reveal that Bennett was a man of the mold required in the planting of a colony in the wilderness. He was full of resources, thrifty, adventurous and sharp. In 1639 he was enrolled in the ranks of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He made numerous conveyances to men of mark in the new plantation. He had, however, one grievous fault for that age. In 1644 the Grand Jury found a true bill against him as a " common sleeper in time of exercise," for which he was fined 2s. 6d., meaning that during the long, monotonous exercises of the Puritan Sabbath, Bennett unconsciously obeyed the higher law that commanded rest on the seventh day.

The house was purchased by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1913, which also acquired adjacent land in 1914. The Society maintains a caretaker on the premises but the house is not open to the general public.



Faulkner Homestead. *Courtesy Lady Campbell*

FAULKNER HOMESTEAD

THE Faulkner homestead in South Acton with its shot-proof walls was erected prior to 1700. It stood on Major Willard's grant which included a large portion of the section of Acton then called " Concord Village at the Great Falls of the Great Brook," and was a portion of the six hundred acres sold in 1658 to a local iron works company, and afterwards to James Russell of Charlestown. Some of the original eighteen-inch solid oak framing is still visible.

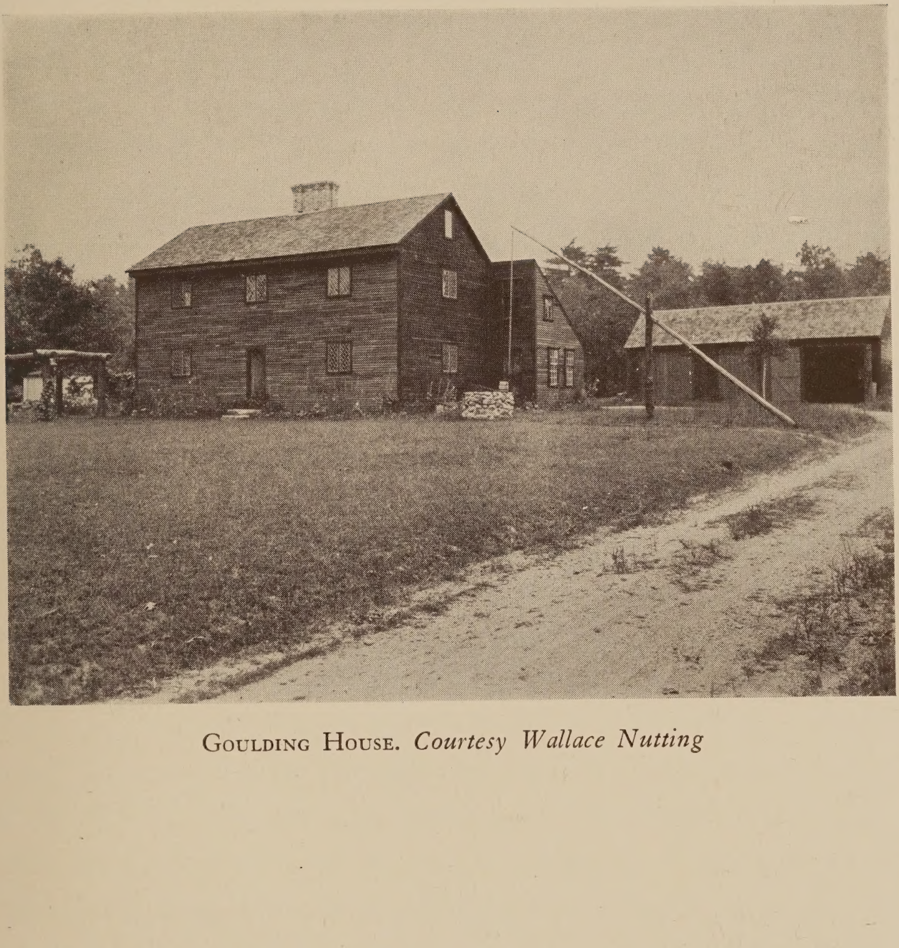
The house is of the two-story, central-chimney type with entry and stairs between the chimney and the front door. It faces south and has one room on each floor on each side of the chimney with more in a lean-to at the back, and an extension at the east; also another ell back of the lean-to. The west gable overhangs by about six inches, and the peak of the gable over the window is also built out solid. The window frames are remarkably good but of eighteenth-century type. The chimney, which seems to be original, is very good, and its top is worthy of notice, being recessed at the back and having on the front one broad pilaster extending just short of the whole width of the chimney top. The fireplaces must be large but have been bricked up. In the garret a smoke room has been added to the chimney, a most unusual location. The summer beam of the west parlor is noteworthy, being about eighteen inches wide.

This homestead, then known as the " Iron Worke Farme," was owned by Ephraim Jones from 1701 to 1735, when it was sold by his heirs with " all mineral rights reserved " to Ammi

Ruhamah Faulkner, who came from Andover, and died here in 1756. Ammi Ruhamah means "My people have obtained mercy," and family tradition has it that Ammi's mother bestowed on him this name as an expression of her faith after days of trial and tribulation. Ammi Ruhamah later on divided this property with his son Francis, one owning the grist mill, and the other a saw and woolen mill. One of these mills is still being operated.

Colonel Francis Faulkner, born in Andover in 1728, and who lived most of his life in this house, was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1774. At daybreak on the morning of April 19, 1775, as chairman of the Committee of Safety, his signal gun fired three times (a signal repeated from every farmhouse) called out the minutemen and militia. As major of the Middlesex regiment he then marched with his men to Concord. Later, as colonel, he saw active service during the Revolution. After Burgoyne's surrender, he guarded the British prisoners sent to Cambridge. Colonel Faulkner was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1779–80, and of the General Court in 1783–85. For thirty-five years he served as town clerk of Acton, and as a justice of the peace, in the days when a justice of the peace was a magistrate, he held court in the large square south room of the homestead.

After Colonel Faulkner's death the estate passed successively to his son, grandson, and (1897) to his great-granddaughter Lady Campbell, the present owner. Lady Campbell, widow of that famous teacher of the blind, Sir Francis J. Campbell, occupies the homestead as a summer residence.



Goulding House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

GOULDING HOUSE

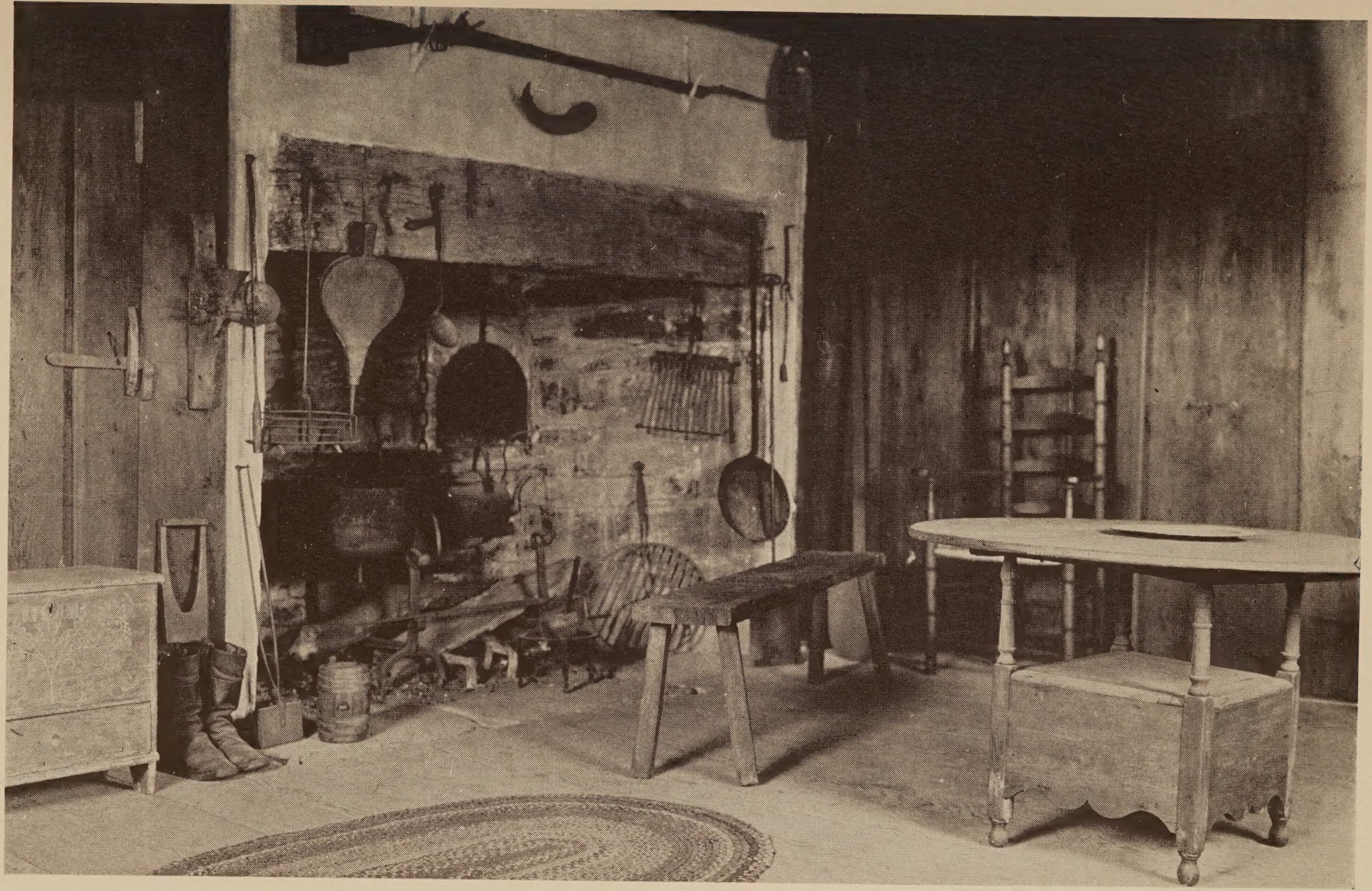
GOULDING house was originally built in Old Sudbury Village (Wayland) on a lot granted to John Maynard in 1638–9, at the corner of what is now Glezen Lane and Old Sudbury Road.

It is generally believed that the house was built between 1670–1680 (Cutting says, 1700; Draper, 1715), probably by Maynard's descendants. Records first mention this house as owned by Moses Brewer, then Captain William Baldwin, and so on. In 1925 the house was purchased by Mr. Leonard P. Goulding, moved to its present site one hundred and fifty feet back on a lot on the main highway from South Sudbury to Concord, and re-erected. It is now used as a salesroom for antiques and the setting has been well chosen.

This two-story, one-chimney house is a most interesting example of a late seventeenth-century dwelling. A marked feature is the very broad, plain, flat cornice, which is rather similar to the cornice on the Hazen Garrison house at Haverhill. In the small front entry is the original stairway; the entire front room is sheathed with wide pine boarding. In the old kitchen is a stone fireplace with every stone in its original position, with a brick-lined oven at the back. Upstairs the entry continues, with an attic stair and paneling of the same character as that in the lower entry.

The chimney is of massive and obvious bulk, terminating without in paneled work of the best design. It dominates the house, giving character to the entire construction within and without, as was always the case in the earliest New England houses.

But it is when we reach the lean-to, supposedly added at a later period, that we are led to exclaim at the spacious effect. Not even with the full width of the dwelling does the lean-to stop: on the south it projects far enough beyond the house end to afford room for a turf door in front. It has small original square panes in the windows on the rear and on both ends.



Kitchen, Goulding House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

THE WAYSIDE INN

In stagecoach times travelers well knew " How's Tavern in Sudbury," so called to distinguish it from " How's Tavern in Marlboro," kept by Landlord David How's grandfather. This fifth tavern on the road west from Boston, later called the Red Horse Inn, is today known as the Wayside Inn. Surrounded by remarkable oaks, looking handsome yet wearing an air of age, the inn as restored is an attractive hostelry, a museum of interesting relics, and a gallery of pictures having intrinsic or historic value.

In 1638, John How, sometimes called the " immigrant ancestor of the Wayside Inn," came to this country from England and settled in Sudbury. One of his thirteen children, Samuel, a carpenter by trade, built the original house about 1666, and opened it as a place of public entertainment. This big, gambrel-roofed block of a building with various extensions, received its first addition in 1702, and a few additions have been made by the present owner. After Ezekiel Howe (the *e* was added by Samuel Howe) became landlord in 1746, the house was changed from a two-story with a lean-to to one having a gambrel roof, thereby adding more rooms. About the year 1800 a wing was built into the west side, having a carriage shed below and a ballroom on the second floor. Later the carriage shed was made into a dining room. Dormer windows have been added and a porch has been built at the front entrance. The house in its present state represents a typical clapboard house of the late colonial period, having two rooms on either side of a center hallway.

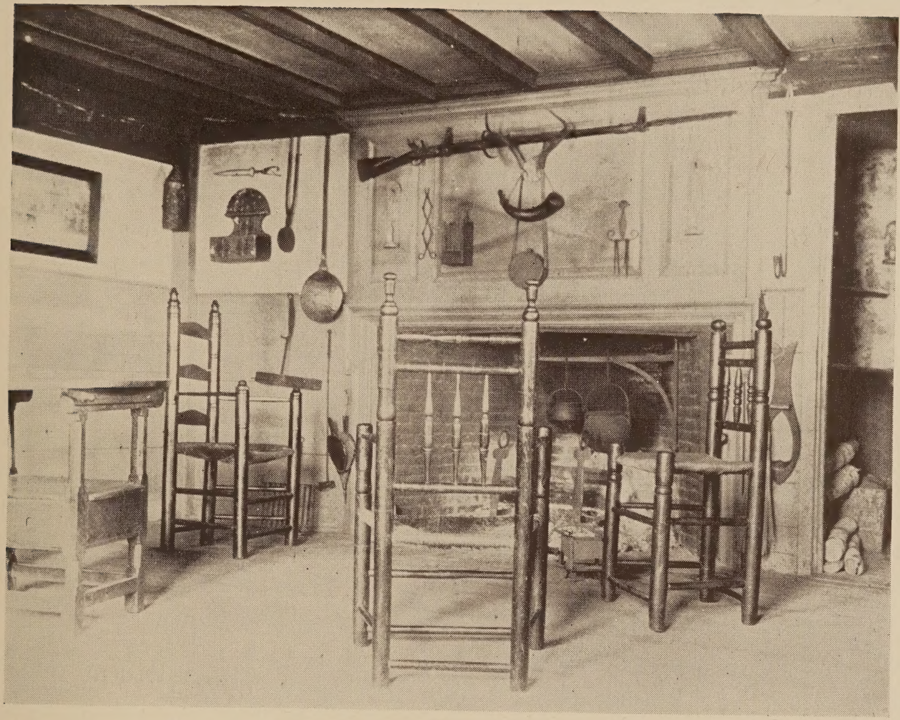
At the right of the entrance is the barroom, looking more ancient than any other part of the house. There are heavy hanging beams overhead and a worn floor beneath. The bar is in one corner, surmounted by a wooden lattice screen which used to be triced up when refreshments were demanded. The stairs with their worn treads take one to the old ballroom, the Lafayette room, and the Longfellow room on the second floor. The dance hall is a rectangular white room, with a dais at one end for the musicians, a fireplace, wooden benches fixed to the walls, chandeliers, each holding a dozen or more candles, hanging from the ceiling, and a floor of wide yellow boards, worn smooth by feet that once tripped in contra-dances, cotillions and minuets. Tradition has it that Lafayette slept in the state chamber when he made the triumphal tour which supplied all New England with historical rooms. The old bluebells paper is on the walls still.

Suggestive of early days in this famous tavern is a 1694 record from the day-book:

> " The 5 assessors of Sudbury, expended in necessary charges (for meat and drink) at Corporal Samill Howe's whilst they were making ye King's tax; in all 5 days, 12 shillings, 6 pence."

We note also that " grain was stored in the attic during Indian invasion."

David Howe was innkeeper of Howe's Tavern until 1746, he having received from Samuel, his father, the one hundred and thirty acres of land in 1710 which was the inn property. For the next fifty years the landlord was Colonel Ezekiel Howe, David's son, who led the Sudbury companies on their march to



Barroom, Wayside Inn. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

Concord. When he enlarged the house, as before mentioned, he pierced its walls with the then prodigious number of seventy-nine windows; he also gave the inn the name " Red Horse." In 1860 the landlord, Lyman Howe (bachelor) died, and the inn furnishings were sold at auction. The house was kept in the possession of the Howe heirs but it was not licensed as an inn until 1896. Henry W. Longfellow published the " Tales of a Wayside Inn " during this interim — in 1863. When Mr. Edward R. Lemon purchased and opened it again as a house of public entertainment the name " Wayside Inn " was adopted. The estate was purchased from Mrs. Lemon by Mr. Henry Ford in 1923. Rooms on the third floor are available for overnight guests and meals are served.

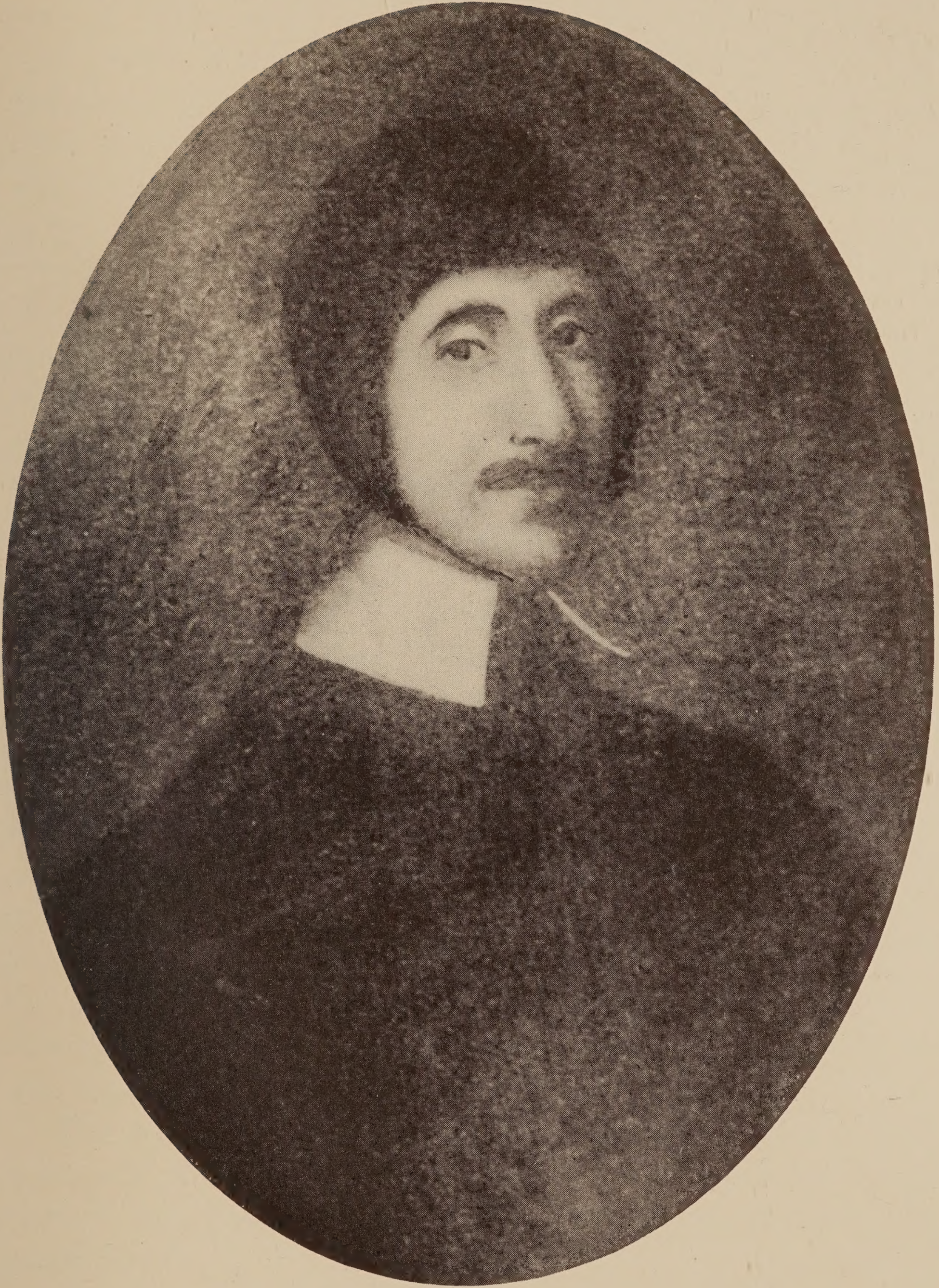
A number of the original Howe furnishings have been retraced, and collected and in the " parlor " may be seen the " Sombre " clock, the Howe family coat of arms, the panes of glass " writ on near a century ago by the great Major Molineux," and " Princess Mary's pictured face."

Other places of interest on the inn property include the gate house, built of old timber and housing two old stagecoaches, in one of which General Lafayette rode on his way to the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument in 1824; the schoolhouse on Redstone Hill, spoken of in " Mary had a little lamb," brought to the Wayside Inn estate in 1927. It is now in use as a school. A trade school for boys is maintained in the adjacent old Calvin Howe house; the grist mill, across the way built of stones drawn from Wayside Inn land is now grinding wheat and corn in the manner of early grist mills. An old store brought from Sudbury Center has recently been added to the building group.

JOHN WINTHROP, THE YOUNGER

JOHN WINTHROP, Junior, governor of Connecticut, was born, February 12, 1606, at Groton Manor in Suffolk, the estate purchased by his great-grandfather from the spoils of the monasteries, and inherited by his father. The governor of Massachusetts was only eighteen years old when his son was born, and between the two there existed warm affection. Educated at the Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Dublin, he read law at the Inner Temple, but found it little to his liking. In the ship of war *Due Repulse* he was at the attempted relief of La Rochelle in 1627, and thought of going to New England the next year with Endecott, but instead made a tour on a merchant ship to Padua, Venice, and Constantinople. On his return he approved his father's plan for settlement in New England.

Early in 1630, Winthrop married his cousin Martha Fones; and in the summer of 1631 he set sail with her and his stepmother Margaret Winthrop for Boston, where they were received by the entire population with salutes, gifts, and feasting. At the next election he was elected an assistant of the colony and reëlected every year until he removed to Connecticut. In 1633 he led the new settlement at Ipswich; but his young wife and child died the next year, and greatly to the distress of his neighbors he returned to England for a short time. John Winthrop, Junior, was a man whom all men loved to honor, and to be near. Well-educated, broad-minded, tolerant, intelligent, he had rare personal charm, and every community where he lived profited



your obedient son
John Winthrop

by his scientific activity and business organization. Roger Williams urged him to settle in Rhode Island; Theophilus Eaton in New Haven; Peter Stuyvesant in New Netherlands; while Sir Kenelm Digby frequently urged him to settle in London, as the only proper scene for a man of his talents and attainments.

As a scientist Winthrop was among the foremost of his day, and his eminence was recognized by being elected a foundation fellow of the Royal Society. He brought a library of a thousand volumes, mainly scientific, to New England, together with chemical apparatus; he maintained a private laboratory for experiments, prospected successfully for minerals, compounded drugs, and practiced medicine both among whites and Indians. He organized the ironworks at Saugus, the first large manufacturing enterprise in New England, and purchased and exploited a graphite mine in the present town of Sturbridge.

Finally this enterprising man fixed his residence at New London, hoping by the working of minerals to retrieve the family fortunes sadly depleted by his father's extravagant devotion to the public service. This region was allotted to Connecticut, which promptly elected John Winthrop governor, and kept him in that office until death. As governor he showed all the good qualities of his father, and in addition, tact in dealing with the English government, and tolerance toward dissenters. Governor Winthrop died in April, 1676. He was the best beloved man among the founders of New England.

This portrait, painted probably on Winthrop's second visit to England, is owned by Grenville Lindall Winthrop, Esquire, of New York. There is a copy of it in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

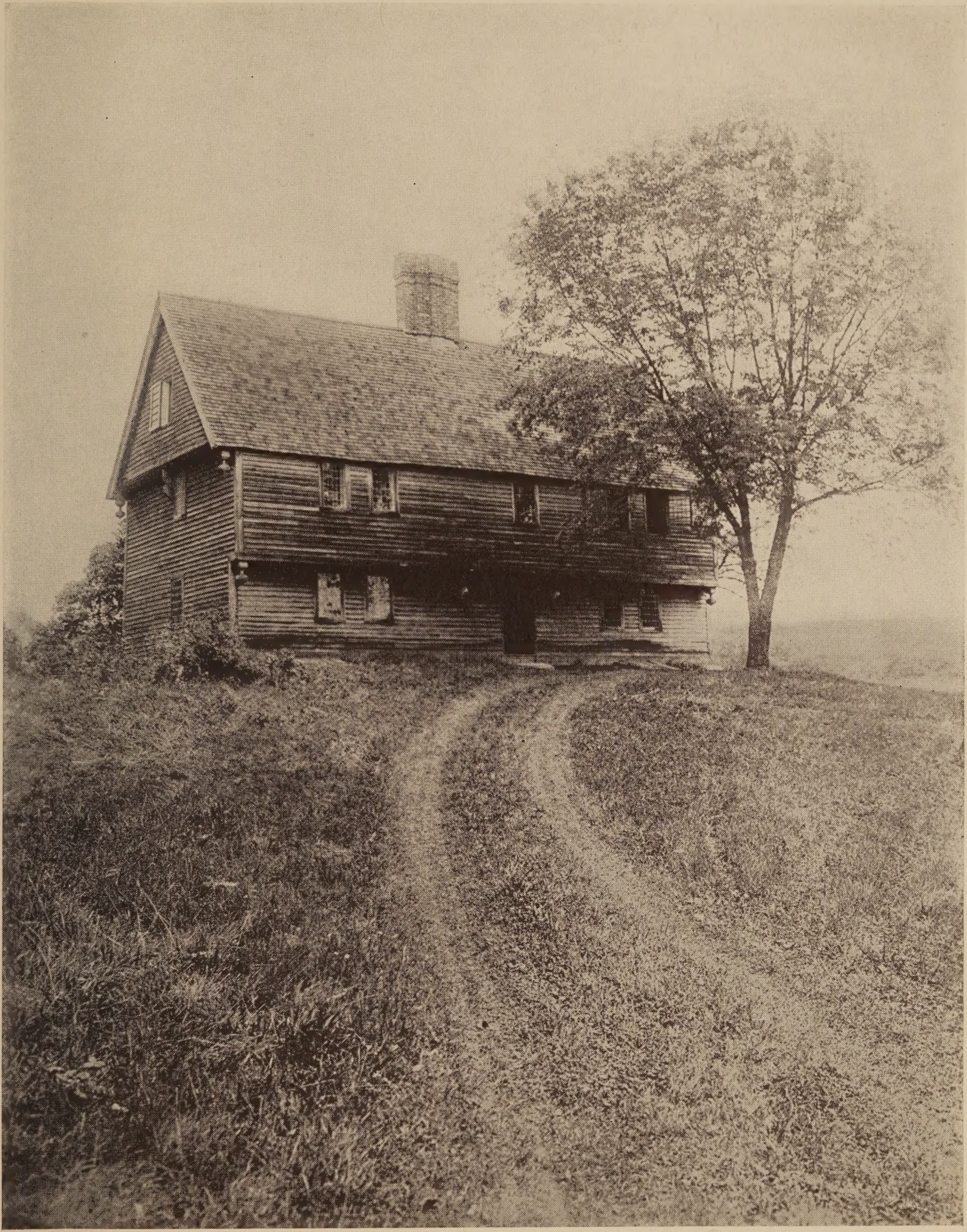
PARSON CAPEN HOUSE

Beside the village green in Topsfield, now called "the Common," is the "Parson Capen House," built in the summer of 1683. This date is established by an inscription, "July ye 8, 1683," deeply cut under the summer beams of the parlor, supposed to indicate the date when the frame of the house was raised. It was built for Joseph Capen, minister of the Church in Topsfield, on a twelve-acre lot of land laid out to him by the town in 1682.

The house and land descended to his children, one of whom, Nathaniel, conveyed it in 1746 to John Baker of Boxford, a yeoman; and so it changed hands until in 1826 the estate passed into the possession of Mrs. Charles H. Holmes, from whose family it was purchased by the local Historical Society, whose secretary, George Francis Dow, carefully restored it in 1913.

The Parson's house undoubtedly was well built, even for his day, and it possesses architectural embellishments found on but few other existing dwellings. The second story widely overhangs in front and the garret floors project at either end, all supported by ornamental wooden brackets. The gable ends have wide verge boards, and carved drops hang at the corners of the house. In fact, about the only architectural feature of the period that it may be said to lack is a peaked window in the roof on either side of the chimney.

In the restoration, a unique feature in New England seventeenth century building was discovered. Under the floor of the parlor, the floor joists were connected with pins like the rounds



Parson Capen House. *Courtesy Topsfield Historical Society*

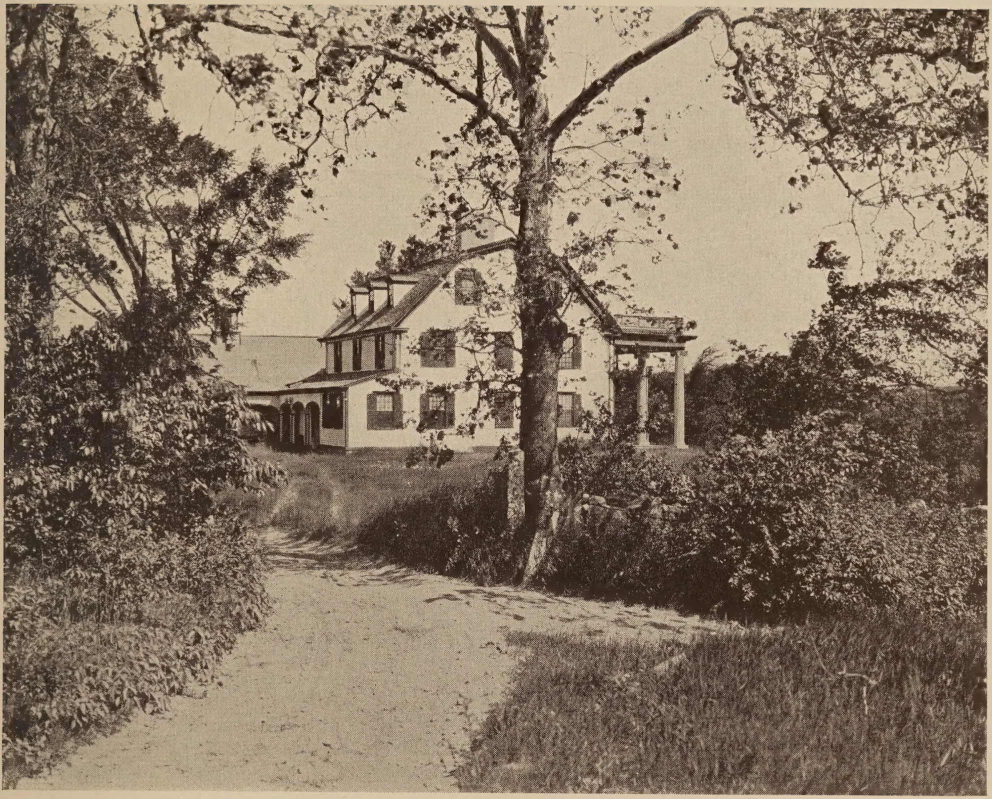
of a ladder and fitted into holes bored in the bottom of the joists, — on these were placed one-half inch oak boards and in the space between these and the under side of the floor boards was a filling of clay and chopped straw, placed there for warmth. The house has two cellars, one on each side of the chimney foundation, in former times only entered through trap doors in the parlor and kitchen floors.

The two large rooms on the first floor are separated by a large chimney with huge fireplaces having rounded corners in the back — a feature peculiar to Ipswich and the neighboring towns. The fireplace in the kitchen has an opening of eight feet six inches. This kitchen has been reproduced in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Many furnishings in these two rooms, which are open to the public, are faithful reproductions of the furniture of the period. The Society is fortunate in possessing a seventeenth-century locally made food hutch which antiquarians consider unique in America, although usual at that period in England and on the Continent. It is a chest of the same proportions as the seventeenth-century oak chest, divided horizontally into two parts. The central panel in the front is hinged and gives access to the lower half of the chest. Another interesting oak chest, probably made about 1670, was owned by Francis Peabody, the first Peabody in America.

The Rev. Joseph Capen, M. A., for whom the house was built, came from Dorchester, Massachusetts. The Topsfield parish promised him the parsonage house and land, and for a salary, either seventy-five pounds in country pay (such as corn, pork, and beef), or twenty pounds in silver and forty-five pounds in country pay. He chose the latter combination and was ordained January 11, 1684. Forty years later he preached in a new meetinghouse built in the present location on " the Common." He married Priscilla, daughter of John and Priscilla Appleton of Ipswich.

Parson Capen died July 30, 1725, and sleeps beside his wife in the village burying ground where his grave marks the exact spot where formerly his pulpit stood in the meetinghouse built in 1663. On his headstone, carved two centuries ago for his affectionate flock, may be read the following lines:

> " Dear Mr. Capen, that revered man
> Who did the faith of Christ maintain.
> A learned man, and Godly too,
> None will deny this who him knew."



TYNG MANSION. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

TYNG MANSION

Edward Tyng came from England about 1635, settled in or near Boston, and in 1656 was granted by the General Court two hundred and fifty acres of land " in the Wilderness," now Dracut. In 1660 he purchased three thousand acres extending from the Merrimac River to the Groton line.

Edward's son Jonathan settled on land deeded to him by his father, on the westerly side of the Merrimac River a little above Wickasee (Tyng's Island), and with Parham and Butterfield, who later settled on the easterly side of the river, founded Dunstable (Tyngsborough).

It is believed that the original portion of the " mansion " standing in Tyngsborough near the boulder bearing a tablet in memory of Wannalancet was built by Colonel Tyng between 1675 and 1700. Its location denotes its being an outpost, standing as it does on high land overlooking a wide territory, and commanding a clear view of the river, the highway of the Indians. The construction of the house points to the rank of the builder and occupant; the bullet-proof walls are lined with brick and the stairs on the inside give quick and easy access through a trap door to the almost level upper roof. The architecture of the house also corresponds with the houses of this period in Boston and elsewhere. Of the present structure, only parts of the frame and the clapboards in the rear are original. The roof-line is changed and the porch is an addition.

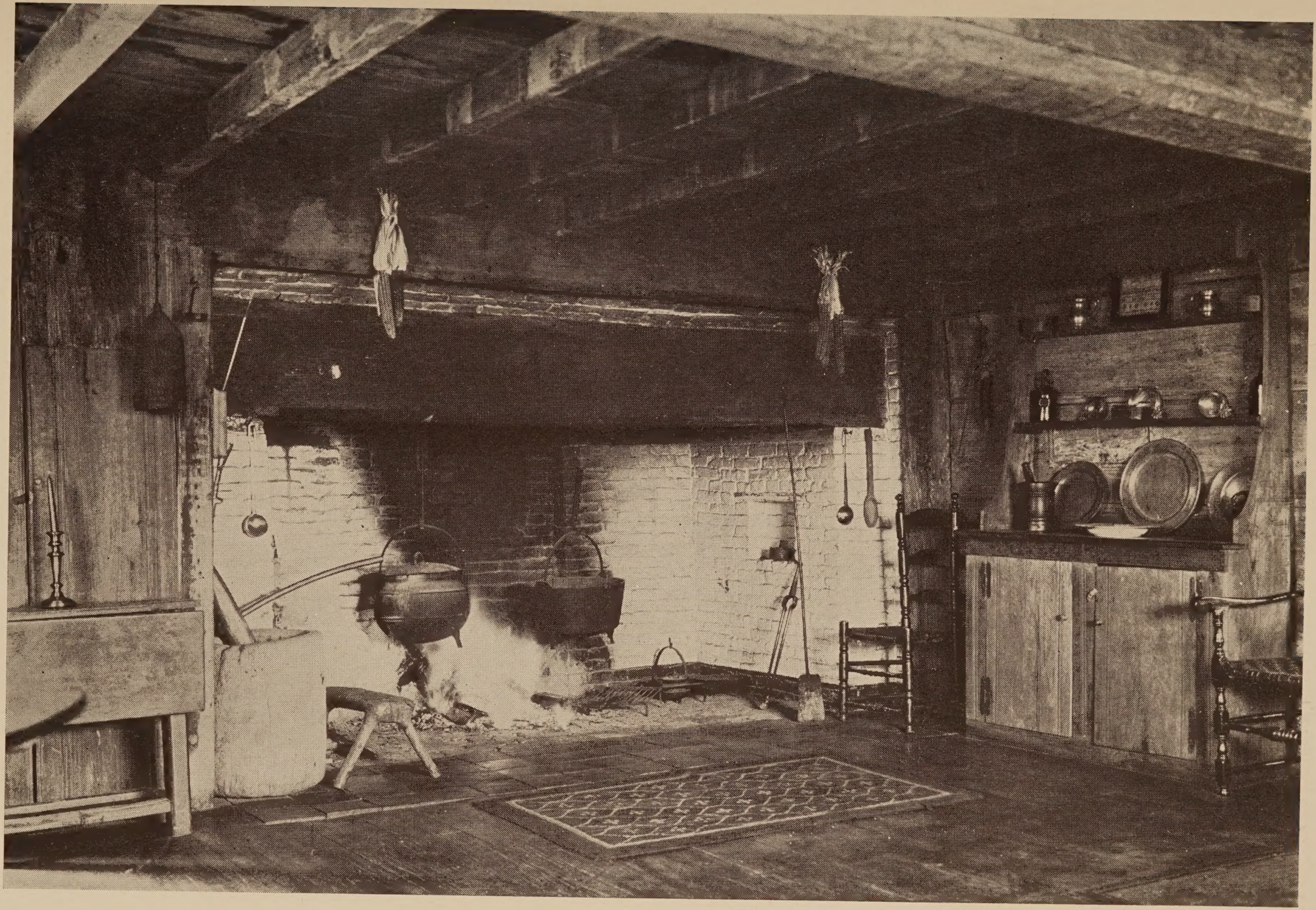
On February 3, 1675–6 Jonathan Tyng addressed the General Court as follows:

"That ye Petitioner living in the uppermost house on Merrimac river, lying open to ye enemy yet being so seatuated that it is as it were a watchhouse of ye neighboring towns from whence we can easily give them notice of the approach of ye enemy and may also be of use to the publique in many respects. . . . Wherefor your Petitioner doth humbly request that your Honors would be pleased to order him three or four men to help garrison his said house, which he has been at great charge to fortify, and may be of service to the publique. Your favor therein shall further oblige me as in duty bound to pray for a blessing on your Councils, and remain

Your Honerables humble servant,
Johnathan Tyng."

The petition was granted. After King Philip's War it was deemed advisable to confine the remnant of the Pawtucket Indians on Wickasee Island in the care of Colonel Tyng and his brother-in-law, General Daniel Gookin. Wannalancet was their chief, and they were presumed to have been converted by the Apostle Eliot. Later they were removed to Canada, and the colonial government granted the island (its name changed to Tyng's Island) to Colonel Tyng in return for his services.

Jonathan was unquestionably a man of education. His visits to Boston were announced in the public press, and his presence in Sir Edmund Andros's Council was sufficiently important to warrant sending a special messenger on horseback to notify him of the meetings. He lived a strenuous life but enjoyed the felicity of family associations and the intimacy of Wannalancet, his charge "to keep and to hold." His sons Eleazer and John graduated from Harvard and took active part with others of the family



Kitchen, Abraham Brown, Jr., House. *Courtesy Wallace Nutting*

in guarding the frontiers; John held commissions as captain and major in the militia; he was slain by Indians in 1710.

In 1713 Colonel Jonathan Tyng, thrice married and the father of twelve children, removed to Woburn, where he died in 1724. The *Boston News Letter* thus chronicles the appalling event:

> "Wooburn, Lord's Day, January 19. We were here entertained with a very loud Memento Mori. The Honorable Col. Jonathan Tyng, Esq., walking to the place of Public Worship in the Afternoon, expired as soon as he got into his seat during the time of the first prayer and was carried out dead. Aetatis 81. His Faith and Holiness was so apparent that we are persuaded he was convey'd to the Assembly of the First-born in Heaven, to bear a part with them in glorifying their Creator and Redeemer."

Half of Colonel Tyng's eleven thousand acres of land, including the family mansion, was inherited by his son Colonel Eleazer who resided there during his life, dispensing hospitality with a liberal hand. Eleazer's daughter Sarah (Tyng) Winslow in turn inherited the house. Because she bequeathed the sum of £1367½ to the first parish, the name Dunstable was changed to Tyngsborough. Her heir sold the house outside the family. It is now privately owned.

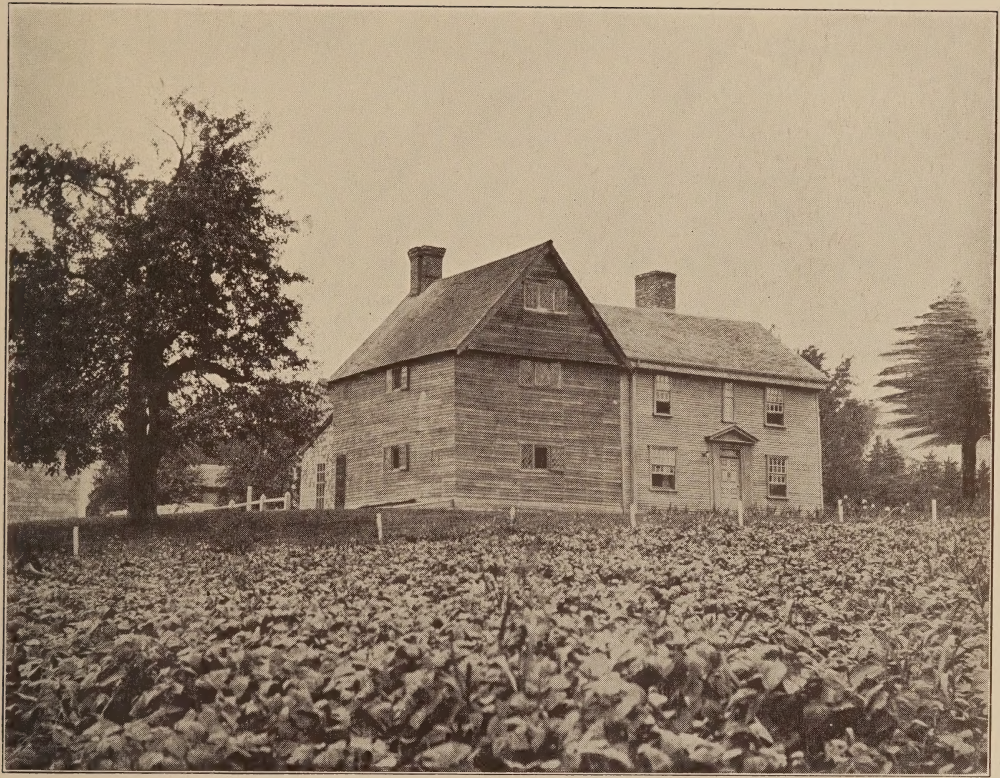
ABRAHAM BROWNE, JR., HOUSE

ABRAHAM BROWNE, father of the builder of the house standing at 562 Main Street, Watertown, was not only the first settler but had the honor of having the first birth recorded in the town, that of the " daughter of Abraham Browne and his wife Lydia," in 1632.

He died in 1650, and when his son, Abraham, Jr. (born November 6, 1639), was married to Mary Dix in February, 1663, his mother turned over to him the western part of his father's farm, and there, doubtless in the summer succeeding his marriage, he built the house which still overlooks the valley towards Newton and Auburndale. In 1680–85 his son Samuel married and came to the homestead to live. When the north addition to the house of later style (as shown in the photograph) was built by him in the following century, the windows in the north wall of the old house were bricked up and two doors cut through.

The first Abraham Browne was a person of considerable importance in the township. In the second year of the founding of the town he and George Phillips, the progenitor of Wendell Phillips and Phillips Brooks, encouraged the people of Watertown to refuse to pay a tax which the Governor and Assistants had levied on them to erect a " palisado " to keep the Indians out of New Town.

Until forty years ago the house was occupied by descendants of the Brownes, but by 1920 it had fallen to such a state as made it all but irredeemable. It was then purchased by a group of men



Abraham Browne, Jr., House

Courtesy Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

and women identified with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, who immediately began restoration under the direction of Mr. William Sumner Appleton. The evidence on which the restoration is based is perhaps the best that has yet been found in any restored house of its age in New England, owing to the fortunate fact that the eighteenth-century ell was added to the back of the house instead of to the other side of the chimney. It is perfectly clear that the old part of the house was a small, two-story structure of simple lines and one room to a floor, with high-peaked roof and casement windows filled with diamond-paned glass. As such it has been restored. Distinguishing it from all other early houses in New England is the triple casement window frame, with oak mullions, found buried in the north wall. It is now restored to its original position, and is probably the only original example of its type in New England.

The oaken frame is hand hewn and put together with wooden pins. Great summer beams cross the ceilings, adding to the mediaeval effect of the rooms. The two original rooms of the house are of so low a stud that a six-foot man can barely stand beneath the summer beams without stooping his head. The house originally had the clapboarding nailed directly to the studs, and these clapboards still can be seen at the west end of the garret, although on the outside they are covered by later boards and clapboards. The house is occupied by a custodian and is open to the public for a minimum fee.

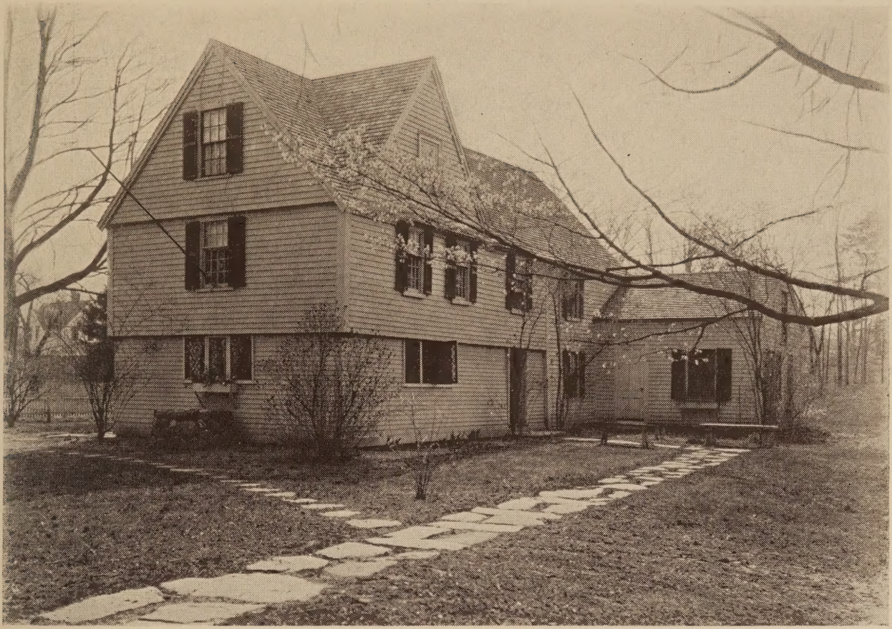
CLAFLIN-RICHARDS HOUSE

"4th-November 1661
Robert Mackclafflin is accepted a townsman"
Wenham Town Records.

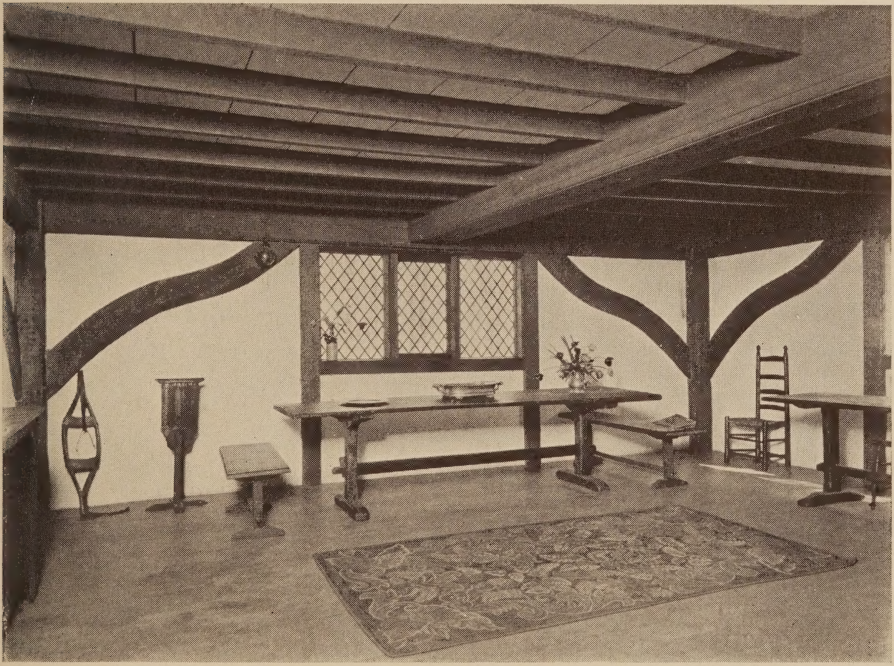
With this simple statement begins the history of the Claflin family in America and the Claflin-Richards House in Wenham (formerly that part of Salem called Enon). From the time Robert Mackclafflin (the *Mack* was dropped after the first generation) raised its substantial beams, through the long ownership of twelve ministers, schoolmasters, doctors, and men of importance in civil and military matters, this has been a neighborly house.

It is believed that Robert Mackclafflin was one of the Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar in 1650 and sent to New England, consigned to "Tho. Kemble of Charlestoune to work for the Iron Undertakers in Lin." He seems to have been sent to Wenham. That he was diligent and freed himself from this service, is shown by his admission as townsman ten years later; and the town records further show that "at a towne meeting 6 of 11 1661," he became a landowner. That he was also resourceful is indicated by the mention of his bark mill, tan vat and brick yard. He served Wenham not only as surveyor but as a soldier under Governor Andros. His oldest son Robert died in the service under Sir William Phips in the expedition against Quebec of 1690.

From the present records it is a matter of conjecture whether Robert Mackclafflin erected his house then or when he married



Claflin-Richards House. *Courtesy Wenham Historical Society*



Showing ogee braces, Claflin-Richards House
Courtesy Wenham Historical Society

Joanna Warner of Ipswich in 1664. He finally needed more acres; the town also felt the need of providing a house for a minister if they were to secure a permanent pastor, so in 1673 the town bought the " house, and three acres of land adjoining thereunto, with yard fence, in exchange for 15 acres of upland and swamp, lying at the Neck, be it more or less."

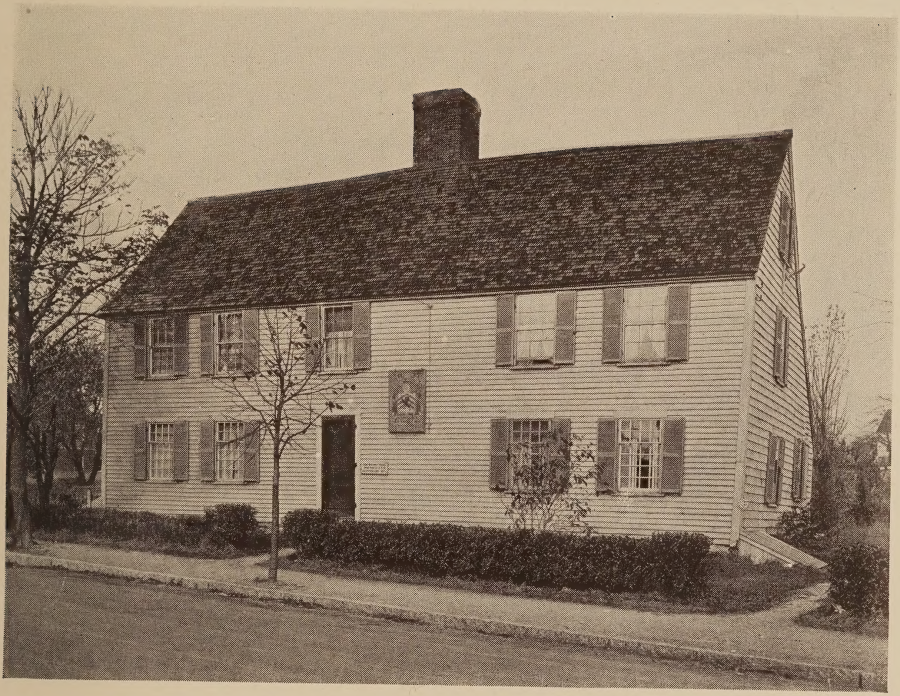
When the Rev. Joseph Gerrish accepted the call to come to Wenham as pastor in May, 1673, he was installed in the parsonage after a " howse eighteen foot square and thirteen foot stud " had been made as an addition to the original house. Evidently these improvements did not entirely satisfy the parson, for in 1683 Mr. Gerrish bought the house in exchange for twelve acres of land, and £40 voted to Mrs. Gerrish, and the cost of repairing expended by Mr. Gerrish. He remained as pastor of the Wenham Church for forty-seven years during which his kindly spirit made of this old house a meetingplace for his parishioners, who at this time faced the demands of King Philip's War, and passed through the black period of Salem witchcraft.

When Pastor Gerrish removed to the new parsonage in 1693, this house was purchased by Capt. Thomas Fiske, the leading military man of the town, probably attractive to him because of its central location and nearness to the training field. While resident here he was repeatedly elected to the legislature and in 1700, though long past middle age, he was appointed to keep a school " for the learning of children to read and write."

From 1758 to 1840 the house was owned by Deacon John Kemble, Daniel Herrick, Capt. Uzziel Dodge (the second postmaster of the town), and Capt. Edward Kimball, whose tenant was Jabez Richards. In 1840 Richards's widow purchased the house.

The original Claflin house was the westerly end of the present house, with the door facing southerly on the road that passed to the church on Tarr's Hill. There were only two rooms, one above the other. The house is structurally a most interesting survival of a style of building which is truly mediaeval in character. The ogee curved corner braces, the only example of the kind so far found in New England, would of themselves be enough to give this house supreme interest. That the house is of plank construction with hewn overhang, rather than of stud frame with brick or clay or other filling, is another unusual feature. Its restoration has not as yet been completed for the southerly slope of the roof formerly carried a gable reaching nearly to the ridge, and about the front entrance was built a two-story porch in the seventeenth-century manner, similar to the porch that may be seen in the picture of the Iron Works house at Saugus.

In 1921 the Wenham Village Improvement Society, through the efforts of the Historical Association, acquired the property from the Richards family, its last private owner. This society is indeed fortunate to have secured for preservation so appealing a building. The house is open daily and visitors are welcome.



Deane Winthrop House. *Courtesy Boston Herald Traveler*

THE DEANE WINTHROP HOUSE

When John Endecott came to Salem in September, 1628, he found certain portions of the land occupied by earlier settlers known as the "Old Planters." One of these was Samuel Maverick who had settled in what is now Chelsea about 1625, built a fortified house and trading post, and exercised control over the localities of Winnisimmet (Chelsea), Romney Marsh (Revere) and Pullen Poynte (Winthrop). After Governor Winthrop's arrival, Maverick's property was restricted by an order passed by the General Court:

> "that the necke of land betwixt Powder Horne Hill and Pullen Poynte shall belong to Boston, to be enjoyed by the inhabitants thereof for ever,"

thus making the present town of Winthrop a part of Boston.

In 1634 Governor Winthrop received a grant of land in the vicinity of Point Shirley and in 1637 all the lands of that district were divided among prominent citizens of Boston by what was known as "the great allottsments of land at Romney Marsh and Pullen Poynte." Among the allottees was Captain William Pierce, a member of the first board of selectmen of Boston, Captain of the ship *Lion* which came over with the Winthrop fleet. He received that portion of Winthrop now known as Winthrop Highlands. On this property in 1637 he built a farmhouse, (standing today) which was sold by his widow in 1646, five years after his death, to Deane Winthrop, sixth son of Governor John Winthrop.

The Deane Winthrop house has two stories and an attic, with a one-story lean-to probably added by Deane Winthrop, running nearly the whole length of the house. The main structure contains two low-studded rooms on each floor separated by a hall, stairs, and center chimney about eight or nine feet thick. The condition of the boards on the front of the roof as seen in the garret shows there were originally two front gables on this house. The building was certainly built at different times and the easterly end may well be older than the westerly. Strangely enough the westerly corner posts of this original house come respectively in the middle of the entry bay and of the corresponding closet space in back of the chimney.

Original seventeenth-century sheathing still exists at three points in the house, namely, in the west chamber at the right of the fireplace and in the east chamber on each side of the fireplace. The chimney is probably of a later date than the house. The west room on the first floor has a comparatively small fireplace for heating, and the east room a larger one with oven.

Deane Winthrop was born in Groton, England, on March 16, 1623, and named for Sir John Deane, half brother of his mother, Margaret, the third wife of the Governor. He did not emigrate to New England until 1635. On his arrival Deane spent some time with his elder brother John Winthrop, Junior, at Ipswich and New London, and was one of the founders of Groton, Massachusetts. But he always claimed Boston as his residence. His first wife was Sarah Glover, daughter of the Reverend Jose Glover and step-daughter of President Dunster of Harvard College. Nine children were born to Deane and Sarah Winthrop. Four died in infancy, and between 1695 and 1702 their remaining children fell victims to smallpox, leaving the father at the age of eighty years bereft of all of his children. In a pathetic note, the original of which is in the Winthrop Public Library, Deane Winthrop expressed himself as follows:

"The Honorable Wait Winthrop, Esquire, and Captain Adam Winthrop in Boston: with speed."

The opposite side contains this message:

"Pullen Poynte
"Ye: 27th November, 1702

"To Kinsmen:——
I would desire ye Favor to come down in ye Boat with my son Haugh [his daughter Mercy's husband] For to give me some advice in ye settlement of my affaires that I may live in Peace and nott be Incumbered with ye affaires of ye world, I am yor affectionate Kinsman.

Deane Winthrop"

On his eighty-first birthday, in 1704, he passed away and was buried beside his children in the old Romney Marsh Burying Ground at Revere. The property then passed by inheritance and sale through several generations of Winthrops until in 1866 the old house was sold to Deacon David Floyd, an ancestor of the Floyds now living in Winthrop. In 1906 it was purchased by the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association. The house is open for public inspection.

EARLY FURNITURE OF THE BAY COLONY

Examples of our early furniture have been saved for us mainly by chance, but now a keen appreciation and public-spirited generosity are combined to assure us of their preservation for future generations. It is quite astonishing that so many specimens of the seventeenth century still exist, even though we may often wish there were more or feel a passing regret for the many needlessly lost.

The combined study of examples of our oldest furniture and those explicit old inventories of the seventeenth century leads us to fairly sure conclusions as to what the Bay colonists enjoyed in the peace of home which must have come to them even amid their intense spiritual and worldly activities.

Aside from the first pioneering and makeshift efforts, competent craftsmen soon made good furniture of modified traditional designs and always of skilful joinery. It seems certain that few pieces were imported, for the early ships were incredibly small and the "cases, hoggsheads, bayles, and butts," not to mention persons and live stock aboard, must have left little or no space for the finished works of the "joiner" or cabinet-maker. Owing to a lawsuit brought in 1694 against Joseph Mallenson of Boston by John Caxy of London, there exists among the Massachusetts State Archives a very interesting invoice of imported goods. In a commercial cargo of household and personal furnishings valued at the good sum of £1127, no mention is made of an item of cabinetwork, excepting one case of

" Lookeing Glasses," and this occurred at the very end of the century.

From England came instead " mechanics and other artists " and good wood was to be had for the cutting. Many objects were made of these native woods, from door-latches to table-ware. An early piece of furniture usually has two or more woods in its construction: oak and pine, ash, maple and walnut were the outstanding varieties in use.

Chests and cupboards were probably the most impressive objects in houses of the Bay colony, for certainly their enrichment exceeds that on all other known pieces of the time. Chests were numerous and as simple as the seaman's chest of dovetailed boards or as rich as those with carved fronts or the moulded panels, applied bosses and half-turnings seen on the great court cupboards. There are also chests reasonably attributed to the late seventeenth century with painted decorations of conventional floral patterns.

Known chests are almost without exception made of oak and pine, walnut and pine, or pine only, but among the early references we find unusual and intriguing items: In 1647 Martha Coytemore owned " A Ciprus chest," in 1653 Captain William Tyng of Boston owned " a cipresse chest " valued at £5-0-0, and in 1672 Governor Richard Bellingham owned a " cyprus chest " of the same high money value. William Harris had in 1684 " 2 cedar chests of drawers "; in 1695 Captain Andrew Craty of Marblehead owned an " olivewood case of draws " and also an " inlaid case of draws."

For those who are reputed to have held that " sitting at mine ease " was one of the sins of mankind there seems to have been ample opportunity for sinners — on chairs, stools, forms, benches and settles, for all these were mentioned during the mid-seventeenth century. Later, in 1684, at the house of Captain John Corwin of Salem, according to the inventory there were in the living room " 1 armed chair, 8 leather chairs and 5 stra bottomed chairs " — fourteen in all. The exaggerated idea of a Puritan lack of comfort and grace needs some modification in the light of a closer scrutiny of scattered records. Within a period dating from the year 1635 to 1660 we find mentioned with reference to seats alone, the use of: velvet, turkey work, needlework, Russia leather, fringes and " gallounes," " purple brancht silke," wrought covers of Irish stitch, damask, green say (a kind of serge), and a cushion wrought with gold.

On the great cupboards were " cubberd cloths and cushiones " of " setwork," turkey work, Turkey carpets, damask, velvet, needlework and " earthen and glass furniture," or a garniture as we should call it today.

Among the great rarities are the few remaining trestle-boards, a table form of great antiquity. A long single board supported on trestles or a " knock-down " frame had the merit of being laid aside in compact form or it could easily be removed from a room. One of the finest examples known is in the Bolles Collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

" Drawing tables " were tables with double tops; one half of the lower top, in two parts, was drawn out at each end to rest on sliding supports and thus was the length doubled. Authentic American examples of these are even rarer than trestle-boards; both were listed at early dates and here are some varied gleanings: " round table," 1635; " a Tableboard," 1638; " Bord," 1642; " Chair-table," 1644; " Tables and Trestles," 1651; " Long Table with carpet," 1652; " Drawing Table," 1653; " Table and Frame," 1659; " Drawing Table with carpet,"

1659. This last item is a reminder that carpets were used on the tables as shown in the works of painters of the period. An American instance is seen in Robert Feke's picture of the Royall family painted as late as the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

The records show the existence of many and various beds, benches, boxes, chairs, chests, clocks, couches, cupboards, and desks in the seventeenth century and examples of all have come down to us with one exception; as far as we know there are no beds. And yet we read contemporary references to beds as "Fether and furniture" 1634, "Bed with trundle" 1647, "Wainscot Bedstead" 1657, "Bedstead and curtain rods" 1684, "Bedstead, Tester and Headpiece" 1684, "Standing Bedstead" 1691. That mention of "Wainscot Bedstead" is interesting — was it as rich as a wainscot chair or a good Jacobean bedstead in England?

The accompanying illustrations are merely suggestive of the many examples in both museum and private collections. In the furniture of this time there is a mediaeval strain in design consistent with the interiors of which it was a part and, too, some indebtedness to Renaissance forms in the mouldings, turnings and the paneling of the later examples.

All this furniture except for some richer chairs and chests made under the influence of the periods of Charles II and William and Mary, has a sturdy, almost primitive appearance, in interesting contrast to the furniture of the following century. The woods and the joinery count as a frank use of natural materials, except for minor decorative touches of staining or painting. Hand-cut woods were oiled or waxed to become with time beautifully mellowed surfaces pleasing to both the hand and the eye.

EDWIN J. HIPKISS

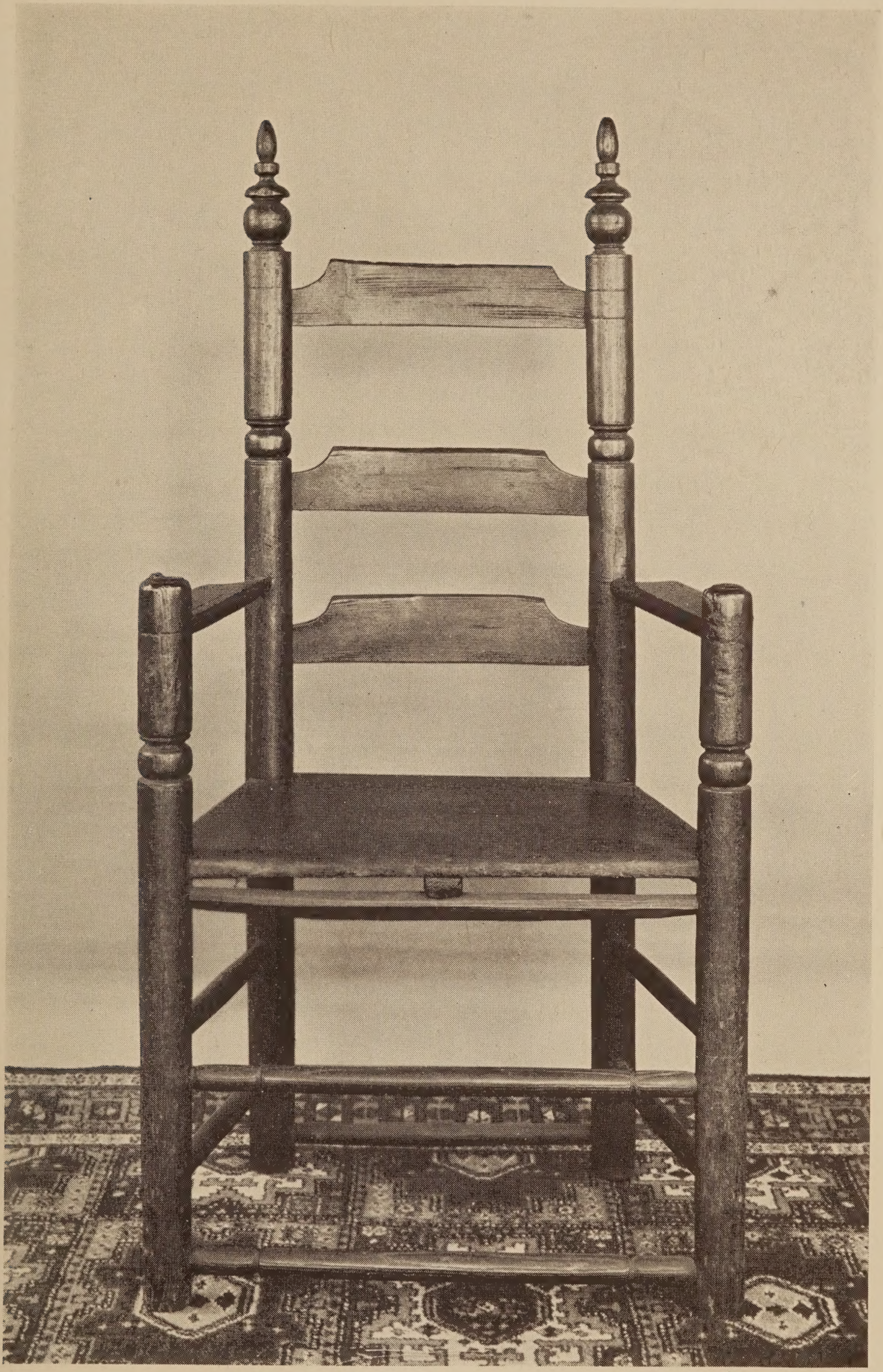
(Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts)

MARY ENGLISH CHAIR

This slat-back chair is an authentic and splendid example of the comforts afforded by the furnishings of well-to-do Salem homes in 1670–80. It is a very heavy chair of its type, and now has a wooden seat on which a bright-colored cushion was probably placed when the chair was in use. It is the only known surviving example of the furniture belonging to Philip English, whose home must have contained many fine furnishings. This chair, now in the Essex Institute, Salem, is also a grim reminder of the tragedy attending the lives of its owners — Philip English and his wife Mary.

The true name of the man who for fifty years or more occupied a prominent position among the merchants of Salem was Philippe L'Anglois. Suffering a sea change by the voyage to New England, probably before 1670, the name became Philip English. At first Mr. English resided in the family of William Hollingworth, a shipbuilder in Salem, whose daughter Mary (admitted to Communion in the First Church in 1681) he married in 1675. In 1683 Philip English had become so successful that he put up a mansion in Salem, known as " English's great house." When torn down there was revealed a secret room in the garret, supposed to have been built after the witchcraft furor, as a place of temporary concealment in case of a second hue and cry.

On April 21, 1692, and because of " some prejudices," Mary English was accused of witchcraft, examined, and committed to prison in Salem, where she was confined for six weeks. Her firmness is memorable. The Reverend William Bentley says in



Mary English chair. *Courtesy Essex Institute, Salem*

his Diary that the officer who arrested Mrs. English came in the evening and read his warrant in her bedchamber, whither he had been admitted by the servants, but she refused to rise. Guards were placed around the house, and in the morning she attended the devotions of her family, kissed her children with great composure, proposed her plan for their education, and took leave of them. She was evidently so persuaded from the first that accusation of witchcraft was equivalent to condemnation, that she only expected death, and prepared herself for it. The family tradition says that her servants were overwhelmed with grief when she was arrested, and wished to resist the officers, which she would not permit. Her husband was accused nine days later, and confined in the same prison. By the intercession of friends, and by a plea that the prison was crowded, both were removed to Arnold's stone jail in Boston on the same day, together with five others, all of whom perished except the Englishes. Tradition has it that some New York merchant friends sent on a carriage in which Philip and his wife escaped; and that the colonial authorities conveniently closed their eyes.

Salem expressed her joy at their return the next year by bonfires and a general rejoicing. Mrs. English, however, was made an invalid in consequence of the treatment she had received in prison and died in 1694 at the age of forty-two years. Philip English found that his house had been sacked by the townsfolk, and his goods attached and taken from his stores by Sheriff Curwin. He sued Curwin, laying his damages at £1,500, but never recovered. He seems not to have confined himself alone to commerce, but to have bought largely into real estate. When the division of the common land took place in Salem, he held twenty-five shares or rights, being the largest single proprietor. In 1692 he owned some fourteen houses in Salem.

SILVER

To many of us, the realization of the existence of beautiful plate in the comparatively crude homes of the early Bay colony comes as a distinct surprise. In wills and inventories made during the second quarter of the seventeenth century are mentioned many objects in silver; and, while some of these had been brought from England, silversmiths were even then plying their craft in this country.

Governor John Winthrop presented to the First Church of Boston, of which he was one of the founders in 1630, a standing cup which had been made in London in 1610–11. (Plate I). Although now perhaps we think of this type of cup as a chalice for ecclesiastical use, it was a common form of drinking vessel from the late sixteenth century, and its development may be traced from earlier cups of cocoanuts or ostrich eggs mounted in silver. The high bell-shaped foot, engraved with leaves and fruit, has a moulded edge stamped with ovolo design. The decorated baluster stem originally had three scrolled brackets, one of which remains. The deep cup has a design of fruit and foliage, divided by flat bands, below three oval panels joined by conventional foliage and depicting sea monsters. On the lip of the cup is engraved the inscription, " The gift of Governor Jn^{o} Winthrop to ye 1^{t} Church in Boston."

The first goldsmith in this country whose work is known to us was Robert Sanderson (1608–93). He came here from England in 1634 and probably soon thereafter resumed the practice of his craft. The first of whom we have record that he learned his trade in this country was John Hull (1634–83). He was born in Market Harborough, England, in 1624 and, to quote his diary: "... being brought up in Hareborough at school, until I was near ten years old, my father removed to New England .. settled at Boston; and, after a little keeping at school I was taken from school to help my father plant corn, which I attended for seven years together; and then, by God's good hand, I fell to learning (by the help of my brother) and to practising the trade of a goldsmith, and, through God's help, obtained that ability in it, as I was to get my living by it" — such is the modest and only reference of this master craftsman to his skill. And in 1652 he writes: "Upon occasion of much counterfeit coin brought into the country, and much loss accruing in that respect ... the General Court ordered a mint to be set up ... and they made choice of me for that employment; and I chose my friend Robert Sanderson to be my partner, to which the Court consented." From this time, apparently, Hull and Sanderson practiced their trade in partnership, for but a few pieces are known which bear only the mark of Hull or of Sanderson.

Four small pieces by these men are shown on Plate II. The standing cup was given, by the will of Hannah Henley in 1708, "unto the first Church of Christ in Boston of which I am now a member my silver Cup or bowl." The two shallow bowls with twisted rope handles are dram cups, or wine-tasters. Among the possessions of Rebecca Bacon who died in Salem in 1655 is listed "a dram cup of silver"; but these seem to have passed from fashion at the end of the seventeenth century. The caudle cup is decorated in a manner characteristic of the period with panels of tulips in repoussé and delicate prick-work initials. This gourd-shaped two-handled bowl owes its name to the concoction, so frequently imbibed from it, of warm spiced gruel mixed with wine or ale.

A further entry in Hull's diary, in 1659, mentions the apprenticeship of Jeremiah Dummer (1645–1718), who fashioned the tankard shown on Plate III. " I received into my house Jeremie Dummer and Samuel Paddy to serve me as apprentices eight years. The Lord make me faithful in discharge of this new trust committed to me, and let his blessing be to me and them." Jeremiah was fourteen years old at the beginning of his apprenticeship — the usual age at which boys started to learn any trade. An apprentice's indentures bound the youth to a very strict and rigid life, while the master must teach the trade, furnish him with " Meat and Drink, Washing Lodging & apparrell both linning and wooling & all other necessarries during the said term " and " at the end of the said term the said Master . . . shall give . . . Two Sutes of apparrell to all parts of his body the one for working Dayes the other for Lords Dayes "[1] besides tools with which to establish himself in business. Tankards were " drinking pots with hinged covers " and, like most types of domestic plate, many found their way by gift or bequest into churches. Christening and receiving basins are, indeed, the only forms of church silver which do not appear in household inventories also. Samuel Sewall, John Hull's son-in-law, whose Diary gives us many interesting side lights on domestic life, when courting his second wife, writes, " I fetched a Tankard of Cider and drank to her " — a popular pastime of that time. The use of cut-card decoration, as on the body and cover of this tankard, was a particularly happy inspiration of the workers of the seventeenth century. A pleasant tradition that tankard handles were equipped with small holes near the tip to serve as whistles for calling the pot-boy is shattered by cold reasoning — for were it not for these vents, the hollow handles, during the many re-heatings attendant upon their shaping, would have become sadly awry. Like most of the early silversmiths, Dummer played an important part in the activities of the colony, serving in many public offices. He also painted four portraits which have come down to us — of himself, his wife, his sister-in-law, and her husband, John Coney (1655–1722) a very able silversmith, son of the cooper, and engraver of the plates for the first paper money used in the colonies.

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[1] Indenture of John Coney, Cooper, vs. Jacob Alline.

Coney's versatility in the craft is well illustrated by the beautifully designed and executed pieces shown here. The covered cup (Plate p90 IV) was given to Harvard University by the Honorable William Stoughton, who bequeathed to his " Niece Mrs. Sarah Tailer . . . as a particular remembrance of me twelve pounds to buy a piece of plate " — which she expended for the chocolate pot shown on Plate V. The cup, engraved with the Stoughton coat-of-arms, is richly ornamented with bands of gadrooning and has two scroll handles cast in an elaborate design. The chocolate pot is in the early form with the wooden handle at right angles to the spout. Although an advertisement of chocolate as a " West India drink " appeared in 1657 and references to tea and coffee are also found in that decade, the earliest teapot known bears the London date-letter of 1670–1. Coffee and chocolate pots were alike in shape, the latter distinguishable by a covered hole in the lid through which a rod might be inserted to stir the thick contents. This chocolate pot, shaped like an Oriental vase, has a low domed and moulded cover with a cylindrical aperture from which the turned finial may be removed. Lines of beading ornament the close-fitting spout, and elaborate cut-card decoration is used at the base of the lower handle-socket.

Very rare in America, and attesting unquestionably the skill of its maker, is the sweetmeat box which follows closely in plan one bearing the London date-letter of 1676. Edward Winslow is known to have made three of these boxes, and on this knowledge has been based the theory that he served his apprenticeship in London. Oval in plan, the box by Coney is convex in section, embossed with plain oval lobes, and rests on four scrolled feet. The hinged cover, with similar lobes surrounding a design of foliage on a matted ground, has a handle in the form of a coiled serpent, and an ornamental hasp hinged to the front.

Plate VI showing a plate, candlestick, and pair of chafing dishes by John Coney is part of a large collection of this silversmith's work which is owned by descendants of the families for which it was made. The broad-rimmed plate shows, in the design of its engraving, a similarity to an English piece — a silver-gilt alms dish, London, 1665, belonging to New College, Oxford, which has " embossed flowers and foliage between three winged cherubs heads." Although early American candlesticks of silver are very rare, the inventories which list innumerable sticks of brass would help to preclude the theory that the high cost of wax candles was responsible for this scarcity. This candlestick is of an unusual form — its hollow stem suggesting somewhat those of wine-cups — with bands of gadrooning for its enrichment.

The chafing dishes, or braziers as they have come to be called, are without the turned wooden handles usual on those by later silversmiths. The claw feet of this pair probably originally grasped wooden balls, for the metal points would have scratched the table surface and lost their sharpness ere this had they not been protected. An eighteenth-century English dictionary defines these dishes as " kitchen utensils for warming victuals," but in England they were seldom made of silver and we feel sure that these were not intended for kitchen use. An inner pierced plate is held in place above the row of broken oval piercings by a screw and nut through the bottom.

The first of the porringers on Plate VII was also made by John Coney. Its " geometric " handle is engraved with the initials of Thomas and Mary Barton in an arrangement frequently found on early plate. The second porringer, with a more unusual handle, was made by John Edwards (1671–1746), another craftsman who is believed to have served his apprenticeship in London. Porringers, to judge from old wills and inventories, were among the favorite pieces of household plate in New England and used on many occasions by both adults and infants. Again we quote Judge Sewall's Diary: " I was threaten'd with my sore throat; but I went to Bed early at Mr. Sparhawk's, pin'd my Stocking about my Neck; drunk a porringer of Sage Tea, upon which I sweat very kindly."

Last of the silver illustrations (Plate VIII), but one of the most important pieces of American silver, is the standing salt which was made by Edward Winslow (1669–1753). There are but two others of American workmanship mentioned in any of the volumes published on silver. When eating " above or below the salt " denoted a person's rank and importance, the salt was a large affair designed more for its appearance than for utility. This form was probably the last to occupy this conspicuous position on the board, for the custom fell into disuse in the seventeenth century. The salt is spool-shaped with an octagonal base and top; the latter contains a circular salt-bowl and has four upright scrolled brackets to hold a napkin or plate to protect the salt. A similar dish, bearing the London date-letter of 1679, is the Sumner salt of the Mercer's Company of London.

Another quotation from Judge Sewall's Diary, when he wrote of a sermon recently heard, seems an apt ending to this chapter on the silver of the Bay colony: ". . . he said, The Afflictions of God's people, God by them did as a Goldsmith, knock, knock, knock; knock, knock, knock, to finish the plate; It was to perfect them, not to punish them."

KATHRYN CLARK

Date Due

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